THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,809. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ALBERT W. FLANDREAU—THERE ARE LETTERS for you in the Paterson Post office.

"ANCIENT ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONKS"—SATURDAY evening. Monastery of the North.

A. J.—CALL AT EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, AS Frances has returned from Europe.

ASTOR HOUSE TO GREENPOINT FERRY THURSDAY P. M.—Lady in blue, please address EDWARD, box 130 Herald office.

FRANK—FORMERLY C.—FORGET AND FORGIVE. Come in haste. MRS. C. K.

FOR ADOPTION—A MALE CHILD, TWO WEEKS old; a fine, healthy, strong constitution; respectable American parentage. Address O. F., box 203 Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY HURFORD; left his home at Bergen Point on Wednesday last and has not since been heard from; aged 43 years, six feet high, stout build, light complexion, sandy whiskers and moustache; hair slightly gray; has scar on centre of forehead; was dressed in small check brown and black plaid suit. All information thankfully received by his wife, SARAH ANN HURFORD, Bergen Point, N. J.

JOSIE G.—WILL YOU FAVOR ME WITH AN OPPORtunity to explain? Rigid behaviour required at that moment, but only for the moment. Why did you hurry? I have waited one year to see you again; too long not to be mortified at having lost this opportunity, unless you address L., box 182 Herald office.

MRS. KATE WOOD TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming A. P. B. that she has returned to this city, and her present address can be found by applying at her former residence (105).

WILL YOU MEET ME AT MY CHURCH SUNDAY? Out early. You certainly know who this is from. Can say no more.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. INQUIRE OF CHARLES S. RAND, 17 Park place.

LOST—A REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a white, long haired Dog to 127 East Sixteenth street.

LOST—FROM ST. JAMES HOTEL, A WHITE SPITZ Dog, with red collar; a liberal reward will be paid for same if left at office.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, A Poodle; answers to the name of Snort. Return to 58 Clinton place and receive above reward.

LOST—WEDNESDAY P. M., GOING FROM TRENTON to New York, a Solitaire Diamond Pin. $100 reward by leaving at JOSEPH J. WALTON'S, 96 Liberty street, or 41 Church street, New York.

LOST—A BLACK LACE SHAWL, WHILE RIDING, ON Thursday afternoon, in Fifth avenue, Central Park or Sixth avenue, above 110th street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at Union Square Hotel.

LOST—FRIDAY MORNING, EITHER IN BANK STREET or a Bleecker street car, a Pocketbook containing a sum of money and some other articles, which on being returned to the owner, Mrs. C. A. FORMAN, residence 71 Bank street, the finder will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—WHO RETURNS A WHITE FRENCH Poodle Dog to 157 Grand street.

$20 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN FROM J. KANE, Bombay Hook, N. J., a Rowboat, 15 feet long, painted drab, with blue border round gunnels and seats; stern end branded "W. Beard." The above reward will be given to any person giving information leading to the recovery of the said boat. BOMBAY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 14, 1871.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A WHITE SPITZ DOG; NAME of owner on collar. A suitable reward will be given and no questions if the finder will return to 85 West Forty-sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.; furniture moved, city or country; furniture packed, shipped. Office 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 330 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 539—SEPT. 15, 1871.
22, 46, 39, 61, 18, 45, 1, 74, 15, 69, 62, 43, 6, 64.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 540—SEPT. 15, 1871.
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PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 439—SEPT. 15, 1871.
37, 26, 1, 44, 60, 70, 4, 77, 23, 57, 73, 21, 78, 8.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 440—SEPT. 15, 1871.
47, 34, 36, 69, 3, 1, 68, 74, 25, 40, 58, 29.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND KENtucky State Lotteries. Official drawings on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 153 Fulton street, and No. 2 Park row.

BUSINESS CHANCES FOR LIVE MEN.—THE STANDS at the Grand Military Festival will be sold at auction to the highest bidders, on Wednesday, September 20, at the Fashion Course, at 3 o'clock P. M. The festival will be held two weeks, and will attract more than 100,000 visitors. The Hotel, Barrooms, two Restaurants (very large), ten Booths at dancing platforms, Cigar Stand and side show privileges will be disposed of. Terms, 10 per cent at sale, balance within two days thereafter. Persons desiring ground for exhibitions can apply to the auctioneer after the sale. BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, General Manager, 29 Beekman street, N. Y.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, ALL DIS-eases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 19 Union square.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, SEPTEMBER 19.—All the official drawings kept on file. JOS. BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

PASSENGERS ON SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR., WHO gave power of attorney to the undersigned, but who have not yet received share of compensation on settlement of claim, please address GEO. P. SMITH, 40 Wall street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residences if desired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents, 10 Wall street. Box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. S. B. BANKS, Agent, 15 Wall street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, SEPTEMBER 2.—Nos. 11,997 drew $100,000, gold; Kentucky, class 540, Nos. 19, 72, 61 drew $20,000. Hamburg Official of August 9 and 10 received. Address BAILEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE DESPAIR OF SCIENCE. THE greatest truth. CHARLES H. FOSTER, Test Medium, 16 East Twelfth street.

TO DEALERS IN SMOKERS' ARTICLES.—FIXED Star Vesuvian Cigar Lighters; manufactured only by the Porter Match Manufacturing Company, 79 Tenth avenue, New York.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY EVERY EVENING.

SPORTING DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A DOUBLE GUN, FROM $7 UP; A LARGE ASSORTment, new and second hand, at reduced prices; also a lot of double Guns slightly damaged, cheap. GEO. SMITH, 84 Chatham street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION, MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. SECOND ANNUAL FALL MEETING, September 16, 18, 19 and 20. Premiums, $16,000.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

PURSE No. 1—$1,000, for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; $600 to the first, $250 to the second and $150 to the third horse.
H. J. Doremus entered s. g. Joe.
G. N. Ferguson entered b. m. Bright Eyes.
Alex. Snyder entered b. g. Westchester.
M. Roden entered b. g. Cast a Boy.
B. F. Cowan entered g. g. Ed Eaton.
S. J. Whitney entered blk. g. Camors.
S. T. Bane entered s. m. Ida May.

PURSE No. 2—$2,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:35; $1,500 to the first, $600 to the second and $400 to the third horse.
D. Mace entered ch. g. Judge Fullerton.
John Murphy entered b. g. J. J. Bradley.
Thomas S. Carpenter entered blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

PURSE No. 3—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $900 to the first, $400 to the second and $200 to the third horse.
D. Mace entered blk. m. Tempest.
W. E. Weeks entered blk. g. Fight Bells.
R. Johnson entered b. m. Lotta.
John Rogers entered blk. m. Ellen Tree.
D. Tallman entered b. m. Brown Kitty.
C. L. Bachus entered b. m. Lady Banons.
G. P. Carpenter entered b. m. Hartford Belle.
J. Dagrey entered b. m. Fanny Lambert.
James McKee entered b. m. Young Thorne.
H. Howe entered blk. m. Belle Morrill.
Bassett & Mar entered br. g. Bismarck.
J. J. Bowen entered s. g. Joe Hooker.
R. Patterson entered ch. g. Frank.

PURSE No. 4—$2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:28; $1,200 to the first, $500 to the second and $300 to the third horse.
J. L. Doty entered br. m. Lady Augusta.
James Rattus entered b. g. Dresden.
John Lovett entered b. g. Young Bruno.
M. Rodin entered br. g. James H. Coleman.
B. Mace entered w. g. Medoc.
T. Carpenter entered s. m. Susie.
G. P. Carpenter entered b. m. Lady Ross.
John Murphy entered b. g. Charley Greene.
M. Carroll entered b. g. Ben Starr.
J. J. Bowen entered g. m. Sea Foam.
Samuel McLaughlin entered b. m. Mary.
R. Patterson entered ch. g. Dreadnaught.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

PURSE No. 5—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $600 to the first horse, $250 to the second and $150 to the third.
G. M. Ferguson entered b. m. Bright Eyes.
John Lovett entered b. g. Heathen Chinee.
D. Pfifer entered b. m. Louisa Moore.
M. Rodin entered b. g. Castle Boy.
T. Carpenter entered b. m. May Bee.
M. Goodin entered g. g. Sate.
J. J. Bowen entered br. g. Jack Poor.
S. T. Bane entered s. m. Ida May.
P. Haskins entered b. g. P. Haskins.

PURSE No. 6—$1,500 for horses that have never trotted better than 2:38. $900 to the first horse, $400 to the second and $200 to the third.
H. J. Doremus entered s. g. Joe.
D. Dunley entered b. g. Thomas Jefferson.
Alexander Snyder entered b. g. Westchester.
R. Johnson entered b. m. Lotta.
Lou Morris entered b. m. Nettie Morris.
Bassett & Mar entered br. g. Bismarck.
Alden Goldsmith entered b. g. Bodine.
R. Patterson entered ch. m. Belle of Oneida.
J. Splan entered br. m. Constance, formerly Lady Saul paugh.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PURSE No. 7—$4,750, free for all horses; $2,800 to the first horse, $950 to the second, $550 to the third and $450 to the fourth.
D. Mace entered br. g. George Palmer.
M. Rodin entered b. g. Henry.
B. Daniels entered b. m. American Girl.

PURSE No. 8—$2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $1,200 to the first horse, $500 to the second, and $300 to the third.
B. Mace entered s. g. Climax.
John H. Whitson entered b. g. Clarence.
Mr. Degonge entered s. g. Fleetwood.
R. Johnson entered b. m. Lotta.
D. Tallman entered br. s. Daniel Boone.
D. Pfifer entered g. g. Lottery.
B. Daniels entered b. m. Topsy.
Thos. S. Foster entered br. s. Dauntless.
C. Hoagland entered g. g. Grey Jack.

All the above races are mile heats, best three and five in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the "National Association."
Single admission $1. No extra charge for Grand Stand. Carriages free.
Races to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. each day.
Trains by Harlem Railroad leave Forty-second street and Fourth avenue each day at 11:30 A. M. Special at two o'clock and 2:30 P. M., returning after the races. Harlem steamers leave Peck slip at 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., and Fulton Market slip at 1:15 P. M., connecting with horse cars at Third avenue bridge for the Park.
Programmes, giving full particulars, will be distributed on the grounds gratuitously.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AT A special meeting of the Fleetwood Association, held at the Club House, August 7, it was unanimously resolved that from the present date the Club House Park and its surroundings shall be exclusively for the use and accommodation of its members.
The Board would be pleased to receive the names of such gentlemen as would like to become members. The conditions of membership, without box stall, are $50 per year, dating from August 1, 1871; with exclusive use of box stall, $300, for five years, dating from August 1, 1871.
Members also have the privilege to take friends inside Club grounds during the meeting by paying five dollars for each person daily.
Any further information will be furnished by the President, Superintendent or Clerk of the Association, who will always be found at the Park.
By order of P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.

FOR SALE—A MEMBERSHIP OF FLEETWOOD ASSOciation; four years unexpired; one of the best box stalls. Address box 2,140 Post office.

TROTTING.—ENTRIES ARE SOLICITED FOR THE following purses to be trotted for at the Fashion Course October 2, 3, 4, 5, in aid of the Union Home. Entries must be made by September 25.
First—Gentlemen's Purse, for horses that never have beaten 3 minutes—$200 for first horse, $50 for second.
Second—Queens County Purse, for horses that never have beaten 2:45—$300 for first horse, $75 for second.
Third—Long Island Purse, for horses that never have beaten 2:35—$400 for first horse, $100 for second.
Fourth—Manhattan Purse, for horses that never have beaten 2:25—$500 for first horse, $200 for second.
Entrance 10 per cent. Close September 25.

INDUSTRIAL RACES—TROTTING.

These one-mile races must be driven by the owners or employes engaged in their business. Horses to be those usually employed in such business. Entrance fees (in each case), with three season tickets, $30.

FARMERS' TWO HORSE BOLSTER WAGON—TROT.
First Prize.......................New Bolster Wagon, $200
Second Prize......................New Harness, 50

EXPRESSMEN'S RACE—TROT.
To light Express Wagon. First Premium, new Wagon, $200.
To light Express Wagon. Second Premium, Harness, $50.

BUTCHERS' RACE—TROT.
To Butcher's Cart..........First Premium, new Cart, $150
To Butcher's Cart..........Second Premium, Harness, $50

CARTMENS TWO-HORSE TRUCK RACE—TROT.
First Premium, new Truck, $300.
Second Premium, Harness, $100.

GROCERS' RACE—TROT.
First Premium, new Wagon, $200.
Second Premium, Harness, $50.

BAKERS' RACE—TROT.
First Premium, new Wagon, $200.
Second Premium, Harness, $50.

Call upon or address, enclosing fee,
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Manager,
29 Beekman street, New York.

THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION will hold their SECOND ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL FAIR on the grounds of the Association, at Gravesend, OCTOBER 17, 18, 19 and 20.
Animals and articles for exhibition and competition are invited from all quarters.
Premium lists can be obtained by application in person or by letter to GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent, Fulton street, corner Boerum, Brooklyn.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CITY BUILT TOP BUGgies, four and six seat Rockaways, Phaetons, Cabriolets and every other style family carriages, at greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A GOOD WORKING HORSE FOR SALE—WARranted sound and kind; price $100. 205 Hudson street.

A WELL BRED MARE, FIVE YEARS OLD, KIND and gentle for a lady to drive, sound, and can trot better than 2:50, single or double, together with new Stivers' top Wagon, light Harness, Whip and Blanket, for sale, for $800 cash, as owner is obliged to sell. Can be seen at J. U. BRIGGS' stable, 139 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT—CONSISTING OF A stylish pair bay Horses, Dog Cart, Harness, &c., for sale at a bargain; the horses are superior in style and action, and warranted sound. Apply at 105 Broadway, room 1.

ASSORTMENT COUPES, LANDAUS, CLARENCES, Landaulets, Ham's patent celebrated, very popular American Landaulet; Rockaways, 4 and 6 passengers; Southern Carriages; 25 per cent less than Broadway. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HAMBLETONIAN COLT, 4 YEARS; rich bay, black points; very stylish and fine gait; just broken and can be driven in any part of the city; promises speed; pedigree fully certified to; as fine as any in the city. Apply at 226 Sixth street, near Bowery.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer, Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.

CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Fine large sorrel coupe Horse, 15¾ high, 7 years old; a very stylish, prompt and easy driver; can trot close to 3 minutes; is an all-day traveller; fears nothing; safe and reliable in every particular; no vices; full mane and tail; unsurpassed for family use; warranted sound and kind.
Pair of elegant and extra handy cross-matched Geldings, dapple gray and bay, 15¾ high, 6 and 7 years old; without exception one of the finest pair of roadsters that can be found; very stylish and pleasant; can trot in 3:10, and that all day; no vice and fear nothing; safe for child to drive; are an extra fine family pair and are warranted sound and kind.

AN ELEGANT ROAD ESTABLISHMENT,
consisting of the celebrated and very speedy sorrel trotting mare Lady Alice, sired by Ethan Allen out of a Jupiter mare; is 15½ high, 9 years old; an extra stylish, free and pleasant driver; no vices, and can be driven by a lady; won a race last season (September 6) at the New England Fair Grounds, Manchester, to wagon, pulling over 350 pounds weight, in 2:52, 2:51, 2:57; also was second at Mystic Park, in 2:34; has full mane and tail; stands anywhere without tying; very blocky built; warranted kind and sound except slight soreness forward. Also an elegant top Wagon, by Brewster; Harness, &c.; all to be sold to highest bidder, on account of owner leaving the city.
The fast and famous black trotting horse Black Harry, 15¾ high, 8 years old; kind in all harness; a great pole horse; has trotted in 2:39 double and can beat 2:45; long, flowing mane and tail, and kind and sound except slight soreness in forward feet.
Very handsome and elegant extra combined chestnut sorrel saddle and harness Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old; extra stylish, fine and handy driver; can trot in 3½; great roadster; elegant under saddle; goes all gaits; has full mane and tail; no vices; has been driven and ridden by a lady the past two years; warranted sound and kind.
New and second hand Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Sheets, Whips, Halters, Lap Robes, &c.
One fine light Road Wagon, made by Lawrence.
One Top Wagon, built by Godwin.
One fine Top Wagon, built by Parry.
One no top Express Wagon, sold to pay advances.
One Park Phaeton, city made, good order.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AT PRIVATE SALE—
Barouche, made by Brewster.
Four seat Rockaway, made by Brewster.
Top Wagon, made by Wood Bros.
No top Road Wagon, made by J. B. Cone & Co.
No top Road Wagon, made by Vandegraw.
Top Wagon, made by Vandergaw.
Top Wagon, made by Miner Stevens.
Top Wagon, made of Judd, of Broadway.
Extension top Phaeton, city build.
Light Coach, made by Miner & Stevens.
Top and no top Pony Wagon, city build.
Tumble seat Rockaway for four persons.
Harness, Blankets, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth av.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway. All kinds of Light Carriages, &c. leather top Buggies, $130; Rockaways, $125; park and pony Phaetons cheaper than any house in the city.

A.—TWO SECOND HAND 6 SEAT PHAETONS, one Barouche, one Coach, ten road fine top Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, Express and Jagger Wagons, Harness, Lap Robes and Blankets. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A PAIR OF ELEGANT BLACK CLOSE MATCHED carriage Horses from Vermont, 16¼ hands, 6 years old; will sell or exchange for a pair of less value. Can be seen at New England Stables, 659 Seventh avenue.

A DOUBLE SLEIGH WANTED—IN PERFECT order, to seat four persons and driver. Inquire at LOOS & WILLIAMS', 155 West Nineteenth street.

CARRIAGES.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OFFERED, LOWest manufacturers' prices, comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness. H. S. WITTY & CO., 19 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND fashionable Carriages at the lowest prices. Pony Phaetons in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND; A VARIETY OF ROAD and Top Wagons, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Clarences, Rockaways Depot Wagons, &c., at R. M. STIVERS', 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avs.

ELEGANT CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—PARties in pursuit of an extra pair of fine large Horses are requested to call at LAMB & SONS' stables, Fifty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue—Blacks, 17 hands, 6 and 8 years old, heavy manes and tails, long necks, of great style and beauty, sound, kind and every way reliable; also a chestnut Horse, 15 hands and every way equally desirable; a perfect picture and fine saddle animal. They are the property of a private gentleman residing in the country and selling out. It is believed that nothing superior of their class is to be seen in the city.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING NO TIME TO ride, will sell his entire Turnout, consisting of a beautiful pair of white Horses, a Brewster & Co. Victoria, a Dusenbury and Van Duzer's shifting top Buggy; two double and one single set Wood Gibson's Harness; also Gibson's Saddle, English Trotting Bridle, assortment Blankets, Whips, &c. None but cash buyers need address box 1,542 Post office.

FOR SALE—COACH, HARNESS AND TEAM, ALL IN good working order; very cheap; price $350. 81 India street, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER, OF BROOME STREET, Phaeton, in prime order; will be sold cheap if applied for at once. To be seen at private stable, Eightieth street, 100 feet west of Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 15¼ HANDS HIGH; superior roadster, of great endurance; sound and kind. Apply at private stable 153 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—TWO WAGONS, EXPRESS OR GROCERY, cheap; corner of Myrtle and Walworth streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SPAN FINE STYLISH HORSES; ONE or both; with Buggy and Harness if wanted. Apply at BOWEN'S Stable, West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, or 129 Broad street, room 14.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, Horse, Butcher Cart and Harness, nearly new; horse 8 years old, warranted sound and kind; also a top Buggy and Harness. Call at 137 First avenue, near Eighth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, Horse, Wagon and Harness, in good order, suitable for light express or laundry business; horse 8 years old; warranted sound and kind; sold for want of use. Address LAUNDRY, 148 East Fiftieth street.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—A pair of sound and kind Horses, with a Rockaway, nearly new, with pole and shafts and a good set of double Harness; will be sold cheap. Any one in want of a neat outfit will please call upon P. COAKLEY, Pacific street, near Clinton street, Brooklyn.

HORSE, LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON AND HARNESS; also Concord Express and Carpenter's Wagon, one two-seat Dogcart, one No-top Buggy, one Top Buggy, one Collector's Cart, one four-seat Top Wagon, one set new Harness, at 236 Spring street, corner Clarke.

HORSES AT A BARGAIN—$100, $125, $200, SUITABLE for driving or work. Apply at 312 West Nineteenth street.

HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, $8 TO $500 PER SET.—Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c., at low prices. EDGAR & NICHOLS, 10 College place, near cor. Murray st.

LADY'S SADDLE WANTED—ALSO CARRIAGE HARness, if cheap; for sale, Buffalo and Fur Robes; fine Plush Robes at $5 each; bargains in Horse Blankets. 103 Chambers street.

PARTIES HAVING FOR SALE FOUR MULES OR Canadian Horses can find a buyer at 185 Greenwich street. PATRICK CLARK.

SECOND HAND LIGHT SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, PONY Wagon, Coupe Rockaway, Barouche, Landau, several Buggies and number of Carriages, slightly soiled, cheap. Large assortment of Harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY THE MONTH, a new Clarence, Horses and Harness; the owner, a careful, sober and experienced man, will drive. Inquire in livery stable 215 East Thirty-eighth street.

WANTED—A PAIR OF PERFECTLY MATCHED Ponies for ladies' use; must be sound and gentle. Address R. K. D., box 2,213 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A LIGHT COUPE ROCKAWAY OR DEPOT Wagon, suitable for one horse; must be in good order. Address, stating price, &c., box 2,251 Post office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SADDLE HORSE; kind, gentle and perfectly broken. The horse is wanted for a lady's use, and must be every way suitable, sound, gentle and safe. Apply at Sturtevant House, after 6 o'clock.

$400—BARGAIN—FINE ROAD WAGON, POLE, shafts, cost $350; bay Horse, 6 years old, 15.1 hands, trotted this spring in 2:50, very stylish; Harness, Robe, Whip, &c.; separately. 511 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

EUROPE.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS. Rue de Rivoli. General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS, 700 drawing rooms and bedrooms, elegantly furnished, at from 3f.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS. Breakfasts at 3f. 50c., wine included, from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS. Dinners at 6f., wine included, daily at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS. Redecorated throughout.

HOTEL WAGRAM, Paris—208 Rue de Rivoli, 208—Paris. American Boarding House. Board at from $1 50 to $3 per day.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL Palace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families. Its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

WHERE THE DIGESTIVE POWERS ARE SO WEAK as to cause imperfect assimilation, and in many cases laying the foundation for emaciation and wasting, the use of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine, already so highly approved by the medical faculty, will be found among the most potent remedial agents. They effect the digestion of cod liver oil and prevent nausea, while they efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach rejects it. These facts are attested by the published records of medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond street, London, and all chemists. Note—Savory & Moore's name and trade mark on each bottle.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12, on Thursday at 11½ and on Saturday at 12.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FINANCIAL.

A.—CONVERSION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

An immediate profit of fourteen and a half per cent and an annual increase of income of THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT, will be secured to holders of 5-20's by converting them at once into 7-30 INTEREST-BEARING GOLD BONDS of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-twenty bond who exchanges it now for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principal by 14½ per cent, receiving $1,145 in Northern Pacifics for $1,000 in Five-twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent, or from $60 in gold to $83 22 in gold.

For full particulars, apply to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—PROMPTLY, ON BOND AND mortgage, in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply only to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 9.

PARTIES WISHING TO BORROW MONEY ON IMproved or unimproved City Property can be accommodated in sums to suit, without bonus. Principals apply to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.
The Interest maturing October 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in Gold on and after October 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

WANTED—A SMALL LOAN, ON CHATTEL MORTgage; ample security given. Address B., box 4,277 Post office.

$1,000—TO PERFECT A RECENTLY PATENTED water meter; working model and drawings to be seen. Address WATER METER, Herald office.

$23,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New York city property; would divide in three or four sums; no bonus. T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

$70,000 TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages, or to loan on New York and Brooklyn improved and unimproved property. SHIPMAN & ROWLAND, 1,292 Broadway, between Thirty third and Thirty fourth streets.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City; principals only need apply. WILLIAM R. BROWNE, room 15, 117 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735—$75,000.—WILL BUY OR make advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camels' Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c.; highest prices paid. J. H. BARRINGTER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 10 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner Clinton street and First place, Brooklyn.—Rev. J. Clement French will preach morning and evening, Sundays, 17th and 24th inst. All are cordially invited to attend.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—Mr. Thomas Gales Forster will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 2½.

A CHURCH SOCIETY CAN RENT ON SUNDAY Lyric Hall, furnished complete. Also Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second street and Broadway and Seventh avenue. For terms apply to JOHN H. TURNER, 723 Sixth avenue.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE UNIVERSITY, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Will the Pope Be Restored to His Temporal Dominion?"

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION (EPISCOPAL), Fiftieth street, between Second and Third avenues. Rev. Abbott Brown, rector.—Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 2½ o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., pastor. Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EMANUEL CHURCH, FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND Lexington avenue—Services according to the Union Prayer Book at 11 A. M., Rev. Mason Gallagher, Associate Rector, officiating.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST TWENTY-second street, Rev. Dr. Verren, rector.—This church will reopen for Divine service next Sunday at 10½ A. M.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., pastor elect, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN FIFTH AVENUE, CORner Nineteenth street.—Divine service will be resumed in this church to-morrow (Sunday), September 17. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF TRINITY Methodist Episcopal church, in West Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, will preach on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH AT THE Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to-morrow morning.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH IN THE West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, near Seventh avenue, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RECTOR, THE REV. DR. Morgan, will officiate on Sunday, Morning service, 10½ o'clock; evening prayers, 4.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—DR. THOMPSON WILL preach to young men at the Broadway Tabernacle church, on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, on "The Social Causes of Public Corruption."

THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH Church, West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, anticipate holding special services on Sunday, 17th inst., the occasion being the reception of their pastor elect, Rev. M. G. Hodge, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Rev. W. S. Mikels, D. D., Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., and others, will address the meeting, and Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., will preach in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT IDA; LENGTH, 33 FEET 10 inches; beam, 13 feet 6 inches; cabin, 14 feet; price $1,100. Address box 184 Post office.

FOR SALE—SIDEWHEEL AND PROPELLER STEAMships; also Steamboats, suitable for river or exposed routes; also several Tugs; also three Steam Yachts, 150 feet, 130 feet and 55 feet respectively. Apply to FREDERICK C. SCHMIDT, No. 1 South William street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

J. R. TERRY, 19 UNION SQUARE, WILL OPEN HIS fall styles of Hats, for ladies' misses and children's wear, on Monday, September 17.

66 6TH AV. A FRENCH LADY, LATELY FROM Paris, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies of New York and vicinity for the making up of bonnets and hats in the latest style and at moderate prices.

EXCURSIONS.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave pier 24 East River (Peck slip), Sunday, Sept. 17, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh street each way. Returning, leaves Roslyn at 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15. Townsend's Grove at Glenwood free of charge.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM and High Bridge.—The old established line of steamers, SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE, will make hourly and half hourly trips from Peck slip to Harlem, landing at Eleventh street each way. Fare to Harlem 10c. These boats connect with the old and only line to High Bridge. Last boat leaves Harlem at 6:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, Mott Haven, Karl's and Christ's Park and Morrisania.—Palace steamers MORRISANIA and META leave as follows:—
Morrisania—6:10, 7:30, 8:15, 9:10, 10:15, 1:30, 2:45, 4:05, 5:15, 6:30.
Fulton street—6, 7:15, 8:05, 9:15, 10:45, 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30; landing at Eighth and 119th streets each way.
Jones Grove and Christ's Park free to picnic parties going by this line.
Sunday boats leave hourly from 9:30 A. M. to 7 P. M., connecting with Pope Catlin for High Bridge. Fare from Harlem to High Bridge on Sunday, 5 cents.
CHARLES H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

NEW AND SAFE STEAMERS PLEASANT VALLEY and FORT LEE, daily from Spring street, for Fort Lee, at 10, 2, 5¼ and 7 P. M. Sundays at 9½, 10½, 1½, 2½ and 7 P. M., landing at Thirty-fourth street on all trips. 25c. for the round trip.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDing at Elizabethport, Union, Roseville and Perth Amboy. The fast and commodious steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Wm. Donahue, commander, will leave foot of Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 8 o'clock A. M. and pier 26, foot of Barclay street, at 9 o'clock A. M., every Sunday morning. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships; the largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD LINE.
PARTHIA..............Sails Saturday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M.
ALGERIA..............Sails Saturday, Sept. 23, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage passage to New York, $34.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, from pier 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Thompson....Saturday, September 16, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Thomson....Saturday, September 23, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson..........Tuesday, September 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA...Wednesday, Sept. 13	PARTHIA.Saturday, Sept. 16
SCOTIA.Wednesday, Sept. 20	ALGERIA.Saturday, Sept. 23
CHINA. Wednesday, Sept. 27	ABYSSINIA.Sat'day, Sept. 30
RUSSIA...Wednesday, Oct. 4	CALABRIA.Saturday, Oct. 7
JAVA....Wednesday, Oct. 11	BATAVIA..Saturday, Oct. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday Steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold	Cabin	$100, gold
Second cabin	80, gold	Second cabin	80, gold

Return tickets, cabin..................$220 and $250, gold
Second cabin..........................$150, gold
By steamers carrying steerage passengers.
First cabin.....$80, gold... | Steerage......$30, currency
Return tickets.........................$150, gold
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool.—Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN..........Thursday, Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River:—

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
COLUMBIA....Sat., Sept. 16	ALEXANDRIA.Wed.,Sept.20
ANGLIA......Sat., Sept. 23	ASSYRIA.......Wed., Sept. 27
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Sept. 30	TRINACRIA......Wed., Oct. 4
BRITANNIA......Sat., Oct. 7	IOWA..........Wed., Oct. 11

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, September 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, October 7
PEREIRE, Duré..........Saturday, October 21
LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, November 4
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre, First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, beside saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Williams..........Sept 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth..........Sept. 27, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship HOLSATIA, Captain E. Meier, will sail on September 19, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, gold; payable in United States gold.
The THURINGIA will sail September 26, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
The steamer VANDALIA, Captain N. C. Franzen, will leave Hoboken, from the foot of Third street, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., as extra steamer, and take passengers to Hamburg at the usual rate. No second cabin passage.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passage Agents, No. 6 Barclay street.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Thursday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. To be followed by Steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, Sept. 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin...............................$120
Second Cabin.............................72
Steerage...................................30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
68 Broad street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China, via Panama, Carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight to Kingston Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru, and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Sept. 30—Steamer [illegible], Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain —, touching at Puntas Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of September 28.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco September 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burthen, Captain Geo. B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Saturday, September 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 43 North River. For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Wednesday, Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Saturday, Oct. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)......Tuesday, Oct. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

HAVANA.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship SAXONIA, Capt. Wingen, on Thursday, September 21, at 3 o'clock.
For freight apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WILL despatch for Havana the steamship BIENVILLE, Captain J. B. Baker, as an extra steamer, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 12 M., from pier No. 4 North River.
For freight only inquire of
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........September 21
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice..........September 28
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton, via Nassau....October 5
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest, sailing from pier 29 North River, at 3 P. M., every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckitt, will sail on Saturday, September 16.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
317 Broadway, corner of Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER, Captain J. T. Lockwood, will follow and sail on Wednesday, September 20.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship BOLIVAR, Captain William Evans, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, September 16.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. Railroads.
No Key West freight received on Saturday, after 12 M.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN,
on Saturday, Sept. 16.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship C. W. LORD,
Captain Rogers,
will leave pier 21, East River, Wednesday, September 20.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship UNITED STATES will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, September 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50, steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES HAS been substituted in place of steamship Cortes, to leave for New Orleans Saturday, 16th inst. Shippers whose goods have been received for and bills of lading or receipts signed by the Cortes are notified to change insurance accordingly.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS by the GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGH LINE via CHARLESTON, S. C.
In order to correct the erroneous impressions formed by a few of our patrons, this line will in future, and until further notice, issue time bills of lading to such parties as desire them, subject to a forfeiture for every day's delay beyond the time specified.
Steamers will continue to sail regularly from pier 29 North River, making a close and certain connection to all points in the South and Southwest.
Through bills of lading will be issued and signed at the office of Henry R. Morgan & Co., 177 West street.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.
NEW YORK, September 2, 1871.

NOTICE.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA has been substituted in place of steamship JAMES ADGER, and will sail for Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, September 16, at 3 P. M.
Shippers whose goods have been received and bills of lading or receipts signed by the James Adger are notified to change insurance accordingly.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
177 West street, corner of Warren.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond The steamship WYANOKE will sail on Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—STEAMERS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry street at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson, connecting with evening trains on the New York Central for the West, and on and after June 25 with the Albany and Susquehanna road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New York) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New York). At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steamboat SCHUYLER.

CHANGE OF HOUR for Keyport.
Steamer MATTEAWAN will leave pier foot of Barclay street at 3½ P. M. on and after Monday, September 18; returning at 7½ A. M.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily at 10 A. M., 2, 5½ and 7½ P. M.; Fort Lee, 7½ and 11½ A. M., 4 and 6½ P. M.; landing at Thirty-fourth street on all but the last up trip.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy.—From pier 39, North River (Vestry street), at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

SUNDAY MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamer ANTELOPE, leaves every morning, without exception, Harrison street at 8 o'clock; landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8¼; Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, and Nyack, by ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's, N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

THE MARY POWELL, FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout 5:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie 6:30, Milton 6:45, Newburg 7:30, Cornwall 7:45, West Point 8:00, Cozzens' 8:15, arriving in New York at 10:45.

INSTRUCTION.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER HAS A FEW VAcancies for pupils in English, French and German. Address R. H., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, HARVARD GRADUATE, will fit a boy for college or give private instruction in the languages, mathematics or English branches. Address E. S. D., 247 West Thirty-eighth street.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SCHOOL FOR both sexes. Term opens September 25. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW PUPILS IN English, French and German; is fully competent. Address E. C. L., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY (PROTESTANT), FULLY competent, having received her diploma, would like a situation to teach in a private American family or school; good reference given. Address E. L., Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR INSTRUCTS IN THE classical or English branches. Address J. W. H., 25 Stuyvesant street.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, 167 MADISON AVENUE.
This day school will reopen September 21.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND ENGLISH, for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, 1 527 and 1 529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the institute.
Madame D'HERVILLY, Principal.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT AND PUPILS PREPARED FOR the stage, by a professional actor. Call from 3 to 9 P. M., or address ARTIST, 55 East Thirteenth street.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—EVENING CLASSES FOR beginners and advanced pupils; private instruction given at pupil's residence; successful method.
PROF. R. LEUTHOLD, 153 West Forty-first street.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.—PROfessor PARRAIN, at home daily from 3 to 5 o'clock. 25 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

MRS. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, at Fort Washington, opposite the depot.—French the language of the school; German, elementary and higher English branches. Circulars. SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE—METHODIST Building, corner Eleventh street and Broadway, now open. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ST. ELIZABETH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Madison, N. J.—Studies resumed September 4; terms for Board and Tuition in English and French, $250 per annum. Apply to the Mother Superior.

SHORTHAND.—A SHORTHAND WRITER WISHES to meet with gentlemen desirous of learning this useful art; terms $20. Apply to A. MORTEN, 50 Broadway, room 50.

TEACHER WANTED—ASSISTANT IN SCHOOL NEAR the city. Apply this day, from 10 to 12, to J. M. PHELPS, 82 Cedar st., second floor.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION AT THE Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. For circulars address Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 11 PIECES; COST $700, for $150; one do., $100; Rep Suit, $30; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, $50; Brussels Carpets, &c. per yard; 500 lots cheap; private mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street. Call this day or Sunday.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell magnificent Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered brocatel, cost $450, for $200; one do., $50; Pianoforte, cost $750, for $275; Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property of family leaving city. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPing, will sell, for less than half original cost, the complete Furniture of 120 West Twenty-third street; Parlor Suits, cost $350, for $160; one do. for $80; Pianoforte, cost $700, for $200; Carpets, Bedroom Suits from $25 up. Cut this out.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board; also others suitable for families; pleasant single Rooms for gentlemen. 54 West Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

1 BLOCK EAST OF CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, corner Frankfort and William streets.—250 Rooms, 50c. to $2 per day; gentlemen and families; on European plan; house open all night.

1 SECOND FLOOR, FOUR NICE ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, with first class Board and attendance, together or en suite, to desirable parties. 85 Ninth street, between Broadway and University place. Reference required.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table and attendence, at 262 Fifth avenue; fronting on Fifth avenue, Madison square and Broadway. Apply to W. L. DRUMMOND.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE, GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Clean, airy Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per day, $2 and $2 50 per week; open all night.

2D STORY LARGE ROOM AND THIRD FLOOR, with other Rooms, to rent with Board, at 49 West Thirty-second street.

2 APARTMENTS, FRESHLY DECORATED (EVERYthing new), to let, en suite or singly, with Board or private table if desired; French cook. Apply at 17 East Seventeenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

5TH AVENUE, 243, NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—SECond Floor, with private table.

$5 50 AND UPWARDS FOR GOOD BOARD AND single Rooms; day Board, with Room, $1 50. Lodgings 50 cents per night. At Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$6 AND $7.—136 BLEECKER STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished front Room, second floor, to let with Board; also small Rooms; table Board $4½ per week.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Floor, with private table for the winter; house entirely first class; references exchanged.

14TH STREET.—VERY ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, with first class Board, in the spacious brown stone residence 217 West Fourteenth street. Private table if desired.

14TH STREET, 108 EAST, OPPOSITE IRVING place.—A suit of Rooms on parlor floor, with conveniences, handsomely furnished, with or without Board; also Rooms on third floor. Private table if desired.

14TH STREET, WEST, 251.—THE SECOND AND Third Floors of this elegant house to let for families or parties of gentlemen, the second floor being well adapted for a club room. Table unexceptionable. Private Table if desired.

15TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues, No. 83, Miss BAXTER'S.—Pleasant Rooms on first and second floors, with Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

23 AND 25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, with Board, for single gentlemen; also an elegant Suit on parlor floor; house first class; references exchanged.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND BLOCK EAST of Broadway.—Pleasant, nicely furnished Rooms, with excellent table; terms reasonable; dinner at 6 P. M.

26 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Floors, of four and five rooms, to let, en suite or separately, with Board; rooms all light, with hot and cold water, and ample closets.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY AND Washington square.—Large and well furnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class.

28 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR PRINCE.—FURnished Rooms, with or without Board; also Rooms suitable for light housekeeping.

28 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TWO SQUARE ROOMS, nicely furnished, to let, with Board, to two married gentlemen or four single gentlemen; table first class; references required.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, to let, with Board, en suite or singly; location unexceptionable. References exchanged.

29 BOND STREET.—TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, either large or small, with Board; convenient to the Grand Central Hotel.

32D STREET, EAST, 36.—ENTIRE OR PART OF SECond or Third Floor, very handsomely furnished; family private, Southern and small; private table if desired; parties not willing or able to pay a fair price for good attendance and first class table need not apply; references.

34TH STREET, 105, FOURTH DOOR WEST OF Broadway.—Furnished Rooms, with Board; location convenient and pleasant. References exchanged.

34 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—To let, in suits or separately, a Parlor Floor, handsomely furnished; also four Bedrooms for gentlemen; excellent French table; price moderate.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE, EAST TWENTIETH street.—Large front Room, handsomely furnished, good Board; also a handsome hall Room.

38 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—PLEASANT front Room, comfortably furnished, to let, with or without Board.

41 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged.

52D STREET, 307, WEST.—A SMALL FAMILY, OWNing house, offer large handsomely furnished Rooms, first and second floors, without board, or with private table served in rooms; terms $30, $35, $40 per week.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board; private table if desired.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen.

109 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—VERY DESIRAble Rooms on parlor, second, third and fourth floors, at extremely moderate prices, with excellent table and attention. References required.

110 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—An elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, three rooms; suitable for party of permanent gentlemen or first class physician; references; Board if required.

110 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished large and small Rooms, for gentlemen, with or without Board; private family, house first class; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

130 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Very desirable Rooms to let, with Board, to families and gentlemen.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYeighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—An elegant second story front Room to let, with first class Board. Also Rooms for a single gentleman.

137 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with first class table; private table if desired; at moderate price.

137 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, nicely furnished Rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

155 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or a family, with Board. References.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY desirable, elegantly furnished, large and small Rooms, with Board, in first class brown stone residence; terms moderate.

163 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen.

191 GRAND STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Bowery.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and furnished Rooms; terms moderate.

206 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SPLENDID furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen, at moderate rates.

209 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One or two large furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with Board; large closets, hot and cold water, &c.; also a Reception Room.

213 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE west of Broadway.—A front Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged.

218 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—GOOD BOARD and perfectly neat Rooms in a private family on Murray Hill. Take Eighth avenue cars.

222 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let one good Room to one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; no other boarders; home comforts.

226 SECOND AVENUE.—A HANDSOME BACK Parlor to let to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with other pleasant Rooms, with or without Board.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board; single gentlemen $7 and $8 per week; gents and wives $16 and $18 per week.

316 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE STUYvesant Park.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, with Board, for families or single gentlemen.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family, with a few select boarders, have large Room and Bedroom to let, with Board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

452 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN VARICK AND Hudson streets.—Elegant large and small Rooms on second and third floors, with excellent Board, in a first class house containing all modern improvements, at reasonable price. Apply as above, with reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING UP TOWN, WILL accommodate a gentleman and lady with Board on reasonable terms. House in good location up town, having all improvements. First class reference given and required. Address HENRY, station G, New York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET VERY PLEASANT Rooms, large and small, to gentlemen, without board, or Breakfast only; location Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue; references. Address L. R., Herald office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, WITH FIRST CLASS Board, to a family or gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. 68 West Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenue.

ENTIRE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, WITH BOARD; also very pleasant Rooms on fourth floor for young gentlemen, with unexceptional references. 71 Madison avenue.

NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM suitable for gentleman and wife; also single Rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired. 24 West Thirtieth street.

ONE LARGE, DESIRABLE, WELL FURNISHED Room to let, with good Board for two persons, $14; also single Rooms, $6 to $7. Apply at 180 Bleecker street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, LARGE AND COMfortably furnished, to let, with first class Board, with private table, to a party of three gentlemen, in the house of a strictly private family, centrally located. Only those willing to pay liberally for a thoroughly comfortable house, will please address L. S. R., box 146 Herald office.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS
OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH ROOMS AND Board, in a private family; price $20 per week; location between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, Lexington and Seventh avenues; rooms must have southerly exposure. Address THOMPSON, Herald office, giving full particulars.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH SMALL FAMILY, WISHES A Suit of Rooms, handsomely furnished, with modern improvements, and private table; at least three chambers, with parlor. Best references given and required. Address, with terms, WALLACE, Herald office.

A LADY WISHES TO TEACH ENGLISH, FRENCH and music, as visiting governess, or would teach a certain time each day in exchange for board; satisfactory reference. Address C. W., station D.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, in a respectable family. Address, stating terms, BOARD, box 149 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND one child (3 years old); a room on the third floor in a private family preferred; best reference given and required; terms must be moderate. Address MAX, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a young gentleman and wife. Location between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Madison and Sixth avenues. Address C., box 847 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND mother; one large and one small Room, with Board, between Tenth and Twenty-sixth street, west side; first or second floor; terms not to exceed $90 or $100 a month; private family preferred. Address J. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A gentleman and his wife, having one child, three months old, in a good location in this city at moderate terms; references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., INQUIRER, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—ONE LARGE Room with Hall Bedroom connecting, for a young married couple and a young lady; must be in a first class house, with first class table; others need not answer. Address, with location and terms, X. X., box 4,869 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY OF FOUR WANT a double front Room, with communicating hall and hall Room back; price $45; none need answer unless they can comply with the above. Address box 2,947 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, in a private family, between Tenth and Twentieth streets, west; with room singly or together. Address H. A. P., box 1,010 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, TWO CHILdren (7 and 4 years) and nurse, between Lexington and Seventh avenues, above Twenty-third street; will furnish rooms if necessary. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, HUNTINGTON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—ABOUT OCT. 1, TWO FURnished large front and back Rooms, one with Plimpton or sofa bedstead, for three adults and daughter of eleven; good table and neighborhood requisite. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, BAYLIS, box 144 Herald office.

THE SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD, WANTED—IN a strictly private family (American), by a gentleman and daughter; location between Third and Eighth avenues and Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets; price not to exeed $100 per month; best of references given and required. Address CHEMIST, Herald office.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife and a single lady and gentleman, with or without Board; terms not to exceed $40 per week, with Board. Address S., care Pond & Co., 39 Union square.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER, FOR GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse; private family preferred; terms $175 per month. Address D., box 147 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER FOR MYself, wife, two children (12 and 4 years) and nurse, in a strictly private family where there will be no other boarders; a second or third floor, between Sixth and Madison avenues, Sixteenth and Fortieth streets; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, with full particulars, terms, locality, &c., box 822 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 CRANBERRY STREET, BROOKLYN, FIVE minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.—Two large front Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gents; locality first class.

HOTELS.

AT THE WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, NO. 4 (European plan), first door from Broadway.—Elegant Rooms from $7 to $35 per week, single and en suite.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway, opposite City Hall.—Good Rooms, 50c. and 75c. per day; $2 50 to $4 per week; Rooms, $1 and $1 50 per day. Nice front family Rooms by the week, with or without Board.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE Station, N. J.—Favorable arrangements can be made for the fall and winter season, at reduced rates, at this favorite hotel, which for comfort and convenience has no equal in the vicinity of New York. It has all the modern conveniences, such as coal, gas, hot and cold water, and steam heaters throughout; is but 60 minutes from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; 34 trains daily.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, MURRAY HILL, 660, 662 and 664 Sixth avenue.—This new and elegantly furnished house is now open; table d'hote; fine Suits and single Rooms. Very favorable arrangements can be made for the winter season.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE,
14 East Twenty-first street, corner Broadway.
Elegant Suits of Rooms, with or without private table.

REMSEN HOUSE, HARLEM, CORNER 130TH STREET and Third avenue.—Very superior accommodations for families and single gentlemen, with Board, on very liberal terms for the winter season. LEWIS A. GEYER.

THE LELANDS' NEW HOTEL, STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, New York.—Board, $3 50 per day, with elevator.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

WORTH HOUSE, 202 FIFTH AVENUE.—THE UNequalled situation of this house, with private table and attendance, render it one of the most desirous residences in New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH.—A FEW BOARDERS WILL be received in a private family; good reference given and required. Address box 406 Elizabeth, N. J.

GOOD ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN BE OBTAINED in a small private family in Orange, near Brick Church station; terms very low. Address BATES, box 160 Herald office.

KEARNS' (LATE ARCULARIUS') FLEETWOOD PARK Hotel, just inside of the grand entrance to track, Morrisania, N. Y.—The subscriber having leased the above Hotel, and furnished it in a superior manner, would respectfully solicit a call from ladies and gentlemen visiting Fleetwood Park, either on trotting or other days. Meals got up to order, and all the delicacies of the season furnished at short notice. THOMAS KEARNS.
MORRISANIA, August 12, 1871.

WANTED—IN ORANGE, N. J., BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife in a first class boarding house or private family; house located within ten minutes' walk from the depot. Address immediately, stating terms, name and street, SECRETARY, box 241 New York Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS OR ROOMS TO LET.
One of the best locations on Union square. Inquire in HAINES BROS.' Building, 27 Union square. Reasonable terms to a good tenant.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO LOFTS, WITH GOOD LIGHT, for manufacturing purposes, in the rear building 186 and 188 Wooster street. CHARLES KLEIN.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE PROPERty No. 8 Cherry street, lot 25x100, with front and rear buildings. Apply to ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, 95 Chambers street.

TO LET—TWO CONVENIENT ROOMS IN A SUIT OF law offices, furnished, with use of library. Apply at 137 Broadway, room 8.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 99 BOWERY, ESTABlished over 30 years by Hiram Anderson as a carpet store; possession immediately. Apply at WENTWORTH & SONS, 109 Bowery.

TO LET—A STORE ON FULTON AVENUE: AN EXcellent stand for a plumber or stove store. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 320 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A LUNCH AND OYSTER COUNTER, 152 Fourth avenue, next door to the rear entrance of the Union Square Theatre. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A HOTEL—THE LARGE House No. 21 East Fourth street, one block east of Broadway. Contains over 50 rooms. Rent moderate. Apply at FANNING'S Real Estate office, 40 East 4th street, near Bowery.

THREE FIRST CLASS LOFTS TO LET—AT 59 BEEKman street; terms easy. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES in good locations, always apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A small private family willing to board the family of the present occupant. Boarding housekeepers need not apply. Apply at 50 East Thirty-first street, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to rent, for private or boarding purposes. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A.—TO RENT—CHEAP, FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE, southeast corner of Second avenue and Tenth street; immediate possession; splendid location for doctor.
NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 Fourth avenue.

BOND STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE HOUSE, FOR residence or business purposes, as a whole or in floors.
W. A. COLLINS, 35 Pine street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—From $100 to $500 per month. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue, branch office 857 Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-fourth, Forty-second, Forty-fifth, Forty-seventh, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-ninth streets and Clinton place. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL TO LET for 18 months; four-story house 14 East Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, handsomely furnished by Pottier & Stymus; private and responsible family only. May be seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR RENT—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, in perfect order, and part of Furniture for sale; rent $2,000 per annum; situation Second avenue, above Fourteenth street, near Stuyvesant square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

ON MURRAY HILL.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House for sale or to let, furnished; neighborhood most desirable; house in good order; terms moderate. Apply on premises, 106 East Thirty-fifth street.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, WITH TABLE LINEN, Dishes, &c., an elegant House in a first class location; rent $280 per month. Address H. W. W., Herald office.

TO LET—THE GENTEEL RESTAURANT 53 BOND street; upper part of house lets out in furnished rooms. Apply from 12 to 3 or 6 to 8 P. M.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE story House, on Lexington avenue, near Central Park, to a private family. Address H. G., Herald office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A BROWN STONE HOUSE in Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; new and handsome furniture; immediate possession; $225 per month. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

TO RENT—A PLEASANTLY LOCATED THREE STORY Brown Stone House, 735 Lexington avenue, newly painted and frescoed throughout, and elegantly furnished. To those wishing such a house this is a very desirable opportunity. For particulars apply at 735 Lexington avenue, or to ORLANDO L. STEWART, Counsellor at Law, 271 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE FOUR STORY House, with all the modern improvements, to rent for $900 from October to May, seven months. Apply on the premises, 107 East Sixty-first street.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE DWELLING House 61 West Fifteenth street; very low to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, No. 331 East Seventeenth street, near Second avenue; possession immediately; rent low.

TO LET—HOUSE 214 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, near Third avenue; rent $1,500. For permit apply to H. MERRITT, 58 Third avenue.

TO LET THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House No. 250 West Fourteenth street; rent very moderate; possession may be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the house.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE ON Fifty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue; rent $1,200.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

416 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO story and basement, with extension; gas, bath, hot and cold water and other modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO, OWNING and occupying a first class house, in a beautiful location, convenient to all cars and stages, would let one or two elegantly furnished Rooms, to a gentleman, without board. 215 East Twelfth street.

AT 23 IRVING PLACE, BETWEEN WESTMINSTER and Belvidere Houses—Handsomely furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen or families.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN REQUIRING HANDsomely furnished Rooms, without board, may be accommodated in a private family at No. 9 East Seventeenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

A SECOND FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, A PARLOR partly furnished, in a very desirable location, close to Broadway, near St. James Hotel. Parties desiring such rooms address E. M. M., box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A CHOICE OF FLOORS, TOGETHER OR SEPARately, magnificently furnished, now reasonably offered to first class parties; elegant location for private club. Apply at 69 West Twenty-third street, opposite Booth's.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WISH TO let two nicely furnished Rooms; house high stoop brown stone front; hot and cold water in each room. 316 West Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN AND OWNING A large house, elegantly furnished, are willing to let some nice people live with them for a fair return. Write to E. W. L., Tribune office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SINGLY or en suite. Apply at 36 West Twenty-third street, nearly opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR gentlemen, from $7 to $12 per week, without board, at 110 West Forty-fifth street. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE; ALSO the main Parlors, at moderate prices, in first class private residence No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway; no bill at door.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR housekeeping; or a few Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at 156 West Tenth street.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR HOUSEkeeping, or would divide it in rooms to suit. Call at private dwelling 225 West Thirty-sixth street. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENtlemen, in a French house. 115 East Seventeenth street.

TO LET—TWO ELIGIBLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, without board, to gentlemen; gas, water and use of bath; private family; references required. 114 East Twenty-sixth street.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO gentlemen; one large front Room and small Bedroom adjoining; references required; private family. 128 West Thirty-fourth street.

18 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, WITHout board, for gentlemen only. Between Union square and Fifth avenue.

23 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Room to let, on second floor, for gentlemen only, without board.

46 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—NICELY FURnished Parlors to let, at a moderate rent.

48 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR THE BREVOORT House.—A large, pleasant and nicely furnished Room and Hall Bedroom adjoining to let, together or separately, to reliable parties.

80 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEXT DOOR TO FOURteenth street.—Furnished Rooms to let, in suits or separate; house has all modern improvements; furniture, carpets, &c., all new; references exchanged.

226 THOMPSON STREET, THIRD DOOR SOUTH OF Amity street.—One large front Room, furnished; bath and gas.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Newly furnished back Parlor to let to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; private family; English basement house.

322 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Stuyvesant Park.—Nicely furnished Rooms, without board, suitable for single gentlemen; hot and cold water; also use of bath; family private; references exchanged.

352 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A small family have one nicely furnished Room on second floor to let, without board; gentlemen preferred; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, a large, nicely furnished second floor front Room, to single gentlemen or man and wife; rent cheap.

672 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street.—A furnished Floor for housekeeping, singly or together, man and wife or gentlemen; gas and bath; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—BY A PRIvate family, in a central part of the city; reference required. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

FRENCH FLATS—OR A HOUSE COMPLETE ON FIRST floor, for small first class families; only two left. 142 East Fourteenth street. Very central for down town merchants.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE 783 GREENwich street; water, gas and bath.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS through and two Hall Rooms, 35 King street, consisting of nine rooms; excellent order, with gas and water. Inquire in the shop, rear of 29 King street.

TO LET—PART OF THE THREE STORY BRICK House 133 East 109th street, with modern improvements; rent moderate.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, CONSISTING of parlors, basements and room on third floor. Apply opposite 58 West Washington place, near Sixth av.

19 UNION SQUARE.—PARLOR FLOOR, THREE front Rooms on second and third floors and the whole of the Fourth Floor very cheap.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC Hall, Sixth avenue, Reservoir square and Forty-second street. Classes commence Tuesday, 19th inst., at 4 and 8 P. M. All attend by tickets at their own convenience. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, largest varieties, newest designs and cheapest in the city.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, with the celebrated catgut cushion, at prices greatly reduced. New 5x10 Tables, $275. Warerooms corner Canal and Centre streets, New York.

PROPOSALS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AN THE OFFICE OF McMurray & Cammarell, 15 Maiden lane, for masting and supplies for the British bark Henry Palmer, dismasted in the late hurricane; for mainmast, fore and mizzen topmasts and topgallant and royal masts; rigging and sails for same. Specifications for same can be obtained by applying to Captain Brennan, as above. JOS. BRENNAN, Master.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
(Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.)
Sole Lessee and Manager............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Now open for the regular season.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
The great Drama of the times,
"DIVORCE."
DIVORCE. Every Night and Saturday Matinee, until further notice, will be produced Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S brilliant Drama of contemporaneous society, entitled "DIVORCE," with new scenery by Roberts, grand fashionable toilets, furniture a la mode and a cast embracing all the strength of the NEW COMEDY COMPANY:—Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lemoyne, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. DeVere, Mr. Godfrey, Chapman, Burnett and Beekman, Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert, Mary Cary, Ida Vernon, Nellie Mortimer, Kate Claxton, Louise Volmer, &c.
Act I.—GIVEN IN MARRIAGE. Act II.—THE STRIFE BEGUN. Act III.—THE HUSBAND TAKES THE LAW IN HIS OWN HANDS. Act IV.—THE LAW RETALIATES. Act V.—THE DIVORCED.
A "DIVORCE" MATINEE Saturday, at half-past one.
_ Seats may be secured TEN days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
LOTTA,
as PAUL, in THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
and as LIDDY LARIGAN in FAMILY JARS.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.
Next week—THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
the great Tragedienne,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
Supported by the eminent Tragedian,
MR. WM. CRESWICK.

DIS VAY, BRUSSIANS.
OOFTY GOOFT tooks goot bleasure to led all dem beeples know dot on Monday nigd und efery von of der nighds nexd veek he vill be ad der GRAND OBERA HOUSE, und he vill be habby to saw efery von und his Mudder-of-law dere.
DON'D FORGOT DOT
DOT BOX BOOK VAS VIDE OBEN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE—TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's Theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. McAndrews, Brockway,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. W. Henry Rice, Stanley,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Dempster, D'Albert,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Morrisey, Emerson,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Foster, Barney,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Morrison's Orchestra,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Little Mac.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Dan Bryant.
Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS,
Twenty-eighth Street Opera House,
corner of Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, September 11,
and every evening during the week,
NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
THE ACME OF EXCELLENCE.
NOTE THE NEW FEATURES:
Dignity and Impudence. | Female Suffrage Movement.
Jeff of Baltimore. | The Musical Nondescript.
Bray's Corkographs. | The New York Cabmen.
Lo! The Poor Indian. | Stanwood's Banjoisms.
Egyptian Schottish. | Ceasing to Love.
Call Boys' Tribulations. | I'll See You Again.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet Circle.........50 cents | Parquet Circle resv'd.75 cents
Orchestra Chairs.......75 cents | Balcony.....................35 cents
Private Boxes. $5.
Box Office open from 10 A. to 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 and 16,
under the management of
Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH,
Manager and Proprietor of the Bowery Theatre, for the production of the great sensation of the day, the famous drama by Charles Foster, Esq., of
BERTHA,
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL,
dramatized from Mr. Francis S. Smith's truthful story, and published in the New York Weekly.
The drama will be presented with all the adjuncts of New Scenery, Mountings, and a
FIRST CLASS COMPANY.
Full particulars. See future notices.
Box office open from 10 until 4 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST FRITZ-EMMET MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE LUCILLE WESTERN
as LUCRETIA BORGIA.
THIS EVENING AT WOOD'S.

THE BANJO TAUGHT BY FRANK B. CONVERSE.—See advertisement in musical column.
FRANK B. CONVERSE, 244 Fourth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LADIES, REMEMBER
EAST LYNNE MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.

BALLOONIST WANTED—TO FURNISH ONE OR MORE balloons for a fair. Address box 3,008 Post office.

FOR SALE.

A LIQUOR STORE—AT NO. 456 WEST THIRTY-SECOND street, with a five years' lease. Apply on premises, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M.

A STORE FOR NOTHING.—STORE, BILLIARD AND Bagatelle given away. Come and see. 73 West street.

A FIRST RATE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE cheap—With or without Stock. Inquire on the premises, northeast corner of Hicks and Pacific streets, Brooklyn.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—FRUIT, CONFECtionery, Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon, with Lease; splendid location in Brooklyn; rent low; owner having other business will sell cheap or exchange for real estate. Address CONFECTIONER, box 147 Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A handsome Store on Sixth avenue, suitable for dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, auctioneers, &c.; great thoroughfare; price $100; rent only $700. Address A. B. C., box 148 Herald office.

A MODERATE SIZED, NEATLY FURNISHED HOTEL for sale—Situated on Broadway, doing very fair business, European plan; house filled with guests; 50 rooms.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 231 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE LIQUOR STORE FOR sale cheap; located on a leading avenue; also, Bakeries, Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Cigar Stores, Meat Markets, corner Groceries, Drug Stores, Confectioneries, Market Stands. MITCHELL, Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Broadway Restaurant, vicinity of Canal street; long and well established, doing a fine business; must sell in consequence of ill health.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 231 Broadway.

A NEATLY FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE, WITH Stock, Fixtures and three years' Lease, for sale—Situated in the Seventh ward, near the river. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & Co., 369 Bowery.

CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—12 NEWARK STREET, Hoboken.

DRUG STORE.—$2,000 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a Drug Store doing a good business. Also an interest in a popular Patent Medicine that will clear $10,000 a year. Address J. H., 143 Herald office.

DRUG STORE.—$1,000 CASH WILL BUY STOCK AND Fixtures; Matthews' marble Syrup Fountain, with Generator; Glass Labels, Marble Counters, Bottles, Scales, Cases, choice Stock; must be sold; owner is obliged to leave the city. Inquire of S. F. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

DOLLAR STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXtures and Lease of the old established Dollar Store, in the best location in Jersey City, now doing an increasing and profitable business; present owner engaged in a manufacturing business; cannot attend to this. Apply to J. M. CLARK, pencil case maker, 29 York, corner Greene st., Jersey City.

EXPRESS BUSINESS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR Real Estate near the city; doing a business of $20 a day; price $3,500. Inquire in furniture store, 515 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER SHOP, NEW Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, &c.; also a Smoke House and Stable attached to it. The place has been used for the last six years in winter to cut up pork, and everything is in complete order for that business; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going into other business. Apply at the premises, 819 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FORTUNE—A WHOLESALE AND REtail Liquor Store; best location in Hoboken; long lease; cheap rent; owner going to Europe. Apply on premises, corner First and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING AN ARTIcle protected by patent, which sells readily with 250 per cent profit; will be sold for about $1,000; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address A. Z., box 5,341 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE, WELL stocked, on Third avenue. Apply at 348 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FRUIT, POULTRY AND PROduce Stand in Washington Market. For particulars apply to J. SULLIVAN & CO., butter dealers, 69 Vesey street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL RESTaurant 53 Bond street; upper part of house lets out in furnished rooms; terms easy. Apply from 12 to 3 or 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERchandise, a Steam Laundry, fitted up in the most perfect manner; long lease; low rent.
KINGSLEY, 308 West Twenty-third street.

SMALL CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—CAUSE, OWNER going South. 233 Bowery.

SAFES, ALL SIZES AND MAKERS, CHEAP—TO CLOSE out. Lillie's improved Defensive Safe defy the burglar. Safes charged, repaired and exchanged.
LILLIE & CO., No. 3 Park place.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND SAFES FOR SALE, CHEAP, at Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe Depot.
S. G. QUIRK, No. 6 Park place.

SAMPLE ROOM, WELL LOCATED, DOWN TOWN; rent $85 monthly; three years' lease; trade $25 daily; will be sold for value of stock and fixtures.
LLOYD, 29 Broadway, first floor.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DRUGGISTS.—AN elegantly panelled Tennessee and Brocatel Marble Soda Apparatus, made to order; has twelve syrups and three draught arms, heavily silver plated, will be sold at a sacrifice, at 817 Broadway.

WINE STORE AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE—Located on Fulton street, great thoroughfare, near the ferry. Inquire on premises, 41 Fulton street.

MACHINERY.

AT MIDDLETON & ROAKE'S, 282 AND 284 WATER street, new and second hand Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Shafting, Pulleys, Hoisting Engines, 1822 Propeller Engine, &c.

MACHINERY.—A BEAM ENGINE, 7 FOOT STROKE, 36 inch cylinder; built by Woodruff & Beach; will be sold low. Address box 1,362 Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Crowded Houses
H. D. EVERY NIGHT,
H. D. to witness the Brilliant Representation of
H. D. G. L. FOX'S
H. D. magnificent Spectacular Ballet Pantomime
H. D. HUMPTY DUMPTY,
H. D. in which he appears in his
H. D. inimitable character of
H. D. CLOWN,
H. D. with the
H. D. KIRALFY TROUPE,
H. D. THE MARTEN'S FAMILY,
H. D. ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MORIONDO,
H. D. CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
H. D. YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
H. D. THE ZIG ZAGS.
H. D. SENOR CASSELLI, HERR WILLIS.
H. D. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC MATINEE TO-DAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK, OF G. L. FOX'S PANTOMIME. HUMPTY DUMPTY
SECURED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
H. D.
THE ROBBER
OF THE
STOLEN VOUCHERS
has been discovered and will be arrested
TO-DAY, BY
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.
(Signed.) H. D.

WACHTEL IN GERMAN OPERA.
Stadt Theatre, 45 and 47 Bowery.
Proprietors.............Messrs. HAMAN & ROSENBERG
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF..............Directors
DEBUT OF EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR,
HERR THEODER WACHTEL,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, in his unrivalled role of
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
Prices, according to location, $4, $3, $2, $1 50, $1, 75c., 50c.
The sale of seats for any night commences to-day, at the box office of the theatre.
The sale for one or more nights commences on Friday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. EMMET
in Gayler's Drama,
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
LAST FRITZ-EMMET MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18,
first night of
MR. GAYLER'S NEW EMOTIONAL DRAMA,
in three acts,
CARL, THE FIDDLER.
CARL, a Wandering Minstrel.................MR. EMMET
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY
and introducing him for the first time in an original emotional role.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Production of the new and original sensational Drama entitled A DIME NOVEL.
LAURA SHERWOOD, THE ONLY LEON
SCREAMING PETE. MR. EDWIN KELLY

WOOD'S MUSEUM,
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 P. M.,
LAST MATINEE OF
EAST LYNNE.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.,
LUCILLE WESTERN
in her original creation of
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in the thrilling play of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
with the favorite drama of
LOST IN LONDON.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LUCILLE WESTERN THIS
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN EVENING
in her wonderful impersonation of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, THIS
LUCRETIA BORGIA EVENING
LUCRETIA BORGIA AT 8.

THE ALLEGHANIANS—VOCALISTS AND SWISS Bell Ringers, organized in 1846, by J. M. Boulard, Manager and Director. In answer to the many letters received from agents, hall proprietors, secretaries of various associations, &c., throughout the country, offering very lucrative engagements during the coming season, Mr. Boulard takes this method of informing his correspondents, also his friends and the public, that the Alleghanians sail for England in October, to fill engagements made during the past summer, in London, and throughout Great Britain, Germany, &c. They will not return to the United States till next spring.

STEINWAY HALL.
MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
THE WORLD-FAMED
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA,
whose appearance has been attended with such
UNMISTAKABLY GENUINE PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
ANNA ELZER,
THE MARVELLOUS CHILD SOPRANO, WITH
Mr. JACOB MULLER,
THE GREAT BARITONE,
will appear.
GRAND MATINEE THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON,
to commence at one o'clock. Doors open at 12.
Admission, with reserved seats, to Matinee, $1.
Seats can be procured at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, FIRST GRAND CONCERT at ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

STEINWAY HALL.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
GRAND MATINEE, THIS (SATURDAY), at one o'clock,
RESERVED SEATS, $1 ONLY.
No extra charge for securing seats in advance.

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
The GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE in the world.
Paterson to-night, Saturday, September 16; Harlem, 18th; Newark, 19th; Bridgeport, 20th; New Haven, 21st; Poughkeepsie, Friday, September 22.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LADIES, REMEMBER
EAST LYNNE MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST FRITZ-EMMET MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship lately subsisting between Joseph W. Firth and Joseph H. Fick, under the firm of Firth & Fick, expired on the 15th day of September, 1871, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Joseph H. Fick, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to said Joseph H. Fick for payment.
NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1871. JOSEPH W. FIRTH.
JOSEPH H. FICK.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 CASH CAPITAL and business energy, to join in a legitimate business. For interview address PERSEVERANCE, box 142 Herald office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH about $3,000, to join a lucrative and agreeable business; the association is first class and will realize $50,000 in 12 months. Inquire at 38 West Thirty-second street.

AN ASSOCIATE WANTED—WITH A LITTLE CAPITAL, to act as cashier and share in the most celebrated money making exhibition in America. Apply at 105 Broadway, room 14.

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Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
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HER NEW COMPANY,
who will this day—last times—
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871,
appear in the
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
MATINEE, | LAST TIME,
open at 1, begins at 2; | PRINCESS OF
over at 4 o'clock. | TREBIZONDE.
EVENING, | PRINCESS OF
open 7½; over 10½. | TREBIZONDE.
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BY SPECIAL REQUEST, BLUE BEARD,
with all its sparkling Music, New Local Hits, &c.
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when she will appear in a comedy role, impersonating four characters, and the Burlesque of
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SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

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All the mammoth company appears in olio of fun.
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Miss Lillie Carle, Miss Julia May, Mlle. Turnour,
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Miss Hattie O'Neil, G. L. Stoute and fifty others.
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MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
TO-DAY, AT 2½ P. M.
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FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2. LAST THREE PERFORMANCES of Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN and of
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MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, FIRST NIGHT OF
THE GREAT ORIGINAL
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who will make his appearance in an entirely new comic Drama, by Edwin F. DeNyse, Esq., christened after the great original
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Seats reserved from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the Box Office, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Ticket Office, Twenty-third street, Broadway and Fifth avenue.
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6. Schlummerlied..Buergel
7. Scherzo, } Symphony No. 5, C minor...............Beethoven
8. Finale, }
9. Overture, "Zampa"..Herold
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THE GREAT INJUNCTION CASE.

Brilliant Legal Tournament and Its Results.

Heavy Firing from the Oratorical Batteries.

The Charges Against the City Officials Earnestly Proclaimed.

How the Municipal Affairs Have Been Regulated.

The Two Per Cent Tax and Its Mysterious Surroundings.

ARGUMENT OF EX-JUDGE BARRETT.

A Crowded Court and the Popular Feeling Expressed.

The Excitement Toward the Finish.

Judge Barnard's Decision Adverse to the City Officers.

THE INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT.

The deed is done—a feat has been accomplished. By the decision of Judge Barnard delivered yesterday afternoon the anxiety and apprehensions of thousands have been removed. The uncertainty as to what the judgment of the Court would be caused the result of the arguments of the counsel engaged to be looked forward to with an interest perhaps unparalleled in the history of municipal controversies. It was not until the afternoon that the court room became so densely crowded, for it was quickly circulated that the case was drawing to a close. Every available spot was occupied, and on the face of the auditors the most earnest attention was displayed. During the address of ex-Judge Barrett, on behalf of the plaintiff, tokens of marked approval were given as showing the sentiment which prevailed. But it was not until the arguments had ceased not, until the Judge had commenced to render his decision, that the assemblage became intensely absorbed. The final judgment awakened unqualified approbation, not unmingled with surprise.

At the opening of the Court in the morning Mr. Bartlett commenced his address on behalf of the defendant, William M. Tweed, stating that he would be perfectly safe in presenting the affidavits alone, without any argument at all; but he would nevertheless advert to the charges of malfeasance brought forward by the plaintiff. His client had performed all his duties in a legal manner. Mr. Bartlett continued:—My friends on the other side say that we have not apportioned any sum for the payment of debts due this year, and I would ask my friends if that is not what they say?

Mr. STRAHAN—We say that you have not apportioned any sum out of the sum raised on taxes to pay the debts due this year, and the Mayor and Comptroller say they have apportioned $9,000,000 for this purpose.

Mr. BEACH—My client, the Comptroller, says no such thing. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. BARTLETT, resuming—It does not seem to make much difference whether the charges are understood or not; it amounts to the same. It is not that claims have been paid, but that claims have not been paid, that has caused the suit to be brought. I do think if Mr. Foley's claim and Mr. James O'Brien's claim had been paid this suit would not have been brought. I have nothing to say against the justice of either of these claims. I think Mr. O'Brien's is a just one, and I think Mr. Foley ought to have received the costs of his contesting the seat in the Board of Supervisors. But both of them are hot-headed men, and it would have been better for Mr. Foley to make a contract with an ice company to furnish him with ice to keep his head cool. The whole proceeding is invalid in this Court. It is a case of nobody against us, and has no legal standing here. In the complaint they have inserted certain laws which may be very interesting, especially from the fact of most of them being repealed. Again they have inserted the phrase, "best interests of the city." Now what has been done with the other interests of the city—the middling interests, and the better interests, and the good interests? How have they been dealt with? Why, it is ridiculous to ask that an injunction issue restraining from acting against the "best interests of the city." Yesterday plaintiff's counsel said we could pass over the first ten counts of the complaint, and that there was nothing specific until we came to the eleventh, and I think, on further consideration, that they will want to withdraw the whole complaint. But there are some things in it that I do not want to pass over, and which will be looked at closely hereafter. There are grave charges in it which my friends are not prepared to stand by—charges against my client, William M. Tweed, and he is not a man who will allow such to go unchallenged. There is another branch of this Court called the Oyer and Terminer, in which my friends may have to plead for their client, for there is a law regulating this sort of complaint, and that is the law against perjury. I now tell Mr. Foley and those that stand behind him that William M. Tweed is not the man to allow such base slanders to pass unpunished. Regarding the Two Per Cent law, if this injunction should issue because of that law, then it would be the duty of the Governor of this State to call an extra session of the Legislature to repeal this law and remove the clogs from the wheels of the city government. Counsel then proceeded to characterize the proceedings as a Cataline conspiracy without a leader; and, after dilating at some length upon the motives which influenced its action and paying a high tribute to his client, who had offered a complete denial to the charges, concluded by stating that inasmuch as the Judges of the Court had given Mr. Foley his seat in the Board of Supervisors because his claim was just they would vacate the injunction because it could not in justice be sustained.

EX-JUDGE BARRETT'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Judge BARRETT then rose to close the argument on behalf of the plaintiff. He said:—In closing this discussion I propose to treat the case solely on its legal aspect and to speak simply as a lawyer addressing the Court. I could not if I would rival the rhetorical splendors of my learned friends—and beautiful they were indeed, sir, for they cover their clients with flowers of their rhetoric, and I honor them for it; for what custom is more beautiful than that of the decoration of the grave? (Laughter and applause.) If Your Honor is quite convinced that the defendant represented by the gentleman who last addressed you is the legal and lineal successor of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson—I am sure if that fact has not effect upon the law of the case it will have no effect upon me or my client. (Laughter.) In the plaintiff's position a calm and temperate speech is due, not only to the dignity of the Court and to the justice of his case, but to the

MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

I would state, moreover, that the plaintiffs are neither conspirators nor partisans, as, by a strange perversion or inversion of positions, has been, I think, most audaciously asserted. They are good, honest citizens, and every loyal and patriotic heart in this Union is on their side, and if the *vox populi* be indeed the *vox Dei*, then is my client encouraged and countenanced, not only by the blessings of a great hope, but by the smile of Heaven. Let me proceed at once to prove my case, and prove it so plainly and so clearly and so unerringly that I do not believe the mind exists which cannot see the rights of this injunction. Now it is asserted that the first ten paragraphs and sections of the plaintiffs' complaint are irrelevant and are not specific. Before showing the absolute admission of guilt on the part of the defendants, he would briefly point out the necessity of those sections in the complaint. His learned friend, Mr. O'Gorman, spoke of the construction to be put on the Two Per Cent act. Duarris, an admitted authority, says an act is to be interpreted by the context, the necessity and the mischief to be guarded against. Has the Two Per Cent act no meaning, and have they unlimited power to raise and spend money outside it? I will proceed to show you that they have not. The first ten sections show you the mischief to be remedied—the payment of

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS

against the city—and the Two Per Cent act comes in to prevent the expenditure of one dollar outside it. The truth or untruth of the allegations on these sections must go a long way to aid Your Honor in giving a construction to that Two Per Cent act, so far as the relevancy of these sections is concerned. I now proceed to prove the allegations. The Board of Supervisors, in their answer, admit every fact alleged against them except that they intend to issue further bonds. In each case he should simply read the papers, after which argument would be useless. (Judge Barrett accordingly read the Supervisors' answer and continued.) Now, His Honor would see that there was not a word of denial of any portion of the first ten paragraphs. They even ask the Court to give the judgment which plaintiff prays. Did it become the servants of the Supervisors to be wiser than their masters? What right had the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Board of Public Works to come in and ask for a different relief from what their masters asked? These men had thought that they were wiser than the people and the Legislature, now that they were superior to their masters. (Applause.) Next, the Mayor and Commonalty admit the allegations by their

DEMURRER.

The city and county admits what we say, but the individual defendants try to deny it, and do so by contradicting themselves; and in so doing make a most shameless confession of guilt. The defendant, Hall, a lawyer, must have known the relevancy of the first ten sections and their effect on giving a construction to the Two Per Cent act. In his answer he refers to these very charges in these sections; he says "he is advised they are irrelevant, and, on that account only, omits to controvert them." As terrible a charge as ever was made, and the highest officer of the city, when brought to court to answer them, shields himself under the advice of counsel, and "omits to controvert them. Relevant or irrelevant, he ought to have contradicted them if he dared. "I won't controvert them." What a position for the chief public officer of the city! But I have shown you that they were relevant to the issue. They are

SPECIFIC, RELEVANT AND ADMITTED.

It seems that Mayor Hall can, when he chooses, guard the public treasury; that notwithstanding all his other engagements, literary and official, he can guard the treasury against Mr. Foley. The trouble was his claim was honest. When men came there with honest claims, who would not increase their bills at the beck of an official, we did not hear of this duty being ministerial. But when Keyser's and Garvey's claims came in, then it was a mere ministerial act. Mayor Hall admits that he signed six millions and upwards of claims, but he was doing a ministerial act; that they were fraudulent, but he had to sign them. They might as well put a stamping machine in the Mayor's office. (Laughter.)

A DENIAL.

Mr. O'Gorman here promptly denied that the Mayor had made any admissions to those charges, but, considering those allegations as to the past irrelevant to an application for an injunction, he did not feel called upon to answer them as to the present issue.

Mr. BARRETT—I don't accuse my learned friend of being the counsel who advised him not to answer them. (Laughter and applause.) Were not they compelled to ascertain, in the words of the act of 1870, "the amounts found to be due" before they paid them? What did the act mean but to obtain a fresh auditing board? But the Mayor resorts to the stamping machine. (Laughter.) Counsel then read the act, and claimed that the words "audit and pay," and "which shall be found due," clearly showed that the intention of the act was that there should be another examination of these claims; that it was not enough to present the approval of the Supervisors and auditor, or of the chairman of

A NAMELESS BOARD.

Yet the Mayor pleaded broadly that this was his duty and his course. Could it be that the Mayor was bound to pay a claim he knew to be fraudulent? (He cited from Judge Barnard's own opinion in the case of the People ex rel. Green vs. Wood, where the doctrine is laid down that it is his duty to satisfy himself the claim is just and right, during which applause twice broke out.) This was before the charter of 1870, which enjoins more strongly on the Mayor his duties. He is charged in that law to be "vigilant." With that injunction staring him in the face, and the higher duty of an honorable man, he came into the Court with this paltry plea that his duties were nothing more than those of a stamping machine. Now, it was charged and admitted that in these six millions were included these fraudulent claims. Not only were they to be audited by this Board, but this Board issued these bonds, thus involving two signatures of the Mayor. But he says he has paid no suspicious claims since April, 1870; but all these claims have been paid since 1870. His plea that he has signed

THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND WARRANTS

is even more paltry. It is an insult to the common sense of the community. We all know what the chief part of these warrants are—routine warrants for salaries and laborers' pay, coming in in piles at regular days, and so regular that they do not need that examination which these other warrants require. These warrants were for large amounts, came in at different times and when there was time for examination. He might as well say that his professional, political and literary occupations deprived him of time to attend to the business of the city. Perhaps it would have been as well for the city had he pretermitted those other occupations. The Mayor denied any interest in the *Leader* or the other corporations. He would not charge him, as his client had been charged, with perjury. Nay, further, he (counsel) believed he had not derived any personal pecuniary benefit from the City Treasury, and so believing he said it as a duty.

THE DEFENDANT CONNOLLY

comes next in order. He interposes no answer, but chooses to come here by an affidavit, which is the boldest and least tricky document before the Court. It proves the falsity of the answer of the defendant Hall. The duty of the Board of Apportionment is to ascertain the amount to be raised by taxation; out of that to provide payment of interest on stocks and bonds payable by taxation and apportion the same among the different departments.

That is what they are directed to do, and when we want to find out what they did they answer us as they answer the people, "It is none of your business," and they bring us in a garbled extract of their minutes, which does not treat, as one would expect, of what they did as to taxes, but not a word is there about taxation. So from meeting to meeting, and it is all

BONDS, BONDS, BONDS.

All they have done is to issue fresh bonds for fresh purposes, to the amount of $26,000,000.

Mr. Tweed, in his majesty, merely condescends to copy the section of the act pointing out his duties, and says he has done that; which Mr. Connolly says they did not do. Tweed says that they have done what the law required before the injunction—provided for payment of interest on bonds and stocks payable by taxation. Now, Connolly says that in the apportionment made they did not set apart any portion of the tax for such purposes.

INTERESTING.

Mr. BARTLETT—This argument reminds me of a text in Scripture—"From him that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken." If no appropriation was made did they want the Board to meet and divide it?

Mr. BEACH—Your Honor, counsel, on reading from the affidavit of my client, has grossly garbled and grossly misconstrued and misinterpreted it. I ask him not to stop at a comma, but to read on.

Mr. BARRETT—When the gentlemen have all been heard over again I will go on. I did not interrupt when they were speaking.

Mr. BEACH—Counsel must hear an interruption when he makes mistakes, and stops at a comma in a paragraph. Let him read the whole.

Mr. BARRETT—I did not stop at a comma. I was trying to get on. (Laughter.) I will do anything you please but read history. (Laughter.)

Mr. BEACH—I hope this won't be met by a jest.

Mr. BARRETT—I have done very little of jesting here. These matters are too serious for jesting. If I alluded to jests I might say something not agreeable to the other side.

Mr. BEACH—I hope you do not allude to me?

Mr. BARRETT—I have nothing to say to you, except that you made a very good speech on our side yesterday. (Laughter.) They have succeeded in so thoroughly confusing my little ideas that I beg the Court, as the recess hour has arrived, to take a recess.

JUDGE—Very well, I am very much obliged to you, and we will take the recess. (Laughter.)

THE FIRE RENEWED.

Mr. BARRETT on resuming his argument after the recess, said:—

Now that I have recovered from the nervousness consequent on the attacks of my learned opponents, I will continue the reading of this affidavit, and again garble it by reading the whole of it. Having finished his reading he said that it did not show that anything had been done in accordance with the act. It says nothing about the principal due thus far of the public debt. The defendants could have produced the minutes of the Board, but they did not do so, and only Mr. Corson comes forward and makes affidavit of certain parts of the minutes.

Mr. O'GORMAN—He makes affidavit of all the points in the minutes that were relevant to this suit.

Mr. BARRETT—They fall back again on the advice of counsel, and give only what counsel's opinion thinks were relevant to the case. Suppose any counsel or judge took up the affidavit without knowing anything in the case, would not it occur to any one that it was meant for full and complete minutes? It would be supposed that it was the entire report of the minutes.

THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD.

The Corporation Counsel says that it was his opinion that Mr. Corson need not give any further extracts than he has done, because nothing else in the minutes was relevant. And yet in his argument he has dwelt more particularly on the subject of the duties of the Board of Apportionment than on anything else. He has spoken almost entirely on a question which he said has no relevancy in this proceeding. On the 5th of September they for the first time wake up to the idea that they have any duties to perform other than to issue bonds. And on that day they do in part the duty ordered by the law to be done within twenty days after the 1st day of May. They merely imposed the two per cent tax. They did nothing but raise two per cent on the valuation amounting to $22,300,000. This they ought to have done twenty days after their organization. The defendant Hall says they have done that, and he says it was done weeks before this action was commenced. He says that the action contemplated by sub-division 1 of the complaint has been already, and weeks before the cause commenced, done according to law. Here is the affidavit of Connolly, saying that it can't be done and wasn't done. Here we have the affidavit of Tweed, saying that this has been done two days before the granting of the injunction. I ought not to leave the subject without stating that there were three occasions on which one member of that Board attempted to stop this issue of bonds. At the meeting of the Board a resolution was offered by the President of the Department of Parks in reference to the issue of six millions of bonds, which was adopted. A demand was made to levy a tax of three per cent upon

THE TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS

of taxation. The matter gave the Board some trouble. It was thought a matter worthy of grave consideration. The question was laid before the Corporation Counsel. He gave an opinion favorable to the levying of the three per cent tax. When that matter came before the Board I find that in place of adopting the opinion of the learned Corporation Counsel the President of the Department of Parks desired that the question of right should be laid before other counsel. His desire was carried into effect, and we find that $600,000 was saved to the people by that act. When the Board again consulted the advice of the additional counsel he suggested that grave doubts existed as to the authority of the Board to carry out the proposed object.

Mr. O'GORMAN—It is right to state that having given my own opinion I suggested that as the matter was very grave the opinion of additional counsel should be obtained.

Mr. BARRETT—I am sure I am very glad to hear it, and I do not say that in any satirical sense whatever. On the 8th of September, the day before the injunction was granted, the Board met again and the question of issuing $450,000 additional bonds came up, and I again find on this occasion the resolution offered by the President of the Department of Parks that the whole matter be laid upon the table. The resolution was passed, so that on these three occasions I find that some check was given to the action of the Board of Apportionment, and certainly large sums were saved to the public by that action. So much for the Board of Apportionment, and so much for the affidavits in answer. Before I pass to the legal questions let me say one word of the violent attack made on the pleading in behalf of the plaintiff. The pleading alleged that an enormous amount of debt had accrued against the city. Hall's affidavit referred to that as a misapprehension, but I do not believe that our facts and figures were corroborated. There has been no attempt to answer them. In place of answering them we have had the complaint criticised. We have been informed with regard to the views of counsel as to the personal theories, the grammatical ideas, the educational notions, the historical reminiscences of learned counsel, but we have not been met by a single answer as to our facts and figures. The counsel for Mr. Connolly says the debt is frightful, but that the taxpayers are paltry and grovelling for disputing this enormous and superb debt. He has called attention to the beauty of our parks—of this Court House. (Loud laughter.) But he has not called our attention to the gorgeous private palaces, the rich equipages, the private gardens, the gems and the jewelry which are the product of this magnificent debt. We are told this is

A HOMOGENEOUS AND PERFECT GOVERNMENT.

The Mayor has assured us that he can remove any public officer with whose course he is dissatisfied. He has told us so in his message. But neither the Mayor of this city nor the Governor of this State can remove a single head of department. They are powerless to do it by this very perfect theory of homogeneous government. Hall's affidavit says, "For causes not now pertinent to state, a necessity for large expenditures for improvements has, by the extraordinary development of the city and care for its future, rendered it necessary to make vast expenditures within the comprehension of one year." I should like to know what this means? There is not a single statement in our complaint as confused as this statement in Hall's answer. Now let me examine the answer of the defendant Tweed.

Mr. BARTLETT—Mr. Tweed has no answer; only an affidavit.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—In his affidavit Tweed denies no charge of individual impropriety. His denial is drawn with extraordinary skill. He denies all suggestions of confederation. He denies all suggestions of a ring. But that any one of these defendants did wrong on his own hook is not denied. (Laughter.) The facts which ought to have been denied are not denied.

Mr. BEACH—I call upon the counsel to cite a single case of the kind.

Mr. BARTLETT—I repeat the invitation on behalf of Mr. Tweed.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—I claim that they have not denied what they consider to be impertinent and irrelevant under advice of counsel. They have only denied what they considered to be pertinent and relevant to the case. An affidavit cannot be read on nobody's behalf, and Mr. O'Gorman denies that he read on behalf of the Mayor, while Mr. Tweed's counsel declared that he would not read it on behalf of Mr. Tweed. I will refer to the statute to which Mr. Bartlett referred this morning—namely, "That an injunction to suspend the ordinary business of the Corporation shall not be granted except by the Judge upon a notice of eight days to the proper officers of the Corporation." Your Honor has granted no injunction to suspend the business of the Corporation, unless the issuing of bonds *ad libitum*, and, perhaps, robbing the public, is part of the business of the Corporation.

Mr. O'GORMAN—We claim the legal and ordinary business is stopped by this injunction, and for the reasons I have laid before the Court.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—They claim that it has stopped the payment of fraudulent claims and the issuing of bonds in violation of law, unless they are willing to take the position that the issuing of bonds fraudulently and in violation of law is part of the general business of the Corporation. Then this statute don't apply.

Mr. O'GORMAN—We deny that it is in any way illegal.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—I am coming to that until the Court shall determine that I am wrong, and when we find what is at the bottom of the case it is quite time to deal with the top of it. On the face of the case it must be apparent that the ordinary business is not stopped. Their objection comes too late. It cannot now be taken as an objection that there was no jurisdiction. It seems a monstrous proposition that the defendants would not subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court. I argue, moreover, that the Board of Supervisors, in subjecting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court and in praying the Court to grant us, if we deserve it, the protection we desire, acknowledge our right to bring this suit. And if we are *rectus in curiâ* with regard to the Board of Supervisors we are *rectus in curiâ* with regard to their servants.

Mr. BEACH—I deny the servitude.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—I shall prove that the rule of equity stares them in the face and impliedly draws into the jurisdiction every person necessary to afford the relief that is desired. It is too old and too familiar a principle that enables you to bring in all the persons relating to the relief you grant. Any resident taxpayer is considered a co-trustee by law, with the Mayor and Common Council, and any citizen, as a *cestui qui* trust, can bring suit against these trustees. I say the *cestui qui* trust acquires right apart from the trusteeship. The trust is created apart from the persons who constitute the trust, and the *cestui qui* trust has his rights under the trust deed, whether the Supreme Court changes the trustee or not. So much for the question of the right of the plaintiff to bring this suit. I consider it perfectly disposed of. And now for the Two Per Cent act. Your Honor should understand—

Judge BARNARD—I have arrived at a conclusion with regard to that act.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—May I ask what that conclusion is?

Judge BARNARD—I accept your interpretation of it, except with regard to two points.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—What are they?

Judge BARNARD—Parks and Docks.

At this a black frown of consternation settled on the faces of all the opposing counsel. Judge Barrett scarcely seemed to realize the value of this concession, but it reduced his opponents to a dismal condition of profound melancholy at once.

Judge BARRETT then went on to prove that there ought to be nearly $13,000,000 in the Treasury, and that this sum was sufficient to meet the current expenses of the city, so that the final plea of the defendants, that the injunction would lock the machinery of the government, was altogether without foundation—a conclusion which provoked much laughter. Counsel contended that the city's credit was being impaired by the issue of illegal bonds and by the expenditure of extortionate sums, not only impairing the city's credit, but making its credit a byword in the mouths of the foreign world. It was

A MONSTROUS PROPOSITION

to advance that the granting of an injunction in this case would impair the city's credit. It was a complete inversion of the positions of plaintiff and defendants in this suit. I am here to uphold the city's credit. The learned counsel concluded a brilliant address by saying that at length the clouds were lifting. The people begin to see the sun at last—that glorious sun lighting up truth. What power can resist its force? It penetrates the darkest recesses and lays bare the corrupt and slimyplaces and reveals the loathsomeness therein. (Applause.)

JUDGE BARNARD'S DECISION.

Amid breathless silence Judge Barnard proceeded to render his decision. He said:—I am of opinion in this case that the plaintiff is a trustee by the people and has a right to maintain this action. In regard to the point that was raised by the counsel for one of the defendants that the Two Per Cent act was unconstitutional I should not, sitting at Chambers on a motion of this kind, declare the act to be so, unless it was very clear that such was the fact. I have not such clearness in this case at present, and I should not like to take any responsibility, preferring it should be heard in a more mature and careful way at General Term. The plaintiff having a clear case to sue, brings the action against four defendants, officers of the city government, asking, among other things, that the Supervisors be enjoined from raising taxes in 1871 until certain things have been done. Second, that the defendants be ordered to meet as a board of audit and do certain things. Third, that the Board of Supervisors be restrained from doing anything until the Board of Apportionment have made appropriations. Fourth, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty be restrained from incurring any expenses unless the sums shall have been set apart. Fifth, that the Comptroller of New York be restrained from paying any claims or money in any case, and especially any debts or bills of the New York Transcript Association, the New York Stationery Company, the New York *Leader*, or any of them. Sixth, that the defendant Connolly be restrained from paying any money on behalf of the county. The complainant also charges a conspiracy on the part of three of the defendants, by compunction, collusion and fraud, to obtain payment of dishonest claims on the city and county treasury, and that they did other acts of wrong and fraud. That allegation is made on information and belief. The three defendants deny it. The defendant Tweed denies that there is any truth in the allegation. The Comptroller denies in the same way. Mayor Hall denies in language equally strong. The amount of belief to be attached to the statements as made against the defendant Hall can be weighed by the statement of counsel for the people who last addressed the Court, that he did not believe that defendant was personally interested in any of the companies named in the charge against him. Then comes on the point of law to be borne in mind that where an allegation is made on information and belief on one side and is positively denied on the other, it is to be taken in favor of the person denying, unless other circumstances throw discredit on the man making that positive denial. The three defendants are also charged with having

RUN THE CITY IN DEBT,

and having incurred vast liabilities, corrupt claims and demands against them in excess of the legal and proper amounts made by the Legislature. Their answer to that was that the Two Per Cent law did not repeal all the laws previously existing for the purpose of raising a revenue in this county. In that I differ from them, that the Two Per Cent act repealed all the laws except the laws that gave those parties the power to raise bonds. That was given to the Department of Docks and the Department of Parks. Therefore the expenditures they may have made will not be taken into the two per cent. If the expenditures made are over and above the amount realized therefrom it would be a proper case for an injunction. The Departments of Docks and Parks have a right to issue bonds whenever in their judgment it may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on the proper duties entrusted to them by law. No suspicion of fraud, as far as I can find out, has ever been raised against them, or from any statement that the Court can take judicial knowledge of. There is another allegation in the complaint that large claims, amounting to several millions of dollars, have been paid to

PERSONS WHO HAD NO EXISTENCE,

had no legal demand or claim against the city or any right to recover. That allegation in the complaint has not been denied, as I understand, by any one of the answers.

Mr. BARRETT—Yes, sir; that is so.

Mr. BEACH—I do not wish to be understood as assenting to the answer of the other counsel.

Judge BARNARD—My recollection of the minutes is that no such denial was made.

Mr. BEACH—I may be permitted to say to Your Honor that the knowledge of the fraudulent character of the claims was denied by each and all the defendants. In my argument yesterday I had the honor to submit such denial to the Court.

Judge BARNARD—Before the preliminary injunction was granted in this case it became necessary to inquire whether under the words "Expenses of the city and county government" it was the intention to stop all works on the public parks, the docks, the streets, &c., and I said as I now shall rule to-day, that the parks, docks, charities, police, Croton water, gas works, Board of Education and salaries are not included in this injunction. The sums to pay the salaries of the employés of these departments are supposed to have been raised by the Treasury, and if paid away wrongfully they are, as a matter of course, responsible, and must see that the proper persons receive their pay. That brings me to the last allegation. It is charged against the defendants, the Mayor and Comptroller, that they paid

DISHONEST CLAIMS,

knowing them to be such. The Comptroller, the city's financial officer, is entrusted with the auditing and paying of almost all bills, and even after the rendition of judgment he still had the power to appeal to the court of final appeal, and has paramount and supreme power, and it is on him more than all the other officers together that the people rely for the prevention of frauds. It is not possible to perpetrate fraud or take a dollar from the Treasury if he sees the bills coming into his office are properly audited. It is no excuse to say that his subordinates may deceive him. It is possible for them to do so, but it is a crime if it be done. In paying these various claims—some of them of

AN ATROCIOUS AND OUTRAGEOUS CHARACTER—

bearing on the face of them the appearance of being little better than highway robbery, it was his business to have examined carefully the vouchers and satisfied himself that the charges were correct and the services performed, and if he fails in that he fails in his duty to himself and to the citizens, and was guilty of the commission of a crime or of a criminal act of negligence. With regard to the duties of the Mayor, he says his duties are merely mechanical, and that he signs warrants as presented by the Comptroller, and although that may have been the practice, and I presume it has been for years, to sign checks without looking, and I have myself signed checks for millions without knowing they were correct, as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, relying entirely upon the statement of Mr. Hawes that they were right, yet the community expect, or at least hope, that whenever an act is required to be done by three or four persons in certifying bills, they will not rely upon others, but will see to it themselves. He states in his affidavit that it was impossible for him to have done that, but that in the vast

MULTIPLICITY OF BUSINESS

he placed reliance entirely upon the Comptroller, and merely carried out a custom of fifty years, and in doing that he did what everybody else had done. Still, gentlemen, the payment of these bills by the Comptroller under the circumstances, or the raising of bonds by the Board of Apportionment, will not justify me in saying that the papers will authorize me to find that they are entitled to the confidence of the Court—a confidence sufficient to justify me in permitting them to go along spending money belonging to the city government. So long as the Board is constituted as it is—now having failed, in consequence of their

OMISSION IF NOT COMMISSION—

to secure its confidence, I am compelled to say that it is my duty to see that not another dollar is paid or bond raised until such time as there shall be some change in that Board. (Applause.) It might be said that in consequence of the granting of this order the tendency will be to disorganize the city and county government. With that I have nothing to do. I have nothing to do with the employment of men connected with the government or with their payments. I have

A PLAIN, SIMPLE DUTY

to perform—one, certainly, not pleasant to me; one which I cannot avoid, one from which I cannot shrink—and that is when a proper case is presented to me for an injunction it is my business to grant it. It has been said in this case that there was a remedy for the parties to try the charges against the Comptroller. I know of no such remedy, and whenever the remedy is not given to protect the interest of the community which has been robbed it is the duty of a court of equity to interpose a remedy and promptly execute it. (Applause.) If there had been no remedy in this case the Court would have been justified in resorting to any means in its power for the purpose of checking it. Unless the Court had stepped in and exercised its power of injunction to prevent the continuance of what are charged as

IRREGULARITIES, INDISCRETIONS AND CRIMES,

its tendency would have been to affect the credit of the city, and that is one thing dear to the hearts of all—whether it is the old man who has been all his life accumulating property and is ready to depart into another world and is anxious to leave his offspring an inheritance, or the middle aged man, who has all the responsibilities of life still upon him, or the little infant in the cradle—all have an interest in the city of New York and look for relief to protect its credit from being impaired. (Applause.) This injunction is granted. (Applause.)

Mr. O'GORMAN—Of course, sir, the order that Your Honor has made will be strictly obeyed by the Corporation and by all its officers. But let me ask Your Honor, if I entirely understand it, upon one subject. Is there any objection, as the law appears to Your Honor, against issuing all assessment bonds payable out of assessments on property for local improvements?

Judge BARNARD—No, sir. That is not considered. That is a loan of money which the citizens pay back again. In the settlement of this order, Judge Barrett, if you will serve on the other side a copy of your order and let them serve the proposed amendment I will settle it some day next week.

This brought the proceedings to a close, Judge Barnard's decision having created a profound sensation.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The Taxpayers Say the Politicians Are All Alike—One Set as Bad as Another—An Instance of Integrity Among Our Millionnaires.

Few events have created such a genuine sensation in the political line among ordinary citizens, who are not and never were politicians, as the announcement yesterday afternoon that the injunction prohibiting the city officials from extending their financial operations was renewed, confirmed and rendered permanent by the decision of Judge Barnard. Men who never manifested or even felt the slightest interest in the actions or schemes of the politicians became suddenly alive to the sensation of the hour and talked over the general situation with an earnestness and depth of knowledge of city affairs wholly unexpected by those who were wont to believe that such matters were entirely uncared for and unattended to by

THE MERE TAXPAYING BURDEN-BEARERS

of the metropolis. One of the most amusing duties that ever devolved on a HERALD reporter was that which was assigned him yesterday evening, when he received his chief's order to find out how the hitherto despised mass of resident New Yorkers bore the infliction just vicariously sustained in their behalf by the noble gentlemen who have so long and so generously devoted their time and their energies to the manipulation of the city's interests and the mobilization of its resources. The clerk of the weather himself acted as though he would like to assist in interviewing the general public, and with that object evidently before him he successfully appealed to Jupiter Pluvius to continue that gentleman's forenoon activity and keep up an outpouring of his liquid wrath that promised to be as permanent as Barnard's injunction, thereby huddling the gossiping citizens into innumerable groups in the barrooms of hotels and under awning-covered street corners. It was among these groups that one of the HERALD'S chroniclers spent the greater part of the afternoon and evening, and it was from the individuals who formed them that could be gleaned the most authentic and

RELIABLE REFLECTION OF PUBLIC OPINION

in regard to the great injunction of the period.

In this journal "the truth must be told though the heavens should fall," and the reporter, therefore, finds himself compelled to record the fact that the general public were agreeably disappointed in the result of the great legal battle of the week. One gentleman, standing in the midst of an informal, irregular and impromptu, but entirely unanimous, citizens' association meeting, held on the uppermost steps of the Astor House portal, was heard to declare that he "never even dared to hope that Barnard would go back on his old pals in that way," also that "the whole damned machine must be clean gone to smash when a Tammany Judge could so far forget what he was created for as to respect public opinion to the extent of tying up the hands of his friends and creators in that merciless sort of way." "As for his being influenced by the law of the case," he continued, "or by the arguments of counsel on either side,

THAT'S ALL BOSH."

And this declaration was confirmed and approved by several exlamations of "That's so!" from the cigar-puffing audience.

In the porch of the main entrance to the HERALD counting room was collected varied crowds of umbrella-sheltered residents waiting for the arrival of the street cars that were to take them to their several homes up town. All were engaged in discussing the exciting topic of the hour.

"Well," said one white-waistcoated gentleman, "if Connolly and the whole crowd don't git out now they're as thick-skinned as pigs."

"I'm glad to hear you say 'the whole crowd,'" replied a veteran storekeeper with a full gray beard and no mustache—"I'm glad you include the whole crowd; for I believe one is as deep in the mud as the others are in the mire. Connolly ain't a bit worse than the rest; but I'll tell you what, there's none of 'em more to be blamed than we are that blame them now. We never did

OUR DUTY AS CITIZENS.

We left our work to be done by the scum of New York, and it's only just that we should pay for our neglect. Suppose this ring is broken up and Connolly and the other half dozen fellows who have been doing all this are turned out, what's a goin' to come of it? Why, their places will be taken by another ring hungrier and more ravenous than ever they were, and the same old game will be gone over again. I tell you we'll never get an honest government here nor anywhere else until we make up our minds to attend to our plain duty as citizens, and unless we are prepared to do that I, for one, believe that we would save money by leaving the present ring where they are."

"Your'e just right, sir," said a rain-soaked shiverer, who had walked up in the saturating shower from the neighborhood of the Battery.

"IF THIS REPUBLICAN CROWD GET IN

now they'll find all the machinery for fleecing the public ready-made to their hands, and every one of them will think his time thrown away unless he can make at least as big a haul as Tweed. For my part, I'd rather let the Tammany Ring stay where they are now; because they must be satisfied by this time and can't want any more."

"There's no use in changing one set of politicians for another; that's my mind," put in an evidently hard-working Irish store porter. "If some dacint gintlemin could be got to give their mind to the city's business I'd like to see 'um elected; but I'm afraid that the minit they'd touch sich things at all they'd get as corrupt every bit as the others. I know one man now that owns millions in this city, an' he presented a $12,000 house to a Tax Commissioner to reduce the taxes on his property. I hear a great dale of talk meself about putting everything in the hands of millionnaires that are already

TOO RICH TO BE TIMPTED TO STAIL;

but what do you expect that man would do if he was in place of Connolly or Tweed? As far as my knowledge and experience goes, the richer they are the more covetous they want to be. I can't see my way through it at all at all, and to tell you the thruth I wouldn't bother meself about it, good or bad, only that because Dick Connolly is an Irishman they be puttin' the whole disgrace of this thing down to the Irish, and we have enough of blame that don't belong to us to bear already, God help us!" And, having delivered this effective little speech, the Irishman walked away and the crowd dispersed, only to give place to another, who began and ended precisely the same conversation in other terms. Indeed, wherever all over the city a group of men were found by the reporter, he had to listen to just such comments as those already noted on the subject of the proceedings which have recently taken place in the City Hall.

RUMORS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Breach in the Ring—"Boss" Tweed Said To Be Putting On His War Paint—The Effect of the Injunction—Excitement and Annoyance—Connolly's Resignation Looked For as a Certainty.

The pitiless, pelting rain which fell with such unrelenting severity from early morn yesterday seemed to dampen the ardor and chill off the excitement which had prevailed around the Court House and the City Hall during the previous portion of the week. With the exception of the immediate neighborhood of the Supreme Court rooms there was but little evidence of life in the halls of the marble tomb of the people's millions. During the forenoon small knots of laborers, who had not helped to swell the throng on Thursday, came from time to time to draw the pittance which was to be given them, and others who have been employed on repairs in different parts of the city called at the Comptroller's office and made arrangements to be paid off this morning.

The chief topic of conversation and comment in all quarters was, of course, the progress of the great injunction case and its probable result and effect. None of the leaders or prominent officials were to be found, and the lesser lights and attachés of the public offices conversed in low tones on the questions of the hour.

RUMORS WERE RIFE,

as they always are in such troublous times, as to the probable and possible action of this, that or the other one. Near the foot of the stairs leading to the Chamberlain's office and immediately in front of the Sheriff's office was a small group of those peculiar people who are never "on the inside" in any place, but who "know from the very best authority" just what is going to happen. One of these a dashing looking chap, with a fashionable fall overcoat, handsome diamond pin in his immaculate shirt front and a hat shining like a mirror, despite the dampness, entertained the others with his ideas. "This here thing," he said, "is just a mixin' affairs up pooty well. There ain't no use a talkin', now, they're bound for to crush Connolly out, an' I know it. But I tell you what they can't come it on the 'Boss.'"

"No, indeed," chimed in a rather solid looking individual, interrupting the first speaker. "Boss Tweed is solid, he can stand the gaff all the time. He's got the people with him in spite of all the others may say or do. Now if Tweed and O'Brien go in and work together, and I know they will, they can knock the life out of the rest of them. Jimmy is

GOING TO BEAT TAMMANY

in Bradley's district you'll see. Bradley can't do anything against him up there. Sweeny can't save him although he is his brother-in-law, and Tweed is sure to be elected; so they'll hold the power in the next Senate, and the folks here know that."

"Well, what do you think," asked one of the attachés of the County Bureau. "Is the injunction to be granted?"

"No, I don't think Barnard can give it on the points; I ain't a lawyer, but I can't see how he can do it."

"Well," spoke up another, who had thus far been very quiet; "I think he intends to do it. I'm pretty sure he has his decision all ready, and all this talk by O'Gorman and Beach amounts to nothing. Connolly wouldn't resign and they're going to squelch him. That's what it will be, you'll see."

IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

there reigned an ominous silence. County Auditor Lynes went about among his assistants quietly, but looking rather down in the mouth. The veteran and venerable Kellogg was at his post in the private office, but was doing nothing but thinking apparently at a great rate. He looked somewhat fresher than he did the day before, and perhaps more cheerful, but he had nothing to say. The junior Storrs was on hand smiling as usual, but he knew of no change in the status of affairs. From what little conversation that took place, however, it was evident that

A CHANGE WAS LOOKED FOR

in the department. One of the principal clerks remarked, "If they get a new Comptroller in here he will have a hard row to hoe. I would like to know who it will be?" There was no attempt made to enlighten the young man as to his chief's probable successor by any of those present, and from the general tone of those to be met with in different parts of the two buildings there seemed to be an impression that Judge Hilton would be tendered the place in case Connolly should resign.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The friends and followers of ex-Sheriff O'Brien were flying around quite lively, and all smiling like people who knew beforehand of some good news or had got a point on some heavy stock speculation. In the Mayor's office a quietude prevailed like that in the Comptroller's department, and but little was said regarding the controversy going on in the other building. Among other points in circulation, and which was received with much credit, was the statement that

BOSS TWEED HAD DRAWN OUT

from the combination and intended to make a stand for himself. It was stated that, although the Board of Apportionment had been holding meetings and were working with apparent cordiality and unanimity, there had come a breach, which had been gradually growing wider and deeper, between the members of the "ring," until the speech of Mr. Beach had been delivered. Then it was widened beyond repair, and Tweed had declared that they could not justly charge against him or his department any fraud or swindle more than could be charged against Sweeny; that if the latter was so far beyond reproach he stood on as high ground, and would not be pushed or crowded down; that he declared the books and documents of his department were open and ready for inspection at any time, and

HE DARED ANY OF THEM,

expert or no expert, to place a finger on an item and charge that it was fraudulent. He did not intend to resign now until the rest resigned, and only for Mayor Hall he would have resigned his position as head of the Department of Public Works a year ago. He had all the business he cared for, and would be only too glad to get rid of the weight of the department, but would not now be cowed or crowded. Some of his immediate followers were loud in their assertions that he would

COME ON TOP

in the wrangle now going on, and one or two of them were as bitter in their denunciation of Mayor Hall as they were of the young democracy at the election last fall.

There seemed to be a general dying out of the excitement and this created much talk in itself. "Did you ever see anything dying out so suddenly?" remarked one wiseacre. "No," replied another, and you will find it all the same way. With this impression many of the attachés in the offices left their posts at an early hour and were well out of the way when the word went out that the injunction had been made permanent, and

THE DREADED DECISION

was wafted like wildfire through the air. Then there was another stir, and the halls which had but a few minutes before been almost deserted seemed suddenly to swarm with excited men. There was consternation in the offices of the Finance Department; the clerks and others went about with cheeks flushed and voices hushed, speaking only in whispers, wondering and waiting for the evening papers to learn the full import and purport of Barnard's decision. One of the deputies remarked, "I knew yesterday it would be so. There was a gentleman in here from Albany, a friend of Barnard, and he used almost the very language that Barnard did. Why he almost as much as called

CONNOLLY A COMMON HIGHWAYMAN,

and I feel sure that that decision was all written out by Hall and lay on Barnard's desk all day while Bartlett and Barrett were speaking. I suppose, now, the only thing is to have Connolly resign. I don't know what else he can do. We can't do anything under the existing state of affairs, and I feel safe in saying now that

CONNOLLY'S RESIGNATION IS CERTAIN,

and I wouldn't be a bit surprised if it was sent around to-night."

In the front office there was general lamentation. Deputy Comptroller Storrs rushed about looking for Belmont's partner, who sat in one of the rooms awaiting the result. Mr. Storrs looked much more troubled than he has looked during the entire muddle, but did not even then forget his affability and gentlemanliness.

It leaked out among other things that, despite the trouble a well-known banking house in this city, with branches all over the world almost, had agreed to take up

THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE "CONSOLS,"

to the extent of $15,000,000, showing thus, most undeniably, a firm faith in the financial prosperity and credit of the city. The injunction being made permanent, of course, puts an estoppel on the issuance of "consols" or any special improvement bonds, and stops, in fact, all work for which appropriations have not already been made, and to meet which the money is not now on deposit.

In the old City Hall, at the time of the decision, there were very few officials and still fewer "loungers." Those who were there were gloomily silent, and one of them, on retiring from the office, sighed aloud, "Oh, why did Watson go sleighriding?"

During the afternoon and evening the decision was the talk of the town. Wherever one might go, turn which way he would, only the injunction and its probable effect could be heard of. In the clubs and in the cars, on the ferry-boats and every place where two or more could be found together the permanent opening of the sluice gate of reform was freely discussed, and the general impression seemed to be that Connolly would and should resign.

NOT OFF FOR EUROPE.

Mr. James H. Ingersoll Attending to Business—He Has No Intention of Leaving for Europe—He Won't Be Interviewed—Who Is the "Co." of the Firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co.?

James H. Ingersoll has been found! That gentleman, composed of flesh and bone, the same as less fortunate individuals, occupies a small space in this metropolis, notwithstanding the audacious reports to the contrary, which appeared in some of the journals of this city, and which reports are stigmatized by the said Mr. Ingersoll as tissues of unmitigated lies. Now, it had been rumored about certain portions of the city that Mr. Ingersoll, of the Court House furniture-supplying firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., had taken wing and vacated American soil for the hospitable shores of some European port. From whence this rumor emanated we are unable to say, and Mr. Ingersoll professes to be as ignorant on this head as ourselves. Not content with

BLACKENING THE CHARACTER

of the above named gentlemen in the case of the European skedaddle, the same malicious parties started the report that the "Co." attached to the name was composed of some person or persons connected with the municipal government, through whose influence the contract for supplying the County Court House with settees and "sich like" was procured. With the view of ascertaining the truth in regard to both allegations, if the reports above quoted can be named by so strong a term, a HERALD reporter was yesterday despatched to the premises, No. 71 Bowery, where

THE FIRM OF INGERSOLL, WATSON & CO.

was supposed to be located. It was previously announced to the reporter that the individual known as James H. Ingersoll would be at his post of duty between the hours of nine and eleven yesterday; consequently that margin of time was selected for the interview. Mr. Ingersoll was found: but when approached on the question of who the parties were appearing on the large sign on the front of the house as the "Co." he replied that he had no information to give the public on that head. He, in fact, positively refused to converse on the subject at all. As to the rumor of

HIS TRIP TO EUROPE,

he was surprised to have read such barefaced lies

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

THE PARIS MASSACRE.

George Wilkes' Review of the Situation in France.

The Commune and the Internationals.

Revolution of the Princes and the Priests.

M. THIERS' JOB.

A Piquant but Unsound Judgment of the Case.

PARIS, August 30, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have not written of late, because I was willing to allow a brief lapse of time to test the opinions which I have expressed upon the momentous problems, social and political, which are now working themselves out in France. In these opinions, and especially in my defence of the Communists, I have for the most part stood alone; but already the rapid progress of the truth is vindicating the accuracy of my views, and bringing many supporters to my side.

In my last I traced the conspiracy which the monarchists of Europe, under the leadership of that crafty and accomplished Jesuit, Monsieur Thiers, had concocted to take France captive in the hour of her agony, and cast her at the feet of the Bourbons and the Church. The plot was cunningly conceived, and the opportunity was such as had not been offered to "Infallibility" and "Divine Right" since both had been trodden in the dust by the first French Revolution.

To ordinary aspirants, plunged as France was into misfortunes which threaten the loss of her existence, the key of this opportunity would not have been discernible; but that sleepless schemer for universal power, the Church of Rome, undisturbed by the emotions which racked and distracted all other parties in the country, detected in the chaos which followed the surrender of Sedan the unexpected chance for which it had so long and wearily been waiting.

The Second Empire had never been its favorite. Distrusting from the first the adventurer who was its founder, it had taken a bond against his desertion by placing him under the influence of a Spanish wife; and even then it barely tolerated his throne, because forced to rely solely upon the meagre security of his pillow. His ruin and the consequent flight of the bigoted woman who had long been the only real support of infallibility in Western Europe threatened to abandon the Church to the caprice of a new French democracy and also to the mercy of what had recently become a still more dreaded apparition,

THE INTERNATIONALE.

It was an opportunity which called for bold and comprehensive action and which promised to tax to the utmost all the genius and resources of the most powerful organization ever known to the world—to wit, the organized industry of religion as compacted for sixteen centuries under the subtle institutions of the Roman Church. It is at this point of the French problem that we perceive M. Thiers emerging from its councils and entering upon the scene as a directing figure.

I have already related, under the caption of "Thiers and his Job," the trip last winter of the little French philosopher among the crowned heads of Europe, to organize, in their interest as well as in the interest of his clerical employers, a combined resistance to a threatened French republic and the Internationale. His propositions were of as much interest to Prussia as to any other Power; so, after he got through his work, we saw him permitted to re-enter Paris through the German lines and avail himself of full two months' start in secretly manipulating France for the general election, which was the necessary preliminary to any treaty of peace. It was, consequently, not until all this sly work had been performed and that every Church candidate had made himself ready for the canvass that an election for a National Assembly was proclaimed. The people were, of course, taken unprepared. But one consideration animated every honest mind, and that was

A SETTLEMENT WITH THE INVADER.

Under the pressure of the public danger the ordinary scrutiny of mere political opinions was voluntarily suspended and the trusting nation was gratified to find, in return for its generous confidence, that as soon as the canvass was proclaimed a host of persons sprang forward as candidates, who were not only of the highest apparent respectability, but who had latterly been very loud in the expression of most liberal opinions. This illusion was dissipated, however, as soon as these candidates were returned. A brief examination of the list exhibited the fact that nearly all of them were royalists, reactionists and bigots, and it at once became manifest, as if by a flash of revelation, that the old enemy had stolen a march upon the people and that the republic had once more been betrayed. The citizens of Paris, foremost always in patriotism and in courage, were the first to take steps against the obvious treachery of the Assembly. As soon as the treaty was signed they asked for a resignation of the members in order that the sense of the country might be taken upon the terms of the capitulation through the ordeal of a new election.

Under any form of constitutional government this reasonable demand should have been acceded to; but it was flatly refused, and the conclave, which had been the result of a conspiracy, naturally extended its existence by an act of usurpation. Afraid to confront the resolute

INDEPENDENCE OF OF THE PARISIANS,

they fled with the government to Versailles, and left no doubt of their intentions to subjugate the capital, by appointing a mayor and other elective officers to rule over it in their name. It was then that Paris, left to rule itself, and understanding the matter better than any portion of the world which has been so ready to condemn it, drew the sword in defence of municipal liberty, and appealed to the nation to unite with it in arresting the surrender to royalty, which was so plainly meditated. The people of the provinces responded to this appeal, and sent deputations to M. Thiers to express their apprehensions that his military measures to suppress the Parisian movement might prove fatal to the liberties of the whole country. His reply to these deputations in every case (as he subsequently admitted), was that "no other form of government was possible in France but that of a republic;" and the departments, thus deceitfully quieted, stood doubtfully aloof, and left the Commune to be assassinated.

No sooner was this bloody triumph consummated than

VERSAILLES THREW OFF THE MASK.

Thiers made a speech to the Assembly (which may be regarded in the light of a report to the crowned heads and the royalistic deputies in the Chamber), in the course of which he apologized for the republican assurances he had made to the departments, by saying that his notions of a republic were a constitutional monarchy on the English plan, and not on the plan of Washington. In this remarkable discourse he significantly added that "the republic was the fact of to-day, but monarchy was to be the fact of to-morrow." At this perfidious declaration cheers greeted him, not only from four-fifths of the Assembly, but from every part of Europe; while the people of the United States, still pliant vassals of the English mind, re-echoed the oft-repeated English slander that the French people were not capable of self-government.

The Church now seemed to be at the top of its good fortune. Everything had gone as it had contrived. From the extremest depths of French unbelief—an unbelief which had been steadily widening since 1793—it had apparently recovered its empire at a single bound, and stood undisputed master over a prone and helpless country, which had become a mere state of shreds and patches. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that, inflated with the establishment of Infallibility at Rome, and intoxicated with its recent victory over republican liberty in Spain, the Church regarded its miraculous reascendency in France as a direct manifestation by Heaven that it should resume its vicegerency throughout the world over the affairs of men. It was in this spirit it entered Paris at the head of the army of Versailles, and gave directions for

A MASSACRE EN MASSE,

simply to punish it for being heretic. That was the terrible logic of the indiscriminate slaughter of both friend and foe—of not only women but of little children—during the ruthless stretch of five long days. That was the reason why, during that orgie of assassination, no amnesty was ever offered, no mercy ever shown, and also the reason why the sanctuary itself was permitted to be violated by the massacre of 700 shrieking refugees at the altar of the Madeleine. No power but Rome would have dared to venture that; no authority but that of the Church would have abandoned the priestly hostages to their unhappy fate by refusing, as it did, to accept the exchange of the Archbishop and any three others of them for Blanqui. Like the sanctuary, however, it felt that the hostages were it's own, to do with as it pleased, and it coldly consigned them to death and the doubtful solace of a place among the saints rather than remit one murder from the ranks of the Commune.

It is never a prolonged instinct of human nature to butcher the defenceless; and had the subjugation of the capital been left solely to the soldiers of Versailles, they would not have forgotten how bravely Paris had sustained for months the whole pressure of the Prussian siege, nor denied the honorable rights of a belligerent to a heroism which for two months more had withstood the entire military weight of France—a belligerency which had always respected the lives of its own captives, and which numbered more actual combatants in its cause than could be mustered under the banner of Switzerland or Denmark. But the religious bigot, of whatever faith, always prefers to move knee deep in blood, and never relaxes the fury of his blows while there remains anything to kill. His inexorable hate does not stop even with the mortal death of his opponent, but he sinks his fangs into his very memory, and distils over it the abundant poison of his defamation.

I have now given you

THE TRUE THEORY OF THE MASSACRE

which so thrilled the world. It was executed on an order secretly issued in cold blood, calling for 100,000 lives. The philosophy of the perpetration was, that infidelity needed an example; and, as I have said before, Paris was butchered for the crime of being heretic. Even yet the Church is calling out for executions, and the only journals in France which will not hear of mercy to the 30,000 political prisoners still untried are those which are in evangelical employ.

Assisted by this insight, the public will now begin to understand the strange spectacle which broke upon it

AFTER THE FALL OF THE COMMUNE.

Not only was the world surprised to hear a call made by the new Assembly for all branches of the old Bourbon line to return and seek the throne, but it was puzzled to the last degree at the outcry which came pouring in from every bishopric throughout the land demanding that France, renovated and regenerated in the faith, should draw the sword for the restoration of the Pope. A holy vertigo seemed to have seized upon the victors in this singular campaign. Nothing appeared too much for them to hope; and, drunk with the red steam which arose from every tenement in Paris, they rattled the old implements of torture and actually threatened modern society with the reorganization of the Inquisition. This is no fancy sketch. Every reader of the journals of the day will recall to mind numerous facts to verify the picture, and few will forget that most singular incident of all, when that abandoned corruptor of the public morals, Dumas *fils*, who has lived by debauching the French mind for the last thirty years, came out to swell the common cry by proclaiming that the country merited its misfortunes for being feeble in morality and deficient in religious faith. This estimable teacher had evidently nominated himself as a worthy coadjutor in a restoration that was expected to unite the exaltation of a St. Louis with the virtue of a Pompadour.

Encouraged by this strange state of affairs, and as much misled by it as the priests, the monarchists of Europe set up a universal shout of rejoicing over the dead body of the Commune, and the various aspirants to the throne of France flew back to its shores, like birds of prey, to tear at the carcase of the fainting country. Among these claimants M. Thiers most favored the Orleanists, but the priests promptly declared in favor of

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD,

the legitimate descendant of the elder Bourbon line. He had been nurtured in the bosom of the Church, had always accepted its mandates as superior to temporal authority, and had never ceased to avow that the rulership of France inured to him and his family as a "divine right." This was the very candidate for the priests. Under him the Church could be restored to the possessions stripped from it in 1793, the scandal of popular elections would be made to cease, the Inquisition could perhaps in due time be effectively reconstituted, and all future heresy and unbelief put down with an iron hand. The only other national election which was to be allowed was that which had now become necessary to fill the vacancies made by the recent troubles in the ranks of the Assembly. After that the Assembly would remain sovereign until the accession of the King, and then quietly sink back into a subservient council, subject to his will and pleasure.

This was the programme that was to supplement the massacre of Paris; and so quietly was it received by France that the Orleans Princes made a bargain with the Count de Chambord to the effect that the royal heritage should pass from his childless loins back into their equally legitimate but more fertile branch. At this tame spectacle the wiseacres of the world again shrieked out that France had once more sunk back, contented, into despotism; and that this was but another proof that the French, as a people, were utterly unfit to be entrusted with self-government. Of course Americans, having the disinterested opinions of England—that devoted admirer of foreigners of every type—to guide them, were the loudest of all in echoing this cry, and in reiterating that the French were too fickle for any institution but an empire.

In the meantime the French people, who had been thoughtfully looking on, quietly prepared themselves to show that the contrary was the case—that though hemmed in by monarchs and repeatedly betrayed, they had, since 1793, given instance after instance (verified by myriads of lives), that since that date, at least, they had always been

STEADY TO LIBERTY, FICKLE ONLY TO OPPRESSION.

And so, unless I entirely misunderstand them, will they remain.

The task which they had now before them was to make their comment upon the action of the princes and the priests through the medium of the polls and through the subscription of the sum necessary to enable the government to buy the invader from the soil. The money needed for this latter purpose was the enormous amount of two milliards of francs. To obtain this sum M. Thiers had ordered a loan to be laid before the capitalists of Europe and had invited subscriptions by assuring them in his famous speech that "Monarchy was the fact of to-morrow," while he especially tickled the English by declaring that his notion of a republic was a constitutional monarchy like theirs. In the face of these declarations, however; in the face, moreover, of all the plots and expectations of the princes and the priests, the people of France calmly came together on the 2d of July and almost unanimously declared for the republic, by returning republican delegates to all, or nearly all, the places voted for. And then, most wonderful of all, disdaining foreign aid, they put their hands into their private pockets and staked their money upon the form of government they had thus solemnly declared for, by subscribing not only for the entire amount of the loan, but by subscribing it twice over. And yet we are told by those who, through the facility of a common language, still impose their hereditary prejudices upon the American mind, that a people capable of such sublime act as this, a people susceptible of such an inspired and intellectual patriotism, are not equal to self-government! The truth is—as these facts and a thousand others show—that the French people are fit only for a state of liberty, and are properly better adapted to an advanced form of a republic than any other people on this side of the Atlantic. They have no prejudices they are not willing to relinquish; no religion which may not be subordinated to political independence. The highest article of their faith is a profound love of country and France alone is the divine head of their theology. It is true that, with all their passionate love of liberty, they have occasionally been willing to accept a master; but the explanation is that the master has given them for their submission a large exchange of glory to lavish at the shrine of their ideal. So jealous are they of this inspired conception that they will not tolerate the title of King or Emperor of France, but only "of the French." It is logical, therefore, that a people animated by such exalted ideas should regard all failures in the nation's service as a sort of treason and stand ready to put unsuccessful generals to death. No one who has any true knowledge of their character will expect them to submit long to such feeble obscurities as now compose the majority of the Assembly, or to remain content under the control of defeated military men who have shown that they are incapable of defending the country. These are the reasons why I predict that the election of the 2d of July would go against the government, and why, after that election was over and the loan had been subscribed at home, I believed

THE REPUBLIC WOULD PULL THROUGH.

That is my opinion still.

The electoral verdict was a thunderstroke to the reactionists in power at Versailles, while the subscription showed a national self-reliance that utterly confounded Europe. The kings and priests did not know what to make of the two results together, and before they had recovered from their stupefaction the municipal elections of Paris, which took place three weeks after the national election, startled them still more. The first verdict showed that France was republican at heart, and the next demonstrated that all Paris was Communist. These two results together penetrated even the dull minds of servility and superstition. The priests insisted with less clamor than before upon Papal intervention; and the Count de Chambord, who had been receiving the homage of the old *noblesse*, in a sort of court which he had set up at Chantilly, folded his little white flag and precipitately ran away, followed by the Princess of Orleans. It is true the priests remained, but the contemptuous laugh with which the people saluted the flight of the Church candidate betrayed their precarious condition, and has had the effect of distinctly lowering their tone. Thiers also remained, but the little gentleman at once began to trim to the situation and to indicate a desire to have his provisional powers confirmed. The old monarchist, now that the kings had run away, was ready to be a liberal again, provided the republic was reconstituted under his auspices and he chosen as the keystone of the new edifice.

That the royalists and the priests, with whom M. Thiers has hitherto acted in concert, are not pleased with his new ambition has been made manifest in many ways. They oppose the prolongation of his powers, and he has just been snubbed by the Pope, in the flat refusal of canonical investiture to the Abbé d'Istria, whom he had nominated to the bishopric of Ajaccio. Nevertheless, the little gentleman presses his fortunes by tampering with the committees, and frequently

THREATENS TO RESIGN,

unless everything is conceded to his will. By and by, when the right time comes, the right man will unexpectedly rise, and ask him why he does not oblige the Assembly by doing as he so often threatens? This will be a question exceedingly difficult to answer by a man who, since the late elections, has no real supporters in any part of the House. Like his government, he is entirely incidental and provisional. He has lost his influence with the royalists by endeavoring to prolong his powers, while the radicals press that measure chiefly because it places him at their mercy on a dissolution of the Chamber. He, of course, with the usual folly of ambition, believes that, once prolonged, he is fixed as the Chief of State for life; but everything points to the probability that he will not hold his present position for six months. In fact, the vote for a republic, in face of his declarations for a monarchy, and the return of Gambetta by two prominent constituencies, were distinct repudiations, not to be mistaken.

And now that we have glanced at

THE COMPOSITION OF THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT,

with its treacherous politicians, its faded royalists, its beaten generals, its crafty monks, its gaudy voluptuaries, all crowding to the front, the masters of the hour, let us turn for a few moments to the Communists and their mysterious allies, the Internationale (who are the opposing forces in this bitterly contested problem), and ascertain, if possible, what are their purposes and who they are.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MASSACRE OF PARIS.

It is not popular to speak well of the Commune, or even to allude to the Internationale without an execration. Indeed, the worthy parties who are classified above have pronounced all of them to be thieves, atheists, adulterers and assassins; and the world, charmed with such disinterested and unimpeachable authority, has cheerfully accepted the "miscreant" theory as a sensible elucidation of the Paris problem. The law of the proverb of "give a dog a bad name," which merely implies a trick of imitation, has in this instance been largely overshot, for not only has the unthinking crowd delivered its passing kick with usual readiness, but the most "respectable" classes, and especially the High Church English clergy, have lost no opportunity to hound them, even from the pulpit. And with good reason, for the doctrines of the Commune and the Internationale threaten to interfere largely with the "Industry of Religion" in its business form; they threaten, likewise, to overthrow the infamous land system of Great Britain; and not only that, but to burst and disrupt the entire aristocratic crust of Europe, so that those who make the earth smile with plenty and cover it with pleasant dwellings may have a due share of what their labor has created.

And here let me pause to say that in using the term

INDUSTRY OF RELIGION,

I do not mean to speak with disrespect of the sweet and simple faith which Jesus of Nazareth taught mankind when he had nowhere to lay his head, but of that organized conspiracy of acquisition which has at times absorbed half the possessions of the world, which constantly defames and misrepresents the beneficent character of God, and which earns its incomes and maintains its power by making women and children afraid to go to bed without a light. It is not the faith, but the political practices of the Church, which those devout Catholics and Christians, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, Dr. Döllinger, the Rev. Charles Voysey and others of like character unshrinkingly condemn; and it is time that all men who have courage and love liberty should come to their support. It may be thought in the United States, where there is no connection between Church and State, that I make an invidious distinction against the ambition of the Church of Rome; but it will be observed that, while the various shades of Protestantism, which are in effect the republicanism of Christianity, do not enter the field of politics in the United States at all, the Romish Church is constantly making political converts, who hold their party positions by ostentatiously attending mass, by money subsidies to Catholic societies, and by rigidly refraining from eating meat on Fridays. These things are true, and, in view of recent events which have happened in the City of New York, it is time they should be said.

I have found it to be impossible, in attempting to explain the career and purposes of the Commune, to avoid making other reflections, or to excuse myself from the task of unmasking the monarchical accord of the Papal hierarchy, and

THE ENGLISH POLITICAL HIGH CHURCH.

They are, in fact, the enemy upon the other side, and it is impossible to leave them out of the picture now before me, with any regard to truth, as it would be to ignore the British and the Black Brunswickers from the field of Waterloo. The Established Church in Europe, of every form of doctrine, even the Protestantism of Prussia, as well as the Greek Church of the great Northern Empire, assimilates itself naturally with despotic power, and constitutes itself, in a variety of ways (and largely by discouraging popular education), the vigilant protector of the *status quo*. The Church of Rome, particularly having arrived at universal empire under the Popes' in the eleventh century, when all other forms of human government were uncertain and distracted, became the first great model for all the subsequent selfish conservatism of the world. Obeying this instinct, it has steadily opposed itself to all advancement in popular education, except where it controls; all development in science that threatens to expose its errors; and all progress in civil and religious liberty which may enable man to deal more directly with his Maker and set up an understanding for himself. It matters not how much it may, in republican countries, appear to yield to the generous flow of national and domestic liberty; it is at all times the subtle and deadly foe of true democratic development, and I need point to no stronger illustration of this fact than the present political condition of the city of New York. There under its influence, the native population has sunk to the condition of a conquered race; there, the elective franchise and republican institutions are practically dead; and there public and private liberty, security of property and justice in the courts are subverted under the debauched and ruffian rule of an aristocracy of the gutter.

It was not much worse in France previous to the Revolution of 1793. That was the time when

THE OLD CRUST OF EUROPEAN DESPOTISM,

which had been laid over the world for nearly six teen centuries by the princes and the priests, broke into pieces, and the previously unseen apparition of the people swarmed through the crevices, and for the first time came to the front. That was the date of the creation of the Commune, and of the inauguration of a fraternal spirit, which in these latter days has become the Internationale. The first act of the revolution was the constitution of municipal liberty, as the preliminary and necessary globule to the organization of national liberty; and the present Internationale is simply the extension of the principle of national fraternity to an unlimited brotherhood of all the world. It is organized chiefly in the interest of those who work, though it does not meditate the invasion of any of the honestly acquired rights of those who don't; while the Commune is purely a local compact, established to secure domestic liberty and a reasonable local independence. Previous to the Revolution of 1793, which may be regarded as the date of the new birth of mankind, so adroitly had society been organized by privilege and power, that everywhere the masses of mankind were mere swarms of laboring ants, while in France, as we are told by M. Thiers in his capacity as a historian, eleven-twelfths of the entire substance of the people, or, in other words, of the annual product of the country, was absorbed jointly by the Church, the nobles and the crown. The other twelfth was churlishly left to those who produced the whole. Here was a fine constitution of "society" by Messrs. The Church, The Nobles & The Crown. But this was not all. The laborer, who was allowed only one-twelfth of his earnings, received even less than one-twelfth of personal respect from his oppressors. He was subjected to numerous difficulties in the cultivation of the land. His crops were always liable to be trampled and galloped over when the three estates went out to hunt. He was, in certain seasons, forbidden to manure the earth, as that process was thought to impair the flavor of young partridges. When the lady of the manor was in childbed all the peasantry near by were deprived of sleep and turned into the fields to beat the rushes, that the noise of the frogs might not disturb her slumbers. When palaces were to be built, or the public roads repaired, they were conscripted *en masse*, and worked like cattle under the yoke and whip. And lastly, it was provided by the law (made, be it borne in mind, when the Church was at the zenith of its power), that before the blushing girl could go to the arms of the betrothed youth whose heart was in her bosom the lord of the manor had the right of first taking her to his bed. It was against this ignominious slavery that the people of France revolted in 1793, and by their determined spirit let light and liberty in upon the world.

It is said that they were guilty of very great excesses; that they confiscated the property of the nobles and of the clergy; that they plundered the churches, killed the king, set up the guillotine and even had so poor an opinion of the priests, who had been parties to their degradation, that they threw off their teaching altogether and set up a religion of their own.

DOUBTLESS THEY COMMITTED GREAT EXCESSES,

for they had been greatly wronged, and were, for the most part, very ignorant; nevertheless, we know they have been infamously lied about, for, even taking the reports of their detractors at the worst, we find that the whole of the public executions during the so-called "Reign of Terror," throughout the entire of France, did not amount in number to one-sixth of the victims who were recently butchered by the present Church government of Versailles in the "Massacre of Paris." The executions of the Reign of Terror were, for Paris, only 2,800, and for all France together, not bearing out the much-trumpeted horrors of *La Vendée* and *noyades* of the Loire, less than a total of five thousand, while the murders perpetrated in this capital between the 22d and the 27th of May, on a merciless order, issued at the instance of an exasperated priesthood, "to kill everything in heretic Paris that could be found alive," were, according to the last accounts, not less than forty thousand. This latter figure I obtain from a most responsible French source. The London *Times* has set the number down at 50,000, and its latest statement on this subject (which I have not seen contradicted) is that the total number of citizens of Paris killed and wounded in this shuddering tragedy was 100,000. Thus the Reign of Terror—that monster horror of history, which has been the unceasing theme for the execrations of English literature and for the denunciations of all the pulpits of the world—sinks into comparative insignificance before the orthodox assassination of the Commune, which, under the same system of misrepresentation, is still eliciting the world's applause. The secret of this latter demonstration is that the dreaded spectre of democracy lies underneath the veil of the Commune, as it did in the drama of 1793; and such part of it as cannot be murdered outright is to be put to death by defamation, through sources which are commonly recognized by men as "most respectable." Turning again to the Reign of Terror, by way of testing the accuracy of these so-called "respectable" authorities, we find everything distorted in keeping with the monster falsehood which made the execution of 5,000 persons during that period take the dimensions of a million.

THE AROUSED PEOPLE

were designated as a rabble of thieves, atheists and assassins; the women, who naturally enough flocked to the scene of execution with the rest of the population, were depicted as fiends and furies such as were begotten of no other land, and every republican chief was distorted into some monstrous contradiction of what he ought to be or what he really was. Thus Danton, who died invoking the name of his beautiful and beloved wife, was characterized as an abandoned debauchee; Robespierre, who, though controlling the revenues of France, lived economically and died irreproachably poor, was represented as a flagrant plunderer of the public moneys; while Murat was unsparingly represented as a creature of detestable filthiness of person, who, as he appeared upon the streets with matted hair and savage eyes, looked rather like a wild beast issuing from his lair than the rational philosopher it was his ambition to appear. Impartial history, subsequently written by an honest hand, has recorded, however, that he was assassinated in his both, by Charlotte Corday, where she had made sure to find him, because that refined indulgence was his daily custom. And so the story goes, always treading so deeply into the mire of falsehood that I am disposed to doubt whether the famous orgies to the Goddess of Reason which have been made to figure so prominently as the special scandal of that period were not the casual freak of a few abandoned characters, who, upon some exceptional occasion, had got temporary possession of the Church of Notre Dame. I feel strongly justified in leaning to this view by

THE EQUAL SLANDER

which has just been disseminated by the royalist and Church journals of this city against a republican *fête* which took place last week at Lyons. The main feature of the demonstration was a procession of school children, who went to a picnic, accompanied in large part by their teachers and their children. It was charged in these journals that, among other indecencies of the occasion, the children were made drunk, and while in this swinish state were required to sing atheistic and obscene songs. Of course such a scene as this was utterly impossible and never could have been permitted, much less patronized, by parents and teachers in any age of the world; but it was not too gross a conception for the monkish mind against godless democrats, and though all Lyons has refuted the calumny with a burst of indignation, almost attended with a rush to arms, the story will probably go down to posterity among illuminated chronicles, and be freshly uttered by the most "respectable" authority, when the testimony of the fathers and mothers and honest citizens of Lyons has evaporated from the current of events. It is necessary to bear in mind this constant tendency to falsehood on the part of those who hate and fear the people, and whose every interest in life consists in making it appear that they are base by instinct and unfit to be trusted to their own control.

THE CITY OF PARIS,

as the main theatre of events during the great revolution, profited most rapidly by the ripening effects of liberty, and soon became the acknowledged, life-inspiring central orb in the new planetary system of democracy. While shaping the nation to the form of a republic she organized herself into a self-depending Commune; and though obliged to assume a sort of leadership, from the very necessity of her position, she extended her municipal plan to all the cities of the country. In this way Marseilles, Lyons, Bordeaux, Metz and other places of corresponding rank became the great centres of intelligence and action, and France, from that date, fell into the habit of looking to them for political direction. The struggles which Paris has since gone through to maintain this relative independence, and also to recover republican liberty from the repeated betrayals of monarchical and monkish influences, are familiar to every reader of French history. The great thing to be regretted in this connection is, that Americans have not read what the English call "French fickleness" aright, and given a due credit to that noble spirit of unrest which never will be satisfied with anything short of the largest independence.

This was the state of feeling in which Paris found itself when

THIERS AND HIS CO-CONSPIRATORS,

after the treaty with victorious Prussia, meditated the still more inglorious surrender of the nation to the hands of a royalist Assembly and a monkish candidate. The whole state of affairs was the result of a Church plot, from the elections of February to the proposed disarming of the capital; and when the unmistakable signs were given that it was the intention of the Assembly not only to degrade Paris from being any longer the seat of government, but to deprive it of its elective charter, there was nothing left for its citizens to do but fight.

Every friend of France will recollect how heart-sickening was the news, just as that bleeding country was most in need of rest, that Paris, with what seemed to be a demoniac rage, had plunged the country into

THE FRESH HORRORS OF A CIVIL WAR.

The world was out of patience with what seemed to be a wanton and paricidal act, and readily adopted all the slanders which the conspirators made haste to spread against it. Paris, in the meantime, had no leisure to correct these calumnies. She knew them to be a part of the common war that is always levied by oppression, and the most she could do was to address herself to arms. Her patriotic citizens knew, as well as any others of the inhabitants of France, the necessity of the union of all classes to withstand the weight of the invader; but they knew, at the same time, that the Versaillaise government, with its secret monarchical alliances, its Prussian "understandings" and its Romish sympathies, was the deadliest enemy with which those who had republican liberty at heart could join. In this dilemma every portion of the Parisian horizon was black. A jealousy had been craftily circulated among the other cities against the ambition of the capital, while a further calumny was circulated in the provinces, that Paris was but initiating a combination by which the cities were to do all the thinking and voting for the rural districts. On the outer line of this dark picture there was a cordon of frowning monarchies, all animated by a single wish for the triumph of Versailles, in order that by the restoration of the Bourbons royalty might again become uniform in Europe. Notwithstanding this gloomy outlook, there was still in the heavy sky one point of hope—one sign which encouraged it with the promise of an ally whose power extended, not only over France, nay, not only over the whole European Continent, but honeycombed even the power of Prussia itself. This was the weight of the banded workmen of the world—the Internationale. Paris, therefore, again accepted the perilous duty which destiny has consigned to her, and drew the sword, not so much with the hope of conquering the superior army of Versailles as to hold out long enough against its plots

TO ENABLE FRANCE TO THINK,

first, France, and then her Communist brothers of the Continent. It was a rational, worthy, well-conceived design. Paris had every reason to believe that her sister cities, and even large portions of the army of Versailles, would soon come to her support; and that upon this success the fire might take beyond the nation's borders, as it had in 1793 and again in 1848. It was upon the basis of this latter expectation that she appealed to Europe on the 16th of May, by casting down the Column of Vendôme, while in pursuance of the previous hope she was constantly sending deputations to Lyons and Marseilles, asking them to co-operate with her in the armed protest she had raised. Unfortunately the republican leaders in those cities and provinces had been affected by the suspicions circulated against Parisian ambition, and the country people, being actively worked on by the priests, were induced to trust to the false assurances of Thiers. These were, as it will be recollected, that Paris should be justly dealt with, and, that they might remain content, no form of government but that of a republic was contemplated by Versailles. Under these perfidious assurances republican departments then held their hands; and the outside leaders of the Internationale, ignorant of the opportunity they had lost, remained dormant to the crisis, and gave no sign. Thus was abandoned to destruction, and to a vilification too monstrous to be characterized, one of the noblest bodies of men who ever offered themselves as a sacrifice to liberty.

THEIR CAUSE, HOWEVER, IS NOT LOST.

Though 40,000 of them have perished in a massacre which has no parallel in history, the manner of their death has put the world in thought; and presently we shall see the blossoms of their sacrifice appear. Already the republicans of the country perceive the sad error they committed, and when the time for vengeance shall arrive the movement against the murderers will be inward from the departments, and not within disarmed and decimated Paris. That movement may be inaugurated at any moment; and when it sets in there will be bloodshed inaugurated on the part of those who have heretofore been preaching only fraternity, humanity and peace. There are many who believe that the fatal error of all republican revolutions in France since 1793 has been that the philosophers at the head of them have always abstained from taking life, except in the direct way of battle; but it is believed, now that these idealists have the massacre of Paris to reflect upon, they will, on the next occasion, adopt a different line of tactics. When they move in this practical way the time will have arrived for the landed aristocracy to be upon their guard.

I have but one or two more things to say, now that I find my subject will run beyond the limits of the present letter, and one of these things is to add, in connection with what I have said above, that I shall be able to show in my next that the Communists,

INSTEAD OF BEING THE WOLFISH MISCREANTS

they have been described, included among them the worthiest and most intellectual people of Paris, and comprised in their ranks nearly the whole of the population of the city. That their rule was characterized by moderation, order and justice; that they were the guardians of the public morals; respecters of religion; protectors of public as well as private property, and that during their entire term of power they did not plunder a single institution, clerical or civil, or perpetrate a single execution. More than this, that they did not, in the last hours of their fearful trial, fire one building that was not necessary to their military defence, and that the report that there were men, women and children engaged during these last hours in scattering about petroleum with the view of burning up the city, was and is an utter falsehood, without a grain of truth for its foundation. There were only four private houses burned, and they were situated at strategic points, and I deliberately affirm that there was not such a thing as a petroleuse or petroleum thrower, man or woman, during the whole term of sack and conflagration. That, like the story of the Communist firemen pumping petroleum on the fires in order to increase the flames, was a fabrication of Versailles, invented purely for the purpose of justifying the murder of the city.

THE INTERNATIONALE.

Of the Internationale I have only time to say that it is the secret organization of the laboring millions of all countries, who are the source of the material progress of the world; that while it proceeds upon the conviction that society must be remodelled to meet the necessities of the present and the future of mankind, it does not, as is erroneously charged, meditate any invasion of the honestly acquired rights of property, any interferference with religious beliefs or any disturbance of the social or family relations dependent on the marriage tie. It is simply an organization of labor to protect the rights of labor; but, to this end, it aims to overthrow all the despotism of the earth, that all power may be restored to the direct representatives of the people, frequently and freely chosen from among themselves. This mighty organization, which now extends throughout all countries, the United States as well as Europe, and which makes monarchs as well as presidents tremble on their thrones, is the creation, mainly of the last twenty years. It owes its origin directly to the great exhibitions known as the World's Fairs, the first of which was held in London in 1851 and the last in Paris in 1867. These great celebrations of inventive genius made, the kings who assisted at them to crawl about among their riches like the pigmies that they were, while man came forward as by one sudden flash of revelation, in his noblest laboring and creative attitude, which is God.

GEORGE WILKES.

GOLDSMITH MAID'S TIME AT MILWAUKEE.

[From the Spirit of the Times, September 16.]

A great deal of discussion and some dispute have arisen in trotting circles concerning the reputed performance of Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee, where her time was set down in the race against Lucy as 2:17. We do not see any ground upon which to found a reasonable doubt that she went round the track in 2:17, or thereabouts, and we think it will tend to the satisfaction of our readers and serve the true interests of the turf if we review the circumstances of this notable case and point out the bearing of the rules upon it. There is no reason to believe that the judges did not keep the time and render it in good faith, and this being so, it is to be accepted as an unquestionable fact that from her start to her return to the score she was 2:17. But there are some other things to be considered, as we shall presently see; and if this is a performance unworthy to be accepted under the rules enacted upon general principles we shall so declare. This is a duty manifest and imperative upon all journals which give a prominent place to trotting news, and most imperative of all upon this. A great deal has been said by some people which leads us to believe that they think this a sort of issue between Goldsmith Maid and Dexter. We do not so regard it. The rights and fame of other horses are involved. Lady Thorn has a record second only to that of Dexter himself. American Girl has trotted in 2:19 and George Palmer in 2:19½. Moreover, the rights of the already famous horses Henry, Jay Gould, Thomas Jefferson, Judge Fullerton, &c., ought not to be compromised, and their possible future performances forestalled, by any reputed mile not made according to the rules. Since the news of this performance reached New York some of the most wary and able men we know have confidently pronounced it, in their own expressive language, "a put up job." We shall now state facts which are admitted, saying nothing for the present about some things which have given rise to grave suspicions. The Cold Spring Course, upon which this race took place, is such that it affords an opportunity for drivers, acting in collusion with each other, to deceive the judges in a manner not possible upon any other course. A quarter of a mile of it on the backstretch is totally obscured from their sight, running behind bushes and woods, and we are informed by those who know it well that it is utterly impossible for the judges in the stand to tell whether the horses run or trot that part of the ground. Now, we will apply this state of things to the existing rules. The Trotting Convention, for the furtherance of justice and fair play and for the hindrance of trickery and imposition, enacted as follows:—"No heat shall be trotted when it is so dark that the horses cannot be plainly seen by the judges from the stand," &c. What is the reason for this rule? What is the object of it? The reason for it is that no confidence whatever can be placed in the doings of drivers and horses when they are out of sight of the judges. The object of it is to prevent all trotting under circumstances which make it impossible for the judges to come to a just and true judgment from their own observations. Therefore the reason of this rule and the spirit of it are sufficient to invalidate all time upon the Milwaukee course, except as a bar against the horses reported to have made it. No heat shall be trotted when "the horses cannot be plainly seen by the judges from the stand." Well, they can never be seen for one-fourth of the mile upon this Cold Spring Course, and this fact, in the light and sprit of the rules, extinguishes the value of Goldsmith Maid's heat as a time performance. There is no escape from this conclusion. The decision of the judges is good so far as they had the means of coming to a fair and accurate judgment, and no further. This principle has not only been enacted by the Trotting Convention but also laid down by one of the highest courts of law in Christendom. In the case of Sadler against Kelley, tried in England before the Judges of the Exchequer, the suit was to recover Sadler's money in a boat race match on the Thames, the referee having ordered Kelley to row over the course alone, upon the ground that Sadler had refused to start, and the stakes having been paid to Kelley. In giving judgment the Chief Baron said, in substance, as a wise and discriminating judge, "where a referee in a race decides in good faith, after having had an opportunity to witness the facts upon which his decision ought to rest, the courts of this country will not set it aside, but sustain it. But where, in the very nature of things, it was impossible that the referee could have witnessed the transaction upon which his judgment is alleged to have been founded the courts will not regard his finding as final." This is good law, and is founded upon good reason, as good law always is. Let it be applied to this case. The transaction to be witnessed, necessary to the final establishment of the time, was that the mare trotted a mile. In the very nature of things it was impossible for the judges to witness this because she was out of their sight one-fourth of the way. The first Trotting Convention established this principle, never knowing that the Chief Baron of the English Exchequer Chamber had also laid it down, and we have merely applied it. But there is another fact in connection with this course to be considered, and it is vital to the performance in regard to it as a record of time. This Cold Spring course is eighteen feet short of a mile, according to their own measurements and showing. All the tracks of the National Association are required to be a mile, measured three feet from the pole. The language of the article is, "measured just three feet from the pole—that is to say, the inside fence or ditch." Now, Mr. Dobie, Mr. Hickok and the City Surveyor of Milwaukee had no power to repeal this law the day after the trot and set up another method of measurement, in order to make a short track eighteen feet longer. All their fine theories about measurements by the revolutions of a sulky wheel, instead of by the chain, and their profound dictum about how near a horse can trot to the fence, are of no more value than the nostrums advertised by swindling quacks as panaceas for making old men young again. The Trotting Convention happens to have decided these questions beforehand, and to have incorporated the rules for measurement into its laws. "Just three feet from the pole!" Do you know what that means, blockheads? Now, what consequences ensue when it is found that alleged time was made upon a short track? Simply these: it remains operative as a bar against the horse making it, but is a nullity for any affirmative purpose in his or her favor. Thus, rule 28 of the betting rules says, "When a horse makes time on a short track it shall not constitute a record for the decision of bets." This rule was adopted with the hearty assent of every member of the committee appointed by the first Trotting Convention, viz., Captain Rynders, John L. Cassady, William Shaw, Frank Doe, B. G. Bruce and Charles J. Foster. Its justice and propriety were never impeached, and the committee appointed by the last Trotting Convention reaffirmed it. What follows from all this is so plain that a wayfaring man, though a fool, may see it. It is Goldsmith Maid's misfortune that this reputed time was in a heat where the judges in the stand could not see the horses for a quarter of a mile, and over a track which is admitted to be short when measured according to the established rules. But this will not prevent her from making it on some track which is a full mile, and under the observation of the judges all the way, if she can do it without running. There is one thing more we feel compelled to notice. It has been stated by many newspapers that Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are owned by the same man. The Philadelphia *Press* affirms this twice in a long article concerning Goldsmith Maid's performance and its townsman, Dobie, who drove her. These papers, including the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *Press*, seem to think it all right that one man should be the owner of two horses trotting races of heats, ostensibly against each other, although the latter paper qualifies it by adding that no pools are sold where they trot together. This last is not true, and if it were true it would be nothing to the purpose. If the owner of Goldsmith Maid owns Lucy, or any interest in her, every occasion upon which they go in a race of heats together is a gross breach of the rules, a farce and a swindle.

BASE BALL MATTERS.

Owing to the severe storm which prevailed all day yesterday the game which was announced to take place between the Putnams, of Troy, and the Amitys, of South Brooklyn, did not come off. This is the second time the elements have interposed to prevent a meeting of these two famous junior organizations.

To-day the return game between the Flyaways, of this city, and the Putnams, of Troy, will be played on the lower diamond at the Capitoline.

The Atlantics and Stars also play a return game to-day, this to take place on the upper grounds.

Next Tuesday the Mutuals, of Washington, D. C. (juniors), a club which is said to be composed of really fine material, will arrive in this city and will play the Flyaways in the afternoon. They are also engaged to play the Amitys on the 20th and the Montauks on the 21st inst.

Yesterday morning a large party of gentlemen assembled at Johnson's, corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, where pools were being sold on the Rockford-Cleveland game, which took place yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, on the Fair Ground near Cleveland. Pools will also be sold at the same place this afternoon on the Mutual-Boston game, which takes place this afternoon in Boston.

POLICE PECULIARITIES.

Mr. Crooker, clerk in a drug store on the corner of Ninth avenue and Sixty-third street, brought a charge against Policeman Keating, of the Twenty-second precinct, before the Police Commissioners yesterday morning. He said that he left the store to go into a lager beer saloon, some distance down the block. In the saloon he met some men who asked him to take a second glass of beer. He did so, but remarked that the party were noisy. As he was leaving the saloon one of the crowd said he would kill every Dutchman in the country; and another one struck him in the face. He called upon Keating to arrest the assailant, but the officer took him into custody instead. The clerk expostulated with the policeman, but to no purpose. The blue coat conveyed him to the station house. Crooker's employer then came out and explained to the policeman that he ought to have arrested the other man. This only infuriated the dignified limb of the law, and he also took in the proprietor, but thinking better of it as he went to the lock-up he allowed the proprietor to go home. The policeman put in a poor complaint, but it is more than probable the Commissioners will teach him to discriminate better in future in the exercise of his duty.

A TEMPLE OF MAMMON.

Opening To-Day of the Renovated Stock Exchange.

The Changes that Have Been Made—Appearance of the New Board Room—The Most Splendid Commercial Hall in the World.

The altered and renovated Stock Exchange, finished yesterday afternoon, will be opened to-day with appropriate speeches, and on Monday will echo again to the shouts and yells of bulls and bears. It is now the most splendid and most beautiful hall of the kind in the wide world. Its walls, splendid with the dull flash of gold and bright with hangings and decorations of crimson and yellow and gold, seem, indeed, altogether too gaudy a framework to enclose the struggling crowd who make the howling pandemonium at the open board. One cannot, also, help reflecting how excruciatingly poignant will be the pangs of some ruined gamester, as he stands, with pale face and dry lips and throbbing, terror-stricken heart, in the midst of all this obtrusive magnificence. How exquisitely bitter will be the contrast between this mutely eloquent finery and his empty purse! Happy for him if it shall be merely ill luck that presses him back into the ranks of beggary! Many and many a miserable wretch, in like case, has been forced to contemplate, with the mind's eye, as a hideous and unavoidable future, the cell of the felon or the solitary chamber of the suicide. Ay, and many and many another dreary tragedy of the same terrible species, and tinged with the same dreadful tints of crime and avarice and treachery, will work out its dreadful course in this new and splendid temple that will be thrown open again on Monday for the daily worship of Mammon.

It is wonderful that the gentlemen to whom the charge of the alterations has been confided should have succeeded so well and so completely in the limited time that was allowed them for the task. The work was only begun in June, and much indeed has been done. On the New street side the building, with its two floors, has been changed into a single hall, fifty feet in height. Perhaps, on entering, there seems to be some lack of proportion between this great height and the length and width of the room. It is only 52 feet by 72, and it has a height, therefore, just about equal to its width. However, the architect has done his best by skilful use of the little gallery for strangers and the seat of the President to impart as much as possible an air of just proportion. He has also overcome the more serious difficulty of the irregularity of shape of the room. As it stands now a visitor would at once pronounce it rectangular, whereas the fact is that the lines of the wall stray considerably from a perfect oblong.

On each side four pilasters—that is to say, fourteen pilasters in all—have been carried up to support the new roof. In technical phrase, the room has been "treated with grouped pilasters." The pilasters are built of brick, faced with stucco and gilt with a peculiar dull gold, which gives an air of substantial magnificence that is singularly imposing and impressive. The pilasters, however, are not perfectly solid; through the centre of each a flue runs up to the roof, which has been utilized for purposes of ventilation. The pilasters have composite capitals.

Supported by these pilasters, a vaulted ceiling, with a ground of blue, relieved by various forms of decorative tracery, encloses the hall and forms a noble and appropriate roof for this handsome building. The ceiling is panelled with deeply recessed and enriched panels, with ornamental ribs springing from the capitals of each column. Nothing could be more effective, especially in the admirable light which floods the room through the windows facing on New street. Round the base of the room is a pedestal course, with a base and cornice of iron.

Great attention has been paid to perfectly ventilating and heating the room. Many of our most imposing modern structures are planned with shameful neglect of these great considerations. But the new Stock Exchange will be admirably provided for in these particulars; and its atmosphere, in spite of the vast multitude that will constantly crowd its narrow area, will be as pure and sweet and fresh as if the buying and selling of the accumulated wealth of this great Continent were being carried on under the wide arch of heaven. This will, indeed, be a great boon to the brokers, especially as defects in this regard were the great drawbacks of the old chamber. Besides the flues in the pilasters, which constantly carry up the vitiated air to the roof, there is a fan and a cold air chimney. The heating is effected underneath the floor of the Board room by means of steam coils, and it is introduced into the hall through the perforations of the wainscot. The lighting is done by means of a sunlight in the roof, and the arrangements for increasing or lessening the pressure of gas is very perfect.

The general decorations of the hall may perhaps be regarded by purists as somewhat over florid and extravagant. The lower windows are surrounded by a crimson cloth, with folds. Against the gold of the pilasters, the crimson comes out with singularly good effect. The furniture of the room is in dark-colored wood. The President's desk is a massive piece of woodwork, and is very chastely carved. Away up over it is the shield of the United States and the inscription "New York Stock Exchange." In front of the President's desk is a little sort of amphitheatre, with four steps, and an oval counter in the centre. In this will stand the bidding bulls and bears. On either side of the desk are hat and washing rooms, which will be under the charge of clerks especially appointed for such duties. The strangers' gallery is at the end farthest from the President, and, with a slender railing of delicately traced iron work, has a singularly graceful and airy appearance. It may be doubted, though, whether visitors will have at such a distance any fair chance of hearing distinctly the bids. But who but a broker can ever hear anything at the open board, except it be cat-calls and the scream of roosters, and, perhaps, now and then, a stanza of "Up in a balloon," or some equally humorous and popular song of the day?

The entire Exchange has also been thoroughly overhauled. The government room has been enlarged, and now presents, with its rows of solemn-looking chairs, even a more impressive demeanor than of yore. New sets of water closets have also been introduced, and the corridors and passages thoroughly furbished up and renovated.

A FOOLISH YOUNG WIFE.

She Elopes, the Second Day After Her Marriage, With a Young New York Rascal—He Robs Her of $1,000 and Leaves Her to Her Fate.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Sept. 6.]

Soon after the arrival of the eleven o'clock Hannibal and St. Joseph train on Monday night the railroad "bus" deposited at one of our principal hotels a young and beautiful girl, about nineteen years of age. She had no baggage, and was apparently in great distress. It was with a trembling and choked voice that she gave her name to the night clerk and desired to be shown to a room. In the morning the landlady of the hotel waited upon her, and, after considerable difficulty, elicited the following history of her troubles:—Her name she gave as Etha Adams. She had left her parents' home, near Lima, Sandusky county, Ohio, one week ago, the restless, dissatisfied bride of a young farmer, who had been given to her as her husband. They had been schoolmates together in childhood, but of late years they had been separated, she attending school at Oberlin, he working on his father's farm. The marriage was not objectionable to her, neither was it her choice. The young couple were married and took the train at Norwalk for Cleveland, where they took passage via the lakes for Chicago, intending, as she states, to visit some friends of her husband near Elgin, Ill.

The steamer was crowded with a gay and festive cosmopolitan crowd, including preachers, gamblers, farmers, traders, tourists and "schoolmarms." The evenings were long and pleasant and the company sociable. In the party on board were a party from Buffalo, among whom was a good looking, well dressed youth, not more than twenty-two years of age, to whom the young wife was introduced. "George D. Rankin and Mrs. Adams" soon became very friendly, and to pass the evenings away Mrs. Adams, who had been nurtured in the lap of free-loveism, proposed a game of "Planchette." The mysterious board was produced, and, as she says, "it worked to a charm." They played with the trinket every evening upon the cabin table, and from it she learned that Mr. Rankin was her true husband, and that nothing should intervene to keep them separate. Through the mischievous "Planchette" Rankin planned an elopement at Milwaukee, and a flight to his friends in Colorado. The stolid young farmer, busy with the fast youths on the forecastle and deck, noticed nothing unusual in the close intimacy between his Etha and the young New Yorker, nor did he suspect anything when she asked and obtained from him his well filled pocketbook. The New Yorker and Mrs. Adams took a short walk while the steamer touched at Milwaukee and of course forgot to return. A fast night train carried them to Chicago, and then on to Quincy, where they tarried in concealment to watch for and elude pursuit. While there Rankin obtained possession of her money, amounting to nearly $1,000, and exchanged a worthless gilt ring for a valuable diamond one—a gift from her mother. They continued their journey on Monday, and all went well until they reached Cameron, where her "affinity," Rankin, left her, as he said, "for a few minutes to take a smoke in a forward car." He did not return; the train moved on but he came not. Mrs. Adams became anxious; she called the conductor; he had a note for her, written on one of Rankin's own cards. It read:—

DEAR GIRL—I am called suddenly away from you. Return to your "hubby" at Elgin until I call for you. Au revoir.
GEORGE.

The train brought the shame-stricken wife to Kansas City without baggage or means to return home. Her dream of love was suddenly broken, her cup of joy dashed aside, and she now realizes the first bitter lesson of human depravity and the folly of "Planchette."

Fortunately she remembered that her mother had friends living in the city, and, yesterday, by the aid of the police, found one of them in Mr. D. P. Jamison, proprietor of a railroad boarding house in the Bottom. There she will remain until her husband calls or sends for her.

A GALLOWS RESPITE.

Buckhout Respited an Hour Before the Time for Execution.

A COOL AND COSTLY CRIMINAL.

A Night of Agony and Despair—A Brother's Curious Delay.

Story of His Crime and Trials—Twice Respited—Thrice Tried.

"Easy to sentence, hard to hang," has become an aphorism of late, in regard to murderers, which is receiving fresh corroboration every day. To the tide which is setting in against capital punishment of all kinds this may be mainly attributed. The various appeals, exceptions and writs of error are only the expression of this in practical form. The apparently endless resources, however, of the acute lawyer in this regard, like the fox's 100 tricks, occasionally fail, and then the gallows creaks to another victim, the eye-for-eye and tooth-for-tooth men talk of justice avenged, and the sacred-human-soul and useful-human-body men weep over a mistaken civilization. To this latter side unmistakably belongs

ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT

to-day, although it seemed but the balance of a feather yesterday whether at this hour he would now have any opinion worth considering on this mundane sphere. He certainly expected within the past twenty-four hours to have been playing a golden harp somewhere else by this time. Isaac Van Wart Buckhout is a convicted murderer. The public has for the past year and nine months been somewhat accustomed to seeing the headings of the "Sleepy Hollow Tragedy," the "Buckhout Butchery," &c., in the daily papers, and yesterday it was thought by the majority of people that he would have been "hanged by the neck until dead," so that they and the papers and Westchester county would have been done with him for good and all. He was not hanged; and Jack Reynolds, of murderous memory, may, to a certain extent, be looked on by his admirers as a martyr to his phrase,

"HANGING'S PLAYED OUT."

We have all read in our early days of the English novel heroes who, having mounted the gallows' steps and taken their places on the trap-door, cast their last glance (as they thought) upon the land they loved, when lo! "the figure of a horseman, mounted on a galloping, foam-covered steed, is seen approaching. He is waving something in his hand, and as the clatter of his horse's hoofs ring out on the stones of the market place one loud, long cry goes forth,

'A REPRIEVE! A PARDON! SAVED, SAVED!'"

The gallant, dashing friend of the mythic past has given place to the cool, energetic lawyer of the present, and things of this kind work with less wear of horseflesh than in former times. It is nevertheless yet possible to get up a sensation on a gallows respite, as will hereinafter be seen.

On New Year's Day, 1870, an old gentleman named Alfred Rendall, who lived at Sleepy Hollow, proposed to his son Charles that they should go over to see neighbor Buckhout, who was reported to be in bad spirits, and "cheer him up a little." The young man consented, and

FATHER AND SON ENTERED

their neighbor's house, and, after much welcoming and wishing many happy new year's, they were invited to sit down and take a glass of cider. Buckhout went out to bring the cider. His wife, a good, respected woman, was in another room, busied about her household cares, which, together with her mental ones, were manifold, owing to the moody nature, idle habits and general looseness of her husband's character. When Buckhout entered he had a double-barrelled shot gun in his hands, and a grim, ferocious look in his glittering eyes. Without one word he

LEVELLED THE PIECE AT THE SON,

and lodged the contents of one barrel in his face and head. The young man fell senseless to the floor, and some short time after Buckhout met a friend, to whom he said that he had had a quarrel with Rendall; that there was trouble, and that he wished to deliver himself up lest the neighbors should lynch him. Grave trouble, surely! The sight which met the eyes of a woman who was attracted by the firing to the house was such as even Buckhout would not care to see, work of his fiendish hands as it was. The elder Rendall lay dead upon the floor in a welter of blood, the son was found to be breathing, but bleeding fearfully also, from his wounds, and in the room at the back the battered corpse of Louisa Buckhout was found prone upon the floor. Trouble! The shotgun was broken off at the stock and the hammer was covered with human brains. To say that every fracture of that instrument was represented by

A DENT, A FRACTURE OR A GASH

upon the head of the lifeless woman will be enough of horror now to state. Everywhere that terrified woman neighbor turned it was blood, blood. Buckhout was lodged in White Plains Jail and shammed madness of the moody nature. Chloroform was administered to him one day, in spite of his loud cries and vigorous struggles, and on recovering from the consequent coma he blurted out a good deal that intimated a cause for the crime, but nothing that meant lunacy. His wife, he said, had been false to him—

HIS ILL-USED WIFE,

who had borne with his marital falsity as only a meek, good woman can. Strong-minded, good women do not believe in this very Christian patience with a husband's libertinism. Unfounded jealousy some said, even his counsel; a trap to murder all three of his victims and get a woman he did not care for out of the way, said those who knew Buckhout's unpromising past. The criminal thenceforward gave up insanity. Meanwhile young Charles Rendall, after days of insensibility, came to himself one morning, and his first question was for his father. Poor boy, he did not know that any other being than himself had incurred the monster's hate and felt its effects. Charles Rendall

RECOVERED WITH THE LOSS OF ONE EYE,

and was the strongest evidence against the murderer. In March of 1870 he was brought to trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Justice Tappen presiding. On April 2 the jury was discharged because they could not agree to a verdict. A great relief to Buckhout, who lay in jail full of hope until on the 29th of March, of this year, when he was again placed on trial before Justice Joseph F. Barnard. The inquisition lasted until April 6, when again the jury disagreed. This time a smaller chance for Buckhout, eleven standing for conviction and one for letting him loose again. It was a hard fight that for his sagacious counsel, Mr. Francis Larkin, and a costly one for the county, represented by the District Attorney and also Henry C. Clinton; but the process had again to be repeated on the 6th of July, and dragged its thrice told story on until the 18th, when twelve of his fellow citizens declared him

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE,

and recommended him to mercy. Sentence of death was passed, and the first day of the present month was selected for sending him "anywhere out of the world." A few days before this date a HERALD reporter found him hopeful still, but apparently firm in face of impending doom, with religious trust expressed in his tone and face. But his time had not yet come. Governor Hoffman, moved by the arguments of Mr. Francis Larkin, the counsel, and the entreaties of the friend of his youth, Buckhout's brother, granted

A RESPITE OF FOURTEEN DAYS,

that it might be known, once for all, whether Buckhout was mad or not. Mad he was not, the examining physicians said, and the Governor declared that the law should take its course. So it did; but law has many paths, and to Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Larkin applied for a writ of error, backed by a long bill of exceptions. On Thursday last the District Attorney, J. O. Dykeman, came down from White Plains to Brooklyn, and in the Judges' Chambers he and Larkin argued the case. Judge Pratt was in doubt. He would

TELEGRAPH TO GOVERNOR HOFFMAN

and ask a five days' respite that he might consider the question.

The Governor had been at White Plains in the morning to make a plough speech at the Agricultural Fair. He also drove down in his carriage to the Court House and asked to see the Sheriff, tough Robert F. Brundage. To the latter he had said that he would not interfere further between Buckhout and death. He said:—

"I am told that you have issued a great many invitations to this man's execution in the form of appointments as deputy sheriffs. You must not do this; it is against the spirit of the law."

The Sheriff promised he would undo all that, but asked, as if a doubt lingered on his mind:—

"Do you think, Governor, there will be any stay issued?"

The Governor shook his head and answered:—

"There may; I hardly think there will."

The Governor then left White Plains, its fair and jail behind him, and went, some said, to Albany. Nobody knew for certain.

Mr. Larkin, in view of what he knew about the Governor's movements, declared that he did not know with certainty where a telegram would find him. That the case admitted of no delay. District Attorney Dykeman left with

JUDGE PRATT STILL IN DOUBT

and on arriving at White Plains last night told the crowd waiting, lounging and chatting in the Sheriff's office that he did not think there would be any "stay." At twenty minutes past eight Mr. Larkin and Buckhout's brother arrived, but made no sign. Then the excitement rose high. The brother and the counsel were questioned; they shook their heads meaninglessly, and Mr. Larkin said vaguely, "While there's life, there's hope."

The county town was filled to overflowing. What spare rooms the fair had left unfilled were taken up by those come to see Buckhout die. At the hotel bars, with the exception of a few old sports whose attention was turned to the trotting of to-day, nothing else was talked. By ten o'clock it settled to a certainty in the minds of all that Buckhout had

ONLY A FEW HOURS TO LIVE.

At the Court House all that was known was canvassed and recanvassed. "If they had anything they would have come rushing down with it," was the general opinion. As it neared midnight they had dropped off to take their canvassings to the hotels and liquor stores or to bed to dream ghastly dreams upon. At about nine o'clock the HERALD reporter went down the steps of the Court House, on the side toward the jail. The space between had been boarded off to a height of twenty feet, forming a quadrangle about thirty feet by forty, and in the glare of the lamp over the Court House door his eyes rested on

THE LOOMING BLACKNESS OF THE GALLOWS,

whose fearful frame stood on the right, distinctly outlined against the pine boards of the temporary fencing. A weight of 291 pounds lay beside it.

"He'll have a two-foot fall of the weight before the noose takes him, and then two feet and a half of a lift. He weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds."

This was the speech of John Ford, Deputy Sheriff and Jailor. The clanging of a couple of doors and the inside of the jail was reached. All was still within. The prisoner warden, a quick-eyed, loaferish looking man of some forty years, was walking noiselessly up and down in

THE DIM LIGHT OF THE ONE GAS JET

in the corner, which had to illumine, strugglingly, two sides of the prison. Without a word passing the reporter and the jailor mounted to the first tier of cells above the floor. Buckhout's cell, the former well knew, was at the extreme end of this tier. A man was sitting on a chair in front of it, and as the advancing two threw their long shadows across him he was seen to raise his hands. He came forward and said:—"He's asleep; he's in bed. The minister has just left him." As they retraced their steps it could be seen that the rest of the wretched inmates were asleep, too, as well as their forms could be made out in the almost darkness of the iron-grated cells. Out in the hazy night again the air was fresher, but it was pleasant to think that a man

ABOUT TO BE HANGED COULD SLEEP

within. Young men escorting young girls and women of maturer age were gathered around the gallows, shuddering as they inspected it with whispering curiosity. These dropped off soon, and soon the jail and the Court House were left to the night, the watchers and the sleeping sorrows.

A random bed on a couch or a parlor floor had to satisfy many that night, all the New York reporters among the number, but none repined, for there was one couch in that county town harder and less comforting than all others, but yet whose occupant could sleep or seem to sleep. He tried, but did not succeed, he said, till midnight, when, for five hours and a half, he was as happy as his doom said he would be on the morrow when the sun had gone to rest. Morning dawned without much brightness, but it was still lowering.

The town was early astir. At seven o'clock the Episcopal minister, Rev. F. B. Van Kleek, entered the prison and was ushered into the prisoner's cell. He found him dressing and

UTTERLY WITHOUT HOPE.

The night previous he had asked the Sheriff what he should wear at his execution. The Sheriff knew nothing of it and could not say. He was dressed in dark pantaloons and had on a white shirt. He listened to the words of light and love of the minister, and received the communion and appeared lightened in heart. He was calm, but saw no escape before his eyes.

"He did not dare to come with the news," he said, meaning his brother. His breakfast was brought him, and with the renewing of humanity in a strong man he ate heartily. The reporters had seen these things before, but no amount of seeing can make this sight other than

A HATEFUL HORROR.

They said so among each other. The thought recalled Barham's lines to one:—

Sweetly, oh! sweetly the morning breaks
With roseate streaks,
Like the first faint blush on a maiden's cheeks.
Seemed as that mild and clear blue sky
Smiled upon all things, far and nigh;
On all—save the wretch condemned to die.
Alack! that ever so fair a sun
As that which its course has now begun
Should gild with rays so light and free
That dismal, dark-frowning gallows-tree.

It needed but a glance at the being behind the bars striving to steel himself to a hope in heaven, and a disregard of the fair, bright world, to continue the verse:—

God! 'tis a fearsome sight to see
That pale, wan man's mute agony.
The glare of that wild, despairing eye
Now bent on the crowd, now turned to the sky,
As though 'twere scanning in doubt and fear
The path of the spirit's unknown career.

So, with those who were there and saw, the feeling deepened into solemnity. At eight o'clock Mr. B. B. Buckhout, the brother of the condemned, a quiet, saddened gentleman, entered the Court House, accompanied by the counsel, Mr. Larkin. They went at once to the County Clerk's office, where they found that officer, Mr. J. Malcolm Smith. Many anxious eyes followed them, but no one went into the office along with them. In a few minutes they came out and, entering the Sheriff's office, presented that officer with a certified copy of the following document, which will speak for itself:—

THE WRIT OF ERROR.

The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph F. Barnard, a Judge of the Supreme Court; Robert Cochrane, County Judge of the county of Westchester, and the Justices of the Sessions in and for the county of Westchester, composing a Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the county of Westchester.

Because in the record and proceedings and also in the giving of judgment in a certain bill of indictment which was in our said Court of Oyer and Terminer before you against Isaac V. W. Buckhout, indicted for murder—manifest error hath intervened to the great injury of the said Isaac V. W. Buckhout, as by his complaint, we are informed, we being willing that the error, if any there be, should in due manner be corrected and full and speedy justice done in the premises between us and the said Isaac V. W. Buckhout on this behalf, do command you that if judgment be thereupon given, then you send to our Justices of our Supreme Court for the Second Judicial district, distinctly and openly under your seals, the record and proceedings upon the indictment aforesaid, with the bill of exceptions therein, and with all things concerning the same and this writ, so that they may have them at the Court House, in the city of Brooklyn, on the second Monday of December, 1871, that the record and proceedings aforesaid being inspected, we may cause to be further done thereupon for correcting that error what of right and according to law and custom of the State of New York ought to be done.

Witness: Joseph F. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court, at the Court House, in the town of White Plains, in the county of Westchester, on the 13th day of September, 1871. J. MALCOLM SMITH, Clerk.

FRANCIS LARKIN, Attorney.

I do hereby allow the within writ of error, and do further order and expressly direct that the said writ of error and the allowance thereof do operate as a stay of proceedings on the judgment upon which such writ of error is brought, and the Sheriff of the county of Westchester is, therefore, hereby ordered

TO STAY THE EXECUTION

of the sentence pronounced against the said Isaac V. W. Buckhout until the further order of the Supreme Court on this writ of error. C. C. PRATT, J. S. C.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1871.

The news was quickly spread over the town that Buckhout had been respited, and to the Deputy Sheriff was assigned the task of telling the hair-breadth escaped criminal of how uncertain his demise was. Buckhout, on hearing the word of respite, jumped from his bed and cried,

"THAT'S GOOD NEWS!"

He soon relapsed into his calm exterior. The reporters now ascended to the cell door, and the poor wretch looked happy as he clutched with bars of his cell door. He said:—

"Thank you, gentlemen; I can only say I felt prepared to die, but I feel that my period of usefulness is not past."

There was a bright look in his eyes, which none could be sorry to see, contrasting with their dimness an hour before. He conversed freely, and recognizing the HERALD reporter, said he was glad to see him. In conversation he turned back to the questions he had asked the Doctor relative to the weight they would use. He would

LIKE TO HAVE HAD HIS NECK BROKEN

at once, as he believed he would die more easily. He was satisfied that everything possible in this regard had been done for him, and he was satisfied that he was prepared to die, if it had been his lot. All this was said with the utmost coolness. On the tier above the abandoned girl Katie Craft, to whom he had platonically married himself, professed a high degree of joy at "Mr." Buckhout's escape. An untoward family incident she, doubtless, believed had been averted.

Outside the people were noisily confused.

THE SHERIFF FELT NATURALLY WROTH

that the brother and counsel had had the heartlessness to leave Buckhout in suspense until an hour before the time fixed for his execution, independent of the trouble and anxiety as to perfection of detail which the officials had been to through the night. Indeed, on this head there is little excuse for the pettifogging

ATTEMPT AT DRAMATIC EFFECT

which left a brother in agony, not to mention putting the county to expense. Mr. Larkin, in defence, says that he could not present it sooner, since it was necessary first to place the document on file and procure a certified copy for delivery. It is, however, certain that the mere announcement of the fact of its possession while awaiting the legal formality would have attained all the objects they sought and saved them from reproach.

An immense number of the public who felt no love for Buckhout, but who wished to see a man just snatched from eternity,

CROWDED INTO THE PRISON

for two hours thereafter, much at the risk of their valuable existences, by standing seventy or eighty at a time on the narrow gallery in front of the cells.

Strange to say, amid the general feeling, which is plainly one of indignation at the stay of execution, the principal item of objection seems to be that of cost. Buckhout has already, in the course of his three long trials and manifold motions, summed up

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AGAINST THE TAXPAYERS

of Westchester county. The Germans, who are numerous, were very savage on the money question.

"Feefty tousend thalers and got him dere yet, by tam," was a common exclamation as they pointed to the jail. The rectifying curse of civilization, the gallows, was ordered to be taken down forthwith and its unsightly timbers bidden away. The boarding was taken down also. As this was being done a Celt approached the HERALD reporter and asked if the rumored respite was true. It was.

"Thin I've lost my tin dollars that I bet; an' he won't be hanged, ye say?"

"No!"

"Thin I say to hell wid the laws o' the country."

The share of abuse which Judge Pratt came in for was also considerable. He opens court there on Monday next, and there was talk of tarring and feathering His Honor. The Westchester mind does not clearly understand law. It was evening before the crowds left the vicinity of the jail which "has him dere yet."

THE COURTS.

Decisions by the Court of Appeals—True Bills Against Rosenzweig—The Coming Lock-Up of Gold—Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, Sept. 15, 1871.

The following decisions in the Court of Appeals were rendered to-day:—

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED, WITH COSTS.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada vs. Edwards; Baldwin and Others vs. Jones.

APPEALS DISMISSED, WITH COSTS.

Gannon vs. Keenan; Foster et al. vs. The Townsend Manufacturing Company.

ORDERS OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL TERMS REVERSED AND APPLICATION FOR MANDAMUS DENIED, WITH COSTS.

The People ex rel Denning vs. Davids, Supervisor of New Rochelle.—Ordered that remittance be amended by making judgment read judgments, and directing interest to be allowed on the $500 from the date of the assignment to Miller and Callahan. Beers vs. Hendrickson et al.

The Court of Appeals took a recess from to-day until the 13th day of November next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday rendered the following decision:—

Felt vs. Schoenberg.—Motion granted.

Notice.

All motions noticed for to-day will stand over until Monday.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

Decision.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Eliza Payne vs. Charles S. Archer and Washington Archer.—*First*—The plaintiff cannot recover against defendants as assignee of the lease to Murphy because the decision of Judge Fowler in the dispossessing proceedings adjudicates the point against the plaintiff, and is conclusive between the parties. Also the reletting by the landlord of No. 54 Lawrence street to Lucy Williams operated as a recision of the lease, a determination of the tenancy, as an eviction of the tenant.

Second—The "unexplained" possession of the premises by the plaintiff is "evidence of an assignment," yet the evidence in this case explains the possession and proves its true character.

Third—The evidence proves that there was no agreement between the plaintiff and defendants as to the reletting of any part of the premises. It is proved that they did not and could not agree as to the price. The case, therefore, is not within the revised statutes.

Fourth—I find as facts that the defendants, in May, 1871, took possession of the premises 499 Broome street, in the city of New York, at the time of the commencement of this action. That the plaintiff is the landlord owning said premises. That the value of the said premises (as shown by the plaintiff and witness Sterns) is $135 per calendar month.

Fifth—On the plaintiff so amending pleadings, if he so elects, as to conform them to the facts as proved I will enter judgment for the plaintiff for $270, with average interest from June 15th, 1871, to date; such amendment to be made on or before the 20th of September, otherwise the judgment will be for the defendant.

MARINE COURT—PART 3

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Hart vs. Murray.—Judgment for the plaintiff for $57 51, with costs and $25 allowance.

Payne vs. Archer.—If the plaintiff amends his complaint he may take judgment for $270, with interest and costs and $25 allowance.

Union Boiler Company vs. Pratt.—Motion granted.

Requa vs. Barkley.—Judgment for the plaintiff for $249 28, with costs and $25 allowance.

Same vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiff for $813 19, with costs and $25 allowance.

Goldsmith vs. Winters.—Attachment quashed, with costs and $25 allowance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

ROSENZWEIG HELD.

The Grand Jury went into the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, and handed in bills of indictment against Jacob Rosenzweig, for producing an abortion on Alice Augusta Bowlsby. They found that on the 23d of August he committed an assault on the said Alice Augusta Bowlsby, by an instrument, she being then pregnant with a child; that he also administered and prescribed certain drugs to procure an abortion, from the effects of which she died on the 25th of August. Mrs. Burns was also in Court. A similar plea was interposed in her case, which will be placed on the calendar for trial next Thursday.

CHECKING THE GOLD GAMBLERS.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Bedford convened the Grand Jury and addressed them as follows:—

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—It has been brought to my notice and that of the District Attorney that there is on foot a gigantic and wicked conspiracy in Wall street, to lock up millions of dollars, and which, if carried through, will have a tendency to check the trade and commerce of this great city, thereby injuring, and, indeed, jeopardizing the finances of the whole country. In all probability there will be evidence of this character brought to your notice; if so, I ask you, for the welfare of this metropolis, to act at once, promptly and fearlessly.

JUDGE BEDFORD AND THE ABORTIONISTS.

Medical Men Endorsing the Action of the City Judge in the Dr. Wolff and the Lookup Evans Cases.

The following letter and resolutions of the Medical Society for the county of Berks will be read with interest at the present juncture, when the crime of abortion and its perpetrators have been brought so prominently to the front of public attention. Judge Bedford was the first judge who had the boldness to send these criminals to Sing Sing, and there is no doubt that it was his spirited and legal action that has been instrumental in calling attention to that which is now the evil of the age:—

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS,
READING, Pa., Sept. 8, 1871.

HON. GUNNING S. BEDFORD:—

MY DEAR SIR—At the last stated meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Berks, held in this city on the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted as an expression of our feelings of gratitude to you for your earnest and decided efforts to arrest the unnatural crime of abortion that is now assuming such fearful proportions in our land.

Not only are the large cities of the Union cursed by these miserable traffickers in human life, but in towns of this size, containing scarce forty thousand people, men and women are found who, as professed abortionists, and known as such to the physicians and a large part of the general community, make but little secret of their abominable occupation. The day, however, we hope, is not far distant when this crime will be called by its proper name, and the law, by its intricacies, will no longer continue to hold its protecting shield over as villanous a set of scoundrels as ever deserved the gallows, but change its rules of evidence and enable us to obtain testimony that will rid society of these miserable barnacles.

Since the adoption of the enclosed resolutions I see that you have struck most emphatically at the root of the evil under consideration, by urging that criminal abortion be rated as murder in the first degree, and punished accordingly. This will, no doubt, if adopted (as I hope it will be, not only in New York, but in this State, and, indeed, in all the courts of the country), do more to arrest the crime than any other measure yet proposed.

In conclusion permit me to say that, as you will no doubt observe, the resolutions I enclose are the same presented to you and passed by the New York Academy of Medicine in May last; but they so fully embodied our own views and feelings that it was not deemed necessary to make any change either in their sentiment or phraseology, except so far as locality required.

Hoping that your life and health may long be spared to deal with abortionists as they deserve, I am, sir, most respectfully, yours, &c., JOHN B. BROOKE, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary Medical Society of the County of Berks.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Medical Society of the County of Berks, Reading, Pa.:—

Whereas this society takes a deep interest in the arrest of the crime of abortion, which is so alarmingly on the increase as to demand the interference of all honorable men, especially those of the medical profession, who have at heart the well-being and integrity of society, therefore we, the members of the "Medical Society of the County of Berks," do hereby heartily endorse the following resolutions passed by the New York Academy of Medicine at its last meeting (Medical Record No. 128, p. 181), complimenting Judge Gunning S. Bedford and District Attorney Garvin upon their action in a recent case of abortion over which they presided. And we also wish to express our earnest acknowledgments to Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, for his able charge and just sentence in a similar case, which was lately disposed of by him. And that, to fully define the position of this society with regard to this fearful crime, the Secretary is hereby directed to publish this action at length in the Reading *Times* and *Eagle*:—

Resolved, That Judge Gunning S. Bedford, by his manner of conducting the trials of those notorious abortionists and enemies of mankind, Wolff and Thomas Lookup; by the high moral tone of his address to, and by his clear and specific instructions given to the juries, and, finally, his prompt and just sentences, eminently honored the name he bears, has done infinite service to society, has merited the consideration and shall have the most cordial approval of the "Medical Society of the County of Berks," as he doubtless will of every member of the profession who properly estimates his duty and morality.

Resolved, That an official copy of this expression of our society and the minutes relating to it be sent to Judge Bedford and Mr. Garvin, of New York, and to Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia. JOHN B. BROOKE, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary Medical Society County of Berks.

UTAH.

The Secret Murders of the Avenging Angels.

Two Mormon Bishops Indicted for Murder.

A SHAKING OF THE DRY BONES.

The Federal Officers Resolute in the Discharge of Their Duties.

The Mineral Development of the Territory.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 7, 1871.

The damning murders that stain the history of Utah are expected to be brought up in the Third and Second United States Judicial District Courts during the present sessions; and a blacker list of crime was never looked upon.

It has been the custom of the Mormon apostles to boast of the few murders that had been committed within this Territory, compared with what has been done in the other Western Territories, and, so far as numbers are concerned, the fact is favorable to Utah; but that is stating a part of the case only and leaving out the important part of the statement. The murders that were committed in Montana, Idaho, Nevada and Colorado, in the early days of their history, were the culminations of contests between daring and reckless characters who were known to the public in the commission of their crimes and who were dealt with according to law, paying the penalty of their acts with their lives; but a hundred or a thousand such murders had nothing like the horror and criminality about them as one of a secret murder. The officers of the law could deal with the former. They have hitherto been powerless to reach the latter. This is the

CHARGE AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Every person who has lived here knows full well that nothing like the foul crime of secret murder can be undertaken or executed without the acquiescence of the Church dignitaries. The Mormons, as a people, can in no manner be held responsible for the midnight assassinations that disgrace our records, for they deplore them as much as do any citizens of the United States; but the leaders know all about these murders, and without their direction they are never undertaken. Fortunately for the ends of justice, men who were formerly connected with the Mormon Church, and who were driven from it by the atrocities that they were forced to witness, are now volunteering evidence to bring the guilty to punishment.

Before the ruling of His Honor Judge McKean, the Chief Justice of the Territory, that the United States Marshal was the officer of his court and not the Territorial Marshal of Brigham's creation, it was impossible to obtain an indictment against a prominent Mormon for anything. Of the small fry of Mormons they were less particular, and occasionally contributed one of their own number to the Penitentiary; but for Brigham Young and the priesthood of apostles there is not a Mormon in church fellowship who would tell the truth when it would lead to the crimination of their leaders. They are

TAUGHT TO LIE SYSTEMATICALLY,

and no threats of judicial vengeance can shake them, and how could they be expected to do otherwise? To these poor, slave-bound people Brigham is the Vicegerent of God; he is the Moses of modern Israel, and has the power to bind on earth and to bind in heaven; to loose on earth and to loose in heaven. Though their sins were like crimson, by the breath of his mouth they become white as wool. He has taught them not only privately but publicly that the Gentiles should be swept off the earth with the besom of destruction and should not stand in the way of his progress, and hence the more valiant are the faithful the nearer they are to grace and beatitude.

Bring a Mormon into a court of justice and he will tell the truth on everything of no importance; draw him on to evidence against the priesthood and he will never tell the truth. He will equivocate, he will mentally reserve; he will lie out of whole cloth. Such has been the case from the very beginning, and until Judge McKean put the selection of the juries into the hands of the United States Marshal there could not possibly be a Mormon conviction of any importance. When Brigham took

HIS FAVORITE WIFE,

Amelia Folsom, a worn out frontier belle, General Connor, commanding the troops here at that time, offered to the United States Judges to arrest Brigham for the violation of the Anti-Polygamic law of 1862 if the Judges prepared the papers and placed them in his hands for execution. They intended to do so and the affair leaked out. Brigham had a convenient, pliable United States Judge at his control, and this disgraceful recreant fixed up the whole affair to prevent the other United States Judges from acting in concert with General Connor. Brigham's Judge got the affidavit of one of Brigham's own employés charging him with polygamy. The United States Marshal, another pliant tool, together with the Judge, got the Church dignitary to give bail till the action of the Grand Jury was known.

Notwithstanding all the brag and empty boasting of the Mormon leaders that they would take as many wives as they pleased and take the consequences, on this memorable occasion the Grand Jury, with an apostle as its foreman, actually returned before the Judge, and, upon their solemn oaths, declared that there was no evidence that Brigham Young had taken another wife since 1862. That Brigham Young had taken another wife was as well known to every man on that Grand Jury as was any fact in life known; but, rather than indict their chief, they went through this farce, perjured themselves, and the woman Folsom was in that case designated as only his mistress. Here was the opportunity for this braggart to have shown his manliness and to have openly avowed that polygamy was his sacred and religious faith, instead of which he skulked behind the perjury of his "brethren," and branded the woman as his paramour. Such is an illustration of Mormon jurors and Mormon witnesses.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The hearts of loyal men were failing them last week, fearing that there might be a figurehead appointed as United States District Attorney for the Territory; but the wire brings the glad tidings that Colonel Wickizer has been appointed. It is the best appointment that could have been made, and the Gentiles rejoice. The Colonel has been here for two years or more, as United States special mail agent for the Territories, and is the most active and thorough man that has ever been here in the service of the government in that department. He is a clear-headed, indomitable worker; is the very picture of General Jackson, physically and mentally. He will go through the murder cases that have so often been attempted and have failed, and bring the guilty to punishment if it is humanly possible.

THE PRINCIPAL VICTIMS

have been apostates, with a few prominent Gentiles, such as Dr. Robinson. At the last session of the Third District Court a true bill for murder was found against the Sheriff of the county, Robert T. Burton, the Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, and he has been concealed ever since. Burton is a fierce madman in the hands of Brigham Young, and when sent some years since to serve writs against apostates he killed, it is charged, a prophet rival of Brigham's, and at the same time a woman who sought to protect the unarmed man. She was deliberately shot dead. This Burton was one of the most prominent men in the Church, Sheriff of the county, member of the City Council, Major General of the Legion, Bishop of the Fifteenth ward and husband of three wives. The United States Marshal has kept close watch after him for a year, so that these multifarious duties have been attended to by proxy or neglected. This is another instance of their bravery.

BISHOP JOHNSON CONCEALED.

Sixty miles south of this place is Springville, a Mormon settlement, cursed with the history of the most terrible murders on record. Its bishop, Aaron Johnson, is the husband of nine wives, three of whom are sisters, and personally, apart from his religion, would be regarded a "clever, good citizen" anywhere. He was said to be the director of a series of murders in that place in 1856 that fill the soul with horror. The offence of the victims was the desire to quit Mormonism and to leave the Territory. The records of those times exhibit a reign of terror that no one could believe possible in the United States.

The testimony against Johnson links with him a letter from Brigham Young. Half a dozen affidavits have been made to the effect that Johnson called his men together and read to them Brigham's letter, and the murders were soon after committed. With his usual cunning Brigham does not commend the deed, but, as reported, says in the letter to Bishop Johnson that if they (the apostates) should make a break, he "would be sorry to hear a favorable report; but the better way is to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen." Bishop Johnson knew the meaning of all that, and he and his associates in all those terrible crimes have been forced to conceal themselves for the last twelve months. The officers of the law are ready to grasp them.

One of Johnson's counsellors, as an assistant bishop, reveals the whole story, and tells how Johnson instructed him to hold a coroner's inquest, and at his ordering he placed as foreman the Mayor of the city, who was an active participator in the snare that led to the murder of the apostates, and several of the men engaged in those murders were on the jury. This black list of crime will probably now see daylight.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BUSINESS.

The Court will commence with the notorious William A. Hickman, whose capture I reported last week. He maintains a sullen doggedness, and tells nothing; but hopes are entertained that he will let out the secrets of the Western inquisition. A gentleman, who has always believed that Hickman was a victim of priestcraft more than a bad man naturally, called upon him yesterday, and had some influence with him in the right direction. He is not without hope that "Bill" will make a clean breast of it.

If Burton is not apprehended it is very probable that the murderers of Dr. Robinson will be hunted up. The community is morally certain that a policeman, a notorious horse thief in Southern California before he came here, was an onlooker, if not a participator, in that affair. In a small community like this, when there were but a few Gentiles in the city, the police professed their inability to trace that fearful crime. Had it been a Mormon that was killed they would have got his murderers that night; instead of which nearly all of the police went home to bed and feigned to have been sick, tired out, &c. Some few honest men among them did their best in running about, but they knew well that the murderers were not to be found.

The Doctor had for some time contested a piece of property with the City Council, and it had given "the brethren" a great deal of trouble. The case was decided against the Doctor, and then the opportunity occurred when they could strike terror into the hearts of the Gentiles, without, as they supposed, being suspected. But it was different with the murdered man; he told his counsel the day before his assassination that he then realized his danger. They could then kill him and plead, "What had we to gain by his death? we have gained the suit." The idea of protection gave birth to the resolution to terrify the "land jumpers."

A few days after this suit was decided the "Avenging Angels" went to work. He was a doomed man. At midnight a rap was heard at the Doctor's door. He answered. "Smith had a brother who had just broke his leg on the State road; a mule had fallen upon him a little distance from the Doctor's residence, and he wanted his professional services immediately." Instinctively his young wife dreaded evil and warned him not to go; but the Doctor's humanity predominated over his wife's and his own fears. He had not gone more than a hundred yards when he was attacked with something like a hatchet and struck across the face. A cry was heard, a pistol shot followed, and in a moment a Christian gentleman lay weltering in his gore, the sacrifice of a priestly rule. From the vicinity of the body no fewer than eight persons were seen running, yet not a whisper of the guilty parties was ever heard.

About that same time several gentlemen, friends of the Doctor, were attacked at midnight and fled from the city. The reasons for attacking them are clearly traceable, and without doubt the murderers of Dr. Robinson were the same.

With the untiring perseverance of the new United States Attorney, and with the facts already in the possession of his predecessor and the counsel of the murdered gentleman, it is not unlikely that the foul blot will be brought to daylight.

This is the Utah that seeks admission into the Union!

VENGEANCE NOT DESIRED.

No one desires to see the Mormon community again in trouble, and vengeance upon Brigham Young or his elders is not desired. Security is the demand. The bloodstained knife and the deadly revolver that have held the people in terror, must be known no more.

Here is the finest climate on the Western Continent, with a promising mineral development that casts into the shade the wealth of all the surrounding Territories. We want peace, but an honorable peace. We want the security that sacred life demands; but it never can be known here till this midnight assassination is visited with the stern realities of the law.

THE MINING INTERESTS.

The discoveries of new lodes are of such common occurrence that special notices would sound like a purpose. It may be said with confidence that there has been no disappointment from the beginning. We know nothing yet of reaction, but we are threatened with something nearly as bad. The Union Pacific Company has been playing the dog in the manger, and the exportation of ores is at a standstill. The officers of that company are supposed to know their own interests, and, doubtless, they think they are pursuing the best course to insure it; but it does not seem so to us here. Since the new election of controlling officers they have raised the tariff of freights, so that nothing but the very highest grade of ores can be profitably shipped over that line. The result is there are hundreds of thousands of tons of silver ore lying at the "dumps" of the mines, and the poor men are worsted. The Union Pacific Railroad Company may hold out long enough to force the acceptance of their rates of freight, or they may, if the ore can possibly carry that amount of charge, force the abandonment of the mines altogether. They injure the growth and development of the West, they naturally cut off a great deal of travel, and thus finally ruin their own enterprise. In some respects the Territory will be the gainer, for smelting and refining works will undoubtedly be erected, so that bullion only will be exported. It is to be hoped that they will come to second sober thought.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Initial Services of the Hebrew Rosh Hashena—Sermon by Dr. Gutheim in Temple Emanuel.

The Jewish new year 5632 was ushered in last evening with appropriate services in all the synagogues of this city. In the orthodox churches the ordinary Sabbath prayers were recited, together with certain special prayers and psalms designed for this festival. The weather was certainly unfavorable to a large turnout of the congregations, but the overshadowing importance of the festival compelled the male members especially to appear before the Lord in their several places of worship. In Forty-fourth street synagogue there was a goodly attendance of male persons, though but few females. In Thirty-fourth street there was also a large attendance, and a better representation of the fair sex than in the former. One noticeable feature of the occasion in the orthodox synagogues was the total absence of the scarfs or phylacteries worn by the male members. The readers, however, retained them, so that they might bear the sins of the people before the Lord. Another noticeable feature was the covering of

THE CURTAINS OF THE ARK,

of the pulpit and of the reading desk with white cloths, in token of the purity of the year upon which they are entering. In the Forty-fourth street synagogue, owing to some defect in the gas metre, and the consequent dimness of the lights, the effect was especially solemn.

In the Temple Emanuel the congregation was large in view of the wet evening, and on the street outside a double row of carriages awaited the close of the service to convey the owners "high and dry" to their respective homes. After the usual prayers here Dr. Gutheim preached a very thoughtful sermon on the immediate lessons suggested to Israelites by this memorial day. The characteristics of the day, he remarked, are seriousness, reflection and meditation. The past and the future rise up before the mental vision, and he asked many present if the hour did not awaken some sweet or bitter recollections, some new hopes or fears? The heart is beset with commotions at the return of every new year. What changes may be wrought, and what have been actually wrought of adversity or prosperity, of health or sickness, of life or death during the past or the present year! But, whatever may be our experiences or hopes, one thought seizes the mind with irresistible force, namely—the brevity and transitory nature of life. The inspired bard, in Psalm xxxix., brings this thought prominently out when he asks the Lord to make him know the number of his days, how long he had to live, and adds—"Behold, my days are but a span long, and

MY YEARS ARE AS NOTHING

before Thee." This prayer is most suitable at the close of the old and the opening of the new year. What hopes and wishes, plans and projects are entertained and devised for the future! What were proposed at the beginning of the year which has just past and is now blending with the ocean of eternity! Still the heart finds no tranquillity and peace, because its cherished plans and projects remain unaccomplished. The year seems long in prospective, but brief and transient when past. It comprises our earthly existence, which is as nothing before God. How soon the days hasten on and we fly away! How often is life ended before it is well begun, and how often does death nip in the bud the tender plant! Parents, as well as children, are taken away within the year, and what is our life compared with the future—with eternity? It is an inconsiderable part of the whole. And we are now reminded that another year lies behind us, as well as before us. Happy are we if we remember the lessons which the new year teaches. Life is short and time is fleeting. Fathers and mothers, parents and children were urged for this reason to rejoice in each other's love and friendship, for who knows what may come on the morrow. Husbands and wives were advised to banish from their hearts and homes the spirit of enmity and evil and everything which might disturb their peace, because life is short and time is fleeting. Friends toward friends and brothers toward sisters were enjoined to begin the year with new aims, to dry their tears, to moderate their grief and become reconciled to

THE BREVITY OF ALL THINGS EARTHLY,

because grief is short-lived as well as joy, and eternity alone offers pure and lasting joy, and true happiness and permanent peace. The Doctor continued in an eloquent manner to urge upon his audience the brevity of human life; the changeable nature of wealth, pleasure, fame and everything which men seek and set their hearts upon here, and to exhort them to set their hopes and desires on God and eternal things, and to endeavor always to have a consciousness of duty fulfilled, and thus to enjoy the smile and the favor of God.

GAMBLERS IN GOLD.

Wall Street Lockers-Up in a Quandary.

Plucky Judge Bedford Challenges a Clique and Calls Them to Account.

What the Lock-Up Means—What Is Intended and All About It—Interview with a Broad Street Bull—How the Bull Bellowed.

Quite a stir was occasioned in Wall street yesterday afternoon when the evening papers appeared with the charge of City Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury, for the last sharp trick of the bull clique resulted badly for many of the persons who were engaged in it, as they were placed on trial, tried and found wanting in moral rectitude. The charge of the fearless City Judge was ominous of coming woe to many and was unmistakeable in its terms. It will be found in another column.

It appears that a clique has been formed in Wall street

TO LOCK UP GOLD,

enhance its price, and, of course, embarrass business. It is alleged that Daniel Drew is the head of the combination, though others are of opinion that it is a concerted attempt on the part of the Syndicate to sustain themselves in their position and to control the market for gold and governments. However this may be, there are enough facts to show that a well-conceived conspiracy is on foot to paralyze business and place the money market at the feet of the clique, who, for some time past have been trying to "bull" gold.

Very few people understood the situation. The war between Prussia and France drained the country of from fifty to seventy-five millions in specie, gold being of more value there than it was here. Last spring gold was quoted here at 110; but a clique was formed in the bull interest and that rate could not be reduced. This clique indulged in the idea that gold would continue to rise. The

SCARCITY OF THE PRECIOUS METAL

caused by the enormous imports encouraged the clique, and they kept on buying gold. Secretary Boutwell, in floating his new loan, tried to keep gold down, and the clique were stimulated to buy it. The operators were better financiers than Mr. Boutwell, and the market was "milked." The clique had and held $6,000,000 of gold and laughed at the Secretary. They hold that sum now. There were, on the other hand, some men in the street who believed that gold would fall in sympathy with the rising fortunes of the new loan, and these went short of gold in the expectation of buying it cheaper. These parties sold gold at 111 to 113, and since that gold has been rising and the bears have lost heavily. Under these circumstances the bears had to do something, and it is suspected on the street that the District Attorney must have been well

PRIMED WITH PRIVATE INFORMATION

criminating the bulls. Hence the charge of His Honor Judge Bedford. However this may be, the fact remains that much alarm, not unmixed with indignation, exists in financial circles. It must be remembered, however, that the lock-up clique have made no movement as yet and are perfectly passive; until something is proved against them they are

NOT DISPOSED TO SQUEAL.

They are now charged with the intention of removing gold from the market and it is to be seen whether they will carry out the programme prepared for them.

They may, by skilful combinations, withdraw all the gold from the market and paralyze business and yet laugh at the officers of the law. The old Conspiracy law does not cover such cases sufficiently to enable the District Attorney to prosecute with any hope of conviction. A man has a right to put by his gold and bank it if he likes without the interference of the law officers, and fifty men of wealth can do the same thing the same day and

WHO DARE SAY BOO?

It would be hard to prove conspiracy. What the law officers can do is to indict the holders of gold who charge usurious interest. The rate for the use of gold was one day last August 365 per cent per annum. Lenders at this rate are usurers and are liable to conviction for usury, as of course they are for any rate over seven per cent.

A HERALD reporter paid a visit to the office of one of the most prominent bulls in Wall street yesterday and heard

A STATEMENT OF THE CASE,

which was interesting and new.

Said this gentleman to the reporter:—"At the opening of our war there was from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 gold in circulation. Then during the war it was estimated that the entire amount was sent abroad in coin. Since the war was concluded the gold in banks and in the hands of the people has been reduced to $100,000. Of this the government holds seven-eights, if it does not actually hold all. And it is Boutwell's fault. He has been

FORCING DOWN THE PRICE OF GOLD,

and has been endeavoring to make it cheaper than the products of the country. See how we are. Our national securities held in Europe sum up $1,000,000,000, which is an actual mortgage upon this country. The Europeans hold other mortgages on us in State and local bonds to the extent of another $1,000,000,000—$2,000,000,000 in all. This requires us to pay $120,000,000 interest in gold to foreigners annually. So, sir, you see how we stand. We are bankrupt and really without credit. Our imports exceed our exports by $70,000,000, which leaves a deficit of $190,000,000 to be supplied annually, either by shipment of coin or additional obligations on our property.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

When our securities are stopped (through any convulsion abroad) we shall have to draw upon our reserve, and our reserve does not amount to much. We have not coin enough in the country to sustain such a demand for six months. The people are not blind, and certainly we on the street have not our eyes shut. We watch pretty sharply, I can tell you, the financial condition, and we know what's what. The majority of us are "bulls," and will be "bulls" until Boutwell changes his policy or is compelled to change it. The ideas I have given you govern us in dealing in gold. We expect a gold famine before long; depend upon it, sir, it cannot be avoided. Boutwell made a great mistake in not holding the reserve money in the Treasury to redeem the currency of the country, instead of paying it out to redeem bonds which were not due, which you know he did. Then he was ridiculous in permitting gold to be shipped out of the country—gold that he might as well have kept. Another thing.

OWING TO BOUTWELL'S POLICY

the foreigners can draw all our coin away in a day and leave us crippled. They can do this by the reshipment of our bonds (suppose by "conspiracy"), or a sudden demand for money on the other side. What chance would Boutwell have contending with the financial men of Europe; his $100,000,000 against their billions, eh? Um!

"And all this has to do," remarked the reporter, "with the alleged conspiracy to lock up gold?"

"Certainly, it has," replied Mr. Bull. "The country has

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE SECRETARY,

and the Secretary has no confidence in the country—at least he acts as if he had not, and so we move to bankruptcy. Everybody who has gold will lock it up just now and await events. That's my opinion."

"Then I am safe in asserting," remarked the reporter, "that a 'lock-up' is inevitable in a few days."

"Yes," was the reply, "I think that within a few days every man on the street who has gold will 'lock it up' and keep it locked until Grant or Providence gives us a Secretary of the Treasury who

CAN SPELL THE WORD FINANCE."

The reporter then took his leave, fully satisfied that Judge Bedford showed commendable energy, and that there was occasion for his interference. As yet there has been no disturbance in the money market consequent on the charge of Judge Bedford, and the gold rate is easy. The money article in another column will explain the situation.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1871.

The examination of A. C. Van Epps, Superintendent of the Susquehanna Valley Home, by an independent committee of prominent citizens by the request of the managers of the Home, has been concluded, and the committee is taking testimony from all who know of the Home management. So far the published charges, except that relating to the chain and clog, have not been sustained, but some additional irregularities in discipline have come to light. Otherwise the management seems to have been satisfactory. There is much public feeling, however. The examination is thorough, and the action to be taken will prevent any further abuses.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 259

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—NARCISSE. Matinee at 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—PET OF THE PETTICOATS—FAMILY JARS. Matinee at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—EAST LYNNE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TWO GALLEY SLAVES—SHIN FANE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE DRAMA OF FRITZ. Matinee at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUE, &c. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street—BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Matinee at 1.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, corner Broadway.—NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, September 16, 1871.

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THE LARGEST RAILROAD DEPOT—The Rensselaer and Saratoga, at Albany—all out doors.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is in Chicago, fully recovered, except that his tongue and the lower part of his face are partly paralyzed, so that he has some difficulty in his utterance.

A CIRCUS VISITED PAWLING, N. Y., yesterday to amuse and entertain the people with a "moral exhibition," and the attaches thereof, in order to carry out the programme, commenced robbing and maltreating the citizens, killing one and wounding several. The authorities had to summon help from Dover Plains before the sacking could be stopped.

THE MURDERER BUCKHOUT has been further respited by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, the mistaken sentimentalist, who has kept Foster from expiating the Putnam murder. While the intentions of this unwise Judge may be the very best, it is an undoubted fact that his foolish intermeddling succeeds mainly in defeating the object of the law that he was appointed to carry out.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IS IN RALEIGH, attending the Ku Klux trials. It is reported that he will prosecute the Ku Kluxers in person, and as business is not very pressing with him just now we don't see but that he might do so with great propriety. One cause of the success of the Ku Klux is that public opinion down South is so averse to punishing them that even lawyers firm enough to prosecute them to the bitter end are lacking, and consequently their cases go by default or are lost by inadequate argument. The Attorney General is able to remedy this defect, and should do it.

THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, after a long voyage from Glasgow, arrived off Fire Island on Thursday, and then was suddenly discovered to be on fire. Great confusion and panic reigned for a time; but the fire, by strenuous efforts, was extinguished. To go down in the midst of the ocean is a sad fate; but to meet with the terrible disasters of the sea after all the dangers are apparently past and a safe harbor is in sight seems to be an accumulation of horrors. The crew are deserving of great praise for their zeal in combating what bid fair to be, when discovered, a formidable conflagration.

Judge Barnard's Decision—The Breaking Up of Municipal Corruption.

Judge Barnard yesterday gave judgment in the injunction case against the city, and the conclusion at which he has arrived and the opinion in which he explains and justifies that conclusion, will meet the hearty approval and endorsement of the people. The injunction is made permanent, after certain modifications, which will remove from its scope the salaries of those actually employed in the service of the city, the works on the parks, docks and streets, and the operations of the Departments of Charities and Correction, Croton Water, Police, Gas and Education. These will go on as usual. The money for the payment of the employés has already been raised and should be now in the treasury. If it has been wrongfully applied to other purposes the Finance Department of the government will alone be to blame, and upon Comptroller Connolly must fall the odium of keeping the laborers on the public works out of their hard-earned pay. But so far as other expenditures are concerned the injunction applies. No more exorbitant and fraudulent bills can be paid by the Comptroller; no more bonds can be raised by the Board of Apportionment, until there shall be such an alteration in that Board as will restore to it the public confidence. The pleasant and profitable days of City Hall bills, of armory repairs, of bogus pay rolls, are brought to a sudden close, and the strong arm of the law is stretched forth to protect the treasury from the further assaults of unscrupulous marauders. It may be, as Judge Barnard says, that the consequence of making the injunction permanent will be to partially disorganize the city and county governments; but this cannot be helped. Claims of an outrageous character, bearing upon their face the appearance of highway robbery, have been audited in the Comptroller's Office and paid by that officer. The bonds needed to realize the money have been raised by the Board of Apportionment, which is virtually in the hands of the Comptroller. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the bench of equity to step in, and if no legal remedy shall be found to exist, to invent a remedy for such evils and to protect the citizens from plunder. Judge Barnard does effectually step in, and he will not allow "another dollar to be paid from the treasury or another bond to be issued" until the management of the financial affairs of the city shall be in cleaner and more trustworthy hands.

The admirable and courageous decision of Judge Barnard will serve a double purpose. It will put an effectual stop to the old system of municipal plunder, and it will defeat the plans of those who hoped to take advantage of the existing excitement to throw the whole city government again into confusion for their own corrupt and selfish ends. In requiring the modification of the injunction, and in the plain language of his opinion, Judge Barnard makes it appear that the records of the Mayor and of the heads of the Departments of Docks and Parks are unimpeached and blameless. In regard to the latter, "no suspicion or allegation of fraud has been charged against them," says the Judge, "as far as I can find from any paper or any statement made." And of Mayor Hall he declares that the Court endorses the opinion of the counsel for the plaintiff, who had felt bound to acquit the Mayor of the charges made against him in the complaint. The fact that the Departments of Docks and Parks have a right to issue bonds whenever necessary to carry on the duties entrusted to them by law is distinctly stated by the Court. It is gratifying to know that these important departments will not be embarrassed by the confusion into which the city has been plunged, but that the great public works already on their way, as well as those which are contemplated in the future, will be suffered to proceed uninterruptedly to completion. The loss of a few millions of dollars would not be half so great an injury to the city as would the stoppage of the system of improvement and embellishment which is at present adding so much to the beauty and wealth of the metropolis.

The political effect of the decision will be to bring the municipal muddle to a head and to hasten the destruction of the Tammany Ring. Comptroller Connolly cannot longer stand up under the weight of public odium now heaped upon him. He refused to resign his office into the hands of the Mayor when requested so to do, on the plea that legal proceedings were then pending "before a just and fearless tribunal," and to retire would be to betray weakness of position or fear of rigid investigation. Those proceedings are now over, and the decision of the Court, in plain English, brands the Comptroller with criminal neglect of his duty to the city. There can be no longer any doubt that fraudulent accounts have been audited and paid through his office; that pay rolls, with long lists of names which never had any existence, or bearing the signatures of persons who never did a day's work for or rendered a single service to the city, have been passed through the hands of his subordinates and received his own approbation month after month. In his recent letter to the Mayor Mr. Connolly thought fit to say, "My official acts have been supervised and approved by your superior vigilance. So far as my administration is questioned, equal responsibility attaches to you." But Judge Barnard shows that there is no divided responsibility in the case. The Comptroller, the city's financial officer, is entrusted with the auditing and paying of bills; he has paramount and supreme power, and on him more than on all other city officers together the people rely for the prevention of frauds. It is notorious that after an account has passed the ordeal of the Comptroller's department it is considered as good as paid. The duty is devolved on that department to scrutinize charges, to examine vouchers, to see that the items of an account are just and correct. If his subordinates deceive him, says Judge Barnard, and pass fraudulent or excessive accounts, it becomes an act of criminal negligence on his part that they are able to do so. The ordeal of the Comptroller's department is supposed to be so severe that other city officers, whose duty it is to countersign accounts and warrants, are accustomed to discharge the obligation *pro forma*, and without examining their items or investigating their merits. This is the plea of the Mayor and others who have countersigned the accounts passed by Connolly; and Judge Barnard, who has had experience as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, testifies to the prevalence of the custom. Yet he says truly it is no valid excuse for carelessness. The community expect, or at least hope, that when three or four officials are entrusted with the duty of certifying bills each will see for himself that the accounts are correct, and not trust to the fidelity or the honesty of others. It is on this account that he withholds the confidence of the Court from the Board of Apportionment, and refuses to allow it to raise any more bonds until there shall be an alteration in its members, or, in other words, until the Comptroller shall retire and give place to a financial officer, upon whose honesty and competency the city and the Court can rely.

We must now again appeal to Mr. Connolly to resign the office he has abused. He may still object to submit himself a "vicarious sacrifice," and may plead that the infamous frauds charged upon his department have been perpetrated, not for his own emolument, not from personal greed, but in obedience to the dictates and to meet the necessities of party. This does not render the act less criminal on his part. He fills the most important office in the city, and one which should be above suspicion. The city's reputation and credit abroad depend in a great measure upon the honesty and competency of the head of the finances, and Mr. Connolly has now no longer any reasonable excuse for holding on to an office which the people desire him to vacate. Should he obstinately persist in remaining he will be held responsible for the disorganization of the city government. The money which was raised to pay the wages of the Park and Boulevard laborers has been improperly applied by him to other purposes, and so long as he is in power no more can be procured. When he retires the injunction will be dissolved and the city government will proceed as before. The partisan organs and the political adventurers who hope to make capital out of the city's difficulties will continue to console him with the assurance that he is not a bigger rogue than his associates in the municipal government, and will persuade him to continue to resist the will of the people; but it will be wisdom for him to retire to private life as promptly as possible. It has been whispered that he has threatened not to go overboard without dragging others with him. Well, if he should drown some of his political associates in the waves of popular indignation now fast closing over his own head, the municipal ship would be the lighter for it, and the crew would scarcely offer any strong objections. But go he must, and his department must be submitted to a thorough cleansing and fumigation. Judge Barnard's decision has secured thus much for the people, and for the service he is entitled to their gratitude. If the political demise of Connolly is to be only the precursor of the death of the Tammany Ring, there will be more cake-eaters than mourners at the funeral. But at all events let us be rid of Connolly as a commencement, and then let the people demand a thorough amendment of the new Charter, with full power for the Mayor to remove dishonest or incompetent officers from the several departments. This will give us a good government without having resort to a vigilance committee, and without adopting the suggestion of the English cockney organ to abolish universal suffrage and let only rich men have the privilege of a vote.

THE NEWS FROM VENEZUELA is more reassuring. The latest advices state that President Blanco is determined to pacify the country. He has placed the town of Barcelona in the hands of the government troops, his fleet is active and effective in preventing the landing of insurgents troops, and he has ordered a large quantity of ammunition from the United States, so that nothing shall be wanting to assist him in completing his victory over the rebels. The prisons of the State are full of captured political prisoners, who are thus placed beyond the possibility of doing any further mischief for the present. General Salzar, the invincible, has returned and at once made his presence known by issuing a proclamation condemnatory of the President and the manner in which he has dealt with the insurgent captives, but no notice appears to have been taken of the document.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN FRONTIERS.—A despatch from Paris, dated yesterday, says that negotiations are now in progress at Versailles looking to a rearrangement of the frontiers of France and Germany. Count de Remusat, on the part of France, and Herr Von Arnim, on the part of Germany, are the representatives engaged in the matter. We thought that the business relating to the territorial lines which will in future distinguish the two countries was settled some time since; but this last piece of news informs us that it is not. The work will be thorough when it is completed, judging from the apparent care, thoughtfulness and caution exercised in its accomplishment. The difficulty between the parties now relates to a small portion of territory convenient to Sedan, which Bismarck is determined to have and Thiers is unwilling to yield.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA, VALMASEDA, has been most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants and civil authorities at Manzanillo. According to our despatch from Havana the population turned out *en masse* to receive him on his return from Santiago de Cuba. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated, and the Captain was serenaded by, it is presumed, damsels dressed in dazzling costumes, at the house where he was staying, when from clear Cuban throats wafted the songs of welcome upon the evening air. Subsequently he was dined and wined by the City Council, and altogether seems to have had a gay time among the rustics.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION is being gradually suppressed. A despatch from Algeria dated the 14th instant says that the rebel town of Lehifka has been totally destroyed and the rebel leaders captured and shot. This is what M. Thiers may truthfully term "a war of extermination." If burning their towns and shooting the insurgents will not put an end to the rebellion we should like to know what will.

ROSENZWEIG was formally indicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Philosophy of the Paris Massacre—Letter from George Wilkes.

The letter of Mr. George Wilkes, which we print to-day, has in it just enough of truth to make it valuable and just sufficient extravagance to make it interesting. In his own line Mr. Wilkes is unequalled; but he is invariably an advocate who fights desperate contests with the creatures of his own imagination. No man can raise up more respectable spectres or slay them with more tragic force. Even Disraeli, when he marshalled his large assortment of plotters and intriguers, in "Lothair," did not charge the Church of Rome with designs half so astounding as those which Mr. Wilkes conjures out of his brain. But for all this his letter is good reading, and its faults only help to give it piquancy.

It may be true enough that the second empire was never a favorite with the Vatican; but nothing could be less worthy of serious consideration than the assertion that the Church of Rome had taken a bond against the Emperor's desertion by placing him under the influence of a Spanish wife. Napoleon was a man not likely to marry to please any one but himself, and the influence of Spanish wives is never to be depended upon. This, however, is a small matter in comparison with the serious charges which Mr. Wilkes brings against M. Thiers. Always a monarchist, and long recognized as the leader of the Orleanists, it was not to be expected that the French statesman, even as President of the republic, would be a hearty republican. But he has shown more candor and honesty than we expected from him. He has done nothing to thwart the will of the people or to overturn the government which it is his duty to cement. If the Versailles authorities were unnecessarily severe toward the Communists, it was not because they were prompted to it by the Church of Rome. This is a fallacy that has never been excelled in extravagance; but to say that the hostages in the hands of the Commune were left to their fate by the Church rather than forego the ferocity of butchery is to say what not one person in ten thousand would believe. Events in France have been the logical results of the conditions by which the French were encompassed, and Frenchmen, both at Paris and Versailles, would have acted as they did if there had been no Church of Rome.

The picture which Mr. Wilkes presents us of the enormities of the Church, as well as of the perfections of the Commune, is overdrawn. When a writer tells us that the native population of New York has sunk to the condition of a conquered race we know what he means, because we know what he ought to have said. His extravagance of language in such a case is amusing, and we are not deceived by it. In his letter to the HERALD Mr. Wilkes has committed the same folly throughout, and, by using "strong language," has misrepresented facts. The Church of Rome has had more influence with M. Thiers than some people would be willing to admit and less than Mr. Wilkes would have us believe. The Commune had more good in it than its enemies accorded it and fewer virtues than he clothes it with. Mr. Wilkes' mistake, aside from the extravagance of language by which he magnifies and distorts every idea he advances, is in treating everything which has occurred in Paris from the capitulation and before it, up to the present moment, as the result of design on the part of one party or another. The Germans permitted M. Thiers to pass in and out of the city of Paris during the siege, so that he might forestall the republic and pave the way for a monarchy. The Church of Rome used his elevation to power as the stepping stone to the ascendancy of the Papacy in France, and the whole state of affairs, from the elections of February to the proposed disarming of Paris, was a Church plot. The Commune even did not act without a prearranged plan, and the defiance of Paris was the result of a rational, worthy, well-conceived design, undertaken for the purpose of enabling France to think. This is the gist of Mr. Wilkes' philosophy of the massacre of Paris; but, like most new philosophies, it settles nothing, and only opens the way for new animosities and fresh controversies.

Though Mr. Wilkes may not intend it, his aspersions of the American people and his reflections upon the American attitude toward France are downright calumnies. We are slow, indeed, to take our opinions on any subject from England. We uphold republicanism everywhere and give our sympathy to every republican endeavor. We have not trusted implicitly in M. Thiers, and we have not condemned the Paris Commune without discrimination. But the tearing down of the Column Vendôme was not the building up of republican institutions. The fury of Lullier and Ferré and Assi was not the inauguration of a reign of universal brotherhood. The slaughter of the hostages was not necessary to the freedom or happiness of France. These we have condemned, and we denounced also the inhumanity and bloodthirstiness of the Versailles army and the government of M. Thiers. The HERALD notably opposed every wish for French interference in behalf of the Papal temporalities, and in this it expressed the general sentiment of the American people. At the same time it must be confessed that there has been great darkness, which letters like that of Mr. Wilkes will help to dispel; but his are the one-sided arguments of the advocate, which may enlighten the judge but would be an unsafe basis for the predication of a verdict. It will be many days before we can arrive at a deliberate determination of the problem involved in the recent history of Paris, and the future alone can reveal the full meaning of the most remarkable episode of history.

JACOB VANDERBILT, Superintendent Braisted and Engineer Robinson were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for trial. They all pleaded not guilty and the case was postponed. There seems to be a firm intention in all parts of the Union to punish, as far as the law will permit, everybody who is at all responsible for what hitherto, in our religious reliance upon the vengeful disposition of a really merciful Providence, we have termed accidents. Boiler explosions and railway collisions, if the present proceedings form a precedent, will hereafter be at once classed with homicides and manslaughters, and some one will be punished for them. The Inspector and owners of the Ocean Wave, the steamer that exploded at Mobile during the great explosion season, have also been arrested on a charge of manslaughter and held to bail.

The Ups and Downs of Our Political Parties—What Next in the Chapter of Reconstruction?

With the war of 1871 upon the powerful political organization of Tammany Hall, the future historian of the United States will turn over a new leaf in his record of the ups and downs and transformations of our political parties. In its local aspects the main question brought home to our fellow citizens from this Tammany war is the important question of a reconstruction of our city government, whereby in its administration honesty may be secured in all its departments and in all its transactions. But in its general political aspects this war upon Tammany adds another to the numerous movements and elements operating to displace both the great political parties as they exist to-day, and to bring about a reconstruction of both or two or three new parties upon new issues, and one of them as the next dominant party of the nation for a period of ten, fifteen or twenty years.

In a general view in reference to our political parties; they are in the transition state which followed the second election (1820) of President Monroe. Under that administration the old federal party, which had steadily been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," mainly in consequence of its opposition to the war for "free trade and sailors' rights" of 1812, was dissolved, and the American people, on general principles, became "all republicans and all federalists." So now the "new departure" of the democracy in favor of "the constitution as it now is," after opposing the late war for the Union and the great issues settled by this war, may be compared to that surrender of the old federal party under Monroe, which was followed first by the dissolution of that party and next by a scrub race (1824) for the Presidency, in which there were four personal parties in the field without any material differences upon principles; and next, by a crystallization of these crude elements into the democratic party, founded under General Jackson (1828), and the whig party, whose embodiment and great apostle and expounder was Henry Clay.

We say that this "new departure" of the democracy may be compared with that surrender of the old federal party under Monroe which involved its dissolution; but it must be remembered that this was after Monroe's second election, 1820, which was an election almost without a show of opposition throughout the country. We do not suppose that General Grant will be so triumphantly re-elected; but from all the developments and indications of the public sentiment of the day he will be triumphantly re-elected, and then we may expect a fusion and confusion of our political parties resembling the state of things which followed the second election of Monroe, and we may expect, too, from this confusion, in 1876, a Presidential scrub race, which, like that of 1824, will bring a new party, upon new issues, into the possession of the government, and a new and powerful opposition party into existence, whatever the names of these parties may be.

The republican party of this day, like the old republican party of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, has fulfilled its appointed mission, in carrying through to complete success the revolutionary programme which called it into existence. Moreover, like the republican party under Monroe, it is held together only by its national administration. The democratic party of this day, like the old federal party, beaten from point to point, in every battle upon the war of its time and upon the issues of the war, and coming at last to a surrender on its "new departure," stands upon the same platform with the republican party, and so, upon the great questions which for seventeen years have formed the dividing lines between these two parties, African slavery, emancipation, negro civil equality, negro suffrage, the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States and the repudiation of State sovereignty, the American people, with this new democratic departure, it may be said, have become substantially "all republicans and all democrats."

Of course this condition of things cannot long exist. It is that transition state in political parties which leads to transformation and reconstruction. It is apparent, however, that with all the elements of change and reconstruction so actively at work already on every side—yes, it is morally certain that upon the saving merits of General Grant's administration—the republican party will present a strong front in his re-election; but, after his re-election, the work of disintegration and reconstruction will actively begin. In their squabbles for the succession the republican leaders will make short work of their party, and a Presidential scrub race will, in our judgment, inevitably be the result in 1876. But will not the democratic party, purged and purified by this war upon Tammany, rise by the year 1876, if not sooner, like a giant refreshed with new wine? If there were nothing stronger operating upon the public mind than old party ideas and associations this might be the case, but between the gigantic forces of labor and capital upon a thousand sharp points of conflict there is a contest impending over both hemispheres which will shake their old political parties to pieces and their political and social institutions to their foundations.

We see the gathering elements of this coming political storm, or succession of storms, in the dreaded workingmen's International, in the labor reform party now developing in Massachussets and other States, in the Trades Unions of the country, and in all the workingmen's meetings, processions, manifestoes and movements of the day in Europe and the United States. Nor are these aggressive movements on the part of labor against capital without strong causes of justification. The political corruptions, spoliations and debaucheries of these times in both our great political parties; the grasping greediness of our moneyed monopolies, banks, brokers, manufacturing and powerful railway corporations and combinations; the general demoralization of our political spoilsmen, rings and gangs of jobbers; the grasping speculators in the public lands and public and private property of all descriptions; the increasing cost of living, and the diminishing sources of manual labor are among the manifold causes which are bringing into the foreground this terrible political organization of labor against capital.

We had the other day a procession of twenty or thirty thousand workingmen in this city, whose banners and mottoes covered the whole field of revolution we have indicated. The suppression of the insane Paris Commune has not suppressed the underlying ideas of the wrongs of labor and the oppressions of capital which brought that Commune into its bloody conflict with the legitimate political and military authorities of France. On the contrary, since the remorseless extinction of the Commune, the more methodical and formidable International has become stronger on both sides of the Atlantic, and in due time we may look for an exhibition of its strength, with its affiliating labor societies, in our political elections. In short, we suspect that by the year 1876, if not before, the labor reformers, of all descriptions, will be organized into a political party sufficiently powerful to inaugurate in that Presidential contest the greatest and most radical political revolution in the history of the civilization of modern or ancient times. This must, sooner or later, be the culmination of all these political corruptions and demoralizations of the day. Our opinion is that General Grant is too strong to be shaken in 1872, but that after his re-election the dissolution of the republican party and the disorganization of the democratic will open the way for this new and radical political revolution.

Constitutional Reform in Austria—Bohemia and the Progress of Decentralization.

It appears from one of our latest telegrams from Vienna that the reform policy, of which Count Von Beust must be regarded as the parent, and Count Hohenwart, the present Prime Minister, the active promoter, is making satisfactory progress throughout the Austrian dominions. The Provincial Diets of the empire have opened their sessions, and in the Diet of Bohemia an imperial rescript was read amid the enthusiastic cheering of the Deputies. In the rescript the Emperor Francis Joseph expresses his desire for the settlement of the status of Bohemia, and declares himself willing to recognize her rights by a public coronation, by taking the oath of Prague and by consenting to her electoral and other national bills.

This announcement is proof sufficient that Austria has reached another stage in the progress of that policy inaugurated after the battle of Sadowa, and carried on under the guidance of Count Von Beust, the second great German statesman of the times. Since 1866 Austria has completely reversed her policy. For many previous generations the Germans had control of the empire, and the policy of the Germans was a policy of centralization. So long as Austria was at the head of the Germanic Confederation this was a possible, though not a wise policy. The battle of Sadowa, which drove Austria out of Germany, and which made Prussia supreme, made a new departure necessary. The Austrian empire was composed of a series of separate and distinct nationalities, some of them complete, some of them fragmentary; but the smallest sections were, the most of them, larger individually than Austrian Germany. In virtue of the status of Germany in the Union the Germans had hitherto ruled. This was no longer possible. Hence the recognition by Francis Joseph of the claims of Hungary. Hence, too, that most magnificent pageant of modern times—a pageant which revived the dazzling splendor of mediæval times—when Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary as the legitimate successor of St. Stephen, and when, as part of the ceremonial, he rode a prancing steed up the Mount of Defiance, an elevation built from soil brought from every part of the Hungarian royalty. On that day Hungary regained her independence; and if she did not break away from the Austrian empire and from the youthful tyrant of 1848-9 it was because she had not forgotten Maria Theresa and her ancient line of sovereigns.

It was with difficulty that the German party in Austria made up their minds to so important and so dangerous a concession. It was felt, however, that nothing else could save the empire. What was on all hands predicted soon came to pass. What was good for Hungary could hardly be bad for Bohemia, for Galicia, for Moravia, for Carinthia and for the numerous other provinces of the empire. Demands for autonomy came in from all quarters. To further decentralization, however, the German centralists could not consent; and so the struggle has been going on from that time until now. The accession of Count Hohenwart to power as Prime Minister of the empire was a mighty blow to the centralists; and although the Count has had hard work to perform, success is now promising to be his ample reward. Francis Joseph consents to do for Bohemia what he has done for Hungary. Bohemia has its crown as well as Hungary; and the Emperor consents not only to recognize the separate rights of the Czechs, but to submit to be crowned their King. Bohemia is an ancient kingdom, and on more than one occasion it has played a noble part in the history of Europe. During the Reformation struggle it suffered terribly; not fewer than thirty-six thousand people, some of them noble, all of them Protestants, were forced to emigrate. The Thirty Years' war fell hard on Bohemia and grievously reduced the population. It is gratifying to find the spirit of the old peoples revive. It is more gratifying still to see them accomplish their long cherished purpose and resume their places among the nations. In the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Bohemia we have a grand approaching sensation.

The decentralization programme is not to be ended with Bohemia. As we have said already, it will only mark another stage in the progress of reform. The other nationalities are already clamant for equal rights, and it is impossible to say how often Francis Joseph may yet be compelled to submit to be crowned. The Poles now look to Vienna with hope and confidence; and they do so with good reason, for they have become the objects of special attention and special favor. Galicia, Austrian Poland, is now honored as is no part of the Austrian empire. The concessions already made to her hardly fall short of making her independent. The Galician Diet makes laws in all that pertains to home legislation. The Polish language is the recognized official language of the province. A Polish Academy has been created, with rights almost equal to the Academy of Vienna. The chairs in the Universities of Lemberg and Cracow are to be

filled by Poles alone. One Polish nobleman, Count Goluchowski, a prominent patriot, is Viceroy. Another Polish nobleman, the Count Grocholski, who but recently prayed "that his right hand might wither" if he proved false to Poland, is Minister for Galicia in the Cabinet of the empire. And it is only recently that Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, presented a scene which was in the last degree encouraging to those who hope at no distant day to see Poland revived. We have already in these columns referred to the Polentag. We again refer to it for the sake of mentioning some important facts. On that occasion two thousand guests sat down to the banquet in the Town Hall. Most of the representatives were, of course, from Austrian Poland, but there were not a few from Prussia. Russia, of course, was unrepresented, except by the exiles. It was noticed that all of them, following an ancient custom, brought with them earth to the memorial mound which was to be raised on the occasion of the gathering. One speech was delivered a portion of which deserves to be reproduced. The speaker was the eloquent Mosczenski. "The darkest hour," he said, "was often the precursor of the dawn. In spite, or rather by reason, of their unexampled oppression, the Poles were now a more united nation than they had been in more prosperous times. Out of the red sea of blood and death had risen the oneness of national life and feeling. There were no longer classes in Poland. They were one against the common enemy, and it was necessary that they should be one, firm and inseparable. They were about to fight a great fight, a fight without quarter, a fight for liberty and life—and they would conquer. Poland had allies, and the three crowns of the Jagellons would be centred on one head." Think of it. The crowns of Poland, Hungary and Bohemia on the head of Francis Joseph! How the tide has turned since 1848!

How all this shall turn out for the future of the Austrian empire we know not. It is a hazardous experiment. But so much success has already attended the nationalities that we advise our Scottish friends to burnish up the regalia in Edinburgh Castle and insist on Queen Victoria submitting to be crowned Queen of Scotland. If our Irish friends in Dublin have not a crown let them procure one and make a similar demand. After the example of Austria England must give in.

THE NEWCASTLE MINERS ON STRIKE have met with a peace champion in the person of George Potter, who yesterday published a lengthy letter in the London *Times* recommending the black diamond diggers to compromise their differences with the colliery owners, as stated in our cable despatches. But both Bradlaugh and his irrepressible friend above mentioned must feel greatly chagrined at the announcement made by the agent of the strikers in London, that the miners will have nothing to do with them. Hence the monster meeting called to assemble on Trafalgar square has been postponed and a side war against the government avoided, because the North country men are too wise to amalgamate their interests with such a crowd of paltry, pettifogging politicians. These chiefs of the London "reds" will lose a grand opportunity for denouncing, from between the paws of Landseer's lions, all good government and social order under the guise of fighting for the "poor workingman;" but no one who knows them and understands the utter selfishness they have displayed in reaching at political offices over the heads of the bone and sinew of the country will feel the least disappointed at this result. Neither Beale, Bradlaugh nor Potter ever started any question relative to reform for workingmen that had not at its basis a secretary's position, a house or large emoluments for themselves. They have lived upon the subscriptions of honest laborers for years and are doing so still.

A HOCUS POCUS AND A HODGE PODGE ALL AROUND.—The public mind must become bewildered at the daily developments of corruption and venality in nearly all our official departments—both local and national. When the whining Army Paymaster Hodge entered upon his official duties in Washington, to get a word with him was attended with as much difficulty as it would to obtain an interview with the Imaum of Muscat. This might have been all right and proper if he had been honest and conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his place, and wished to surround his bureau with such safeguards as would tend to promote the public interests. But to find him dabbling in Wall street stock speculations while he was making this pretentious show of care for the people's money evidences a degree of moral depravity rarely to be found equalled in the calendar of similar crimes. Verily, verily, the times are out of joint, and men are cursed who endeavor to set them right.

LOOKING SHARP AFTER THE WALL STREET SPECULATORS.—There was a sensation in Wall street yesterday, when the speculators down there learned that Judge Bedford had addressed the Grand Jury on the subject of an alleged conspiracy to affect the money market and business of this city. The address of the Judge and other particulars with regard to the matter will be found in another part of this paper. Whether this evil can be reached or not through the Grand Jury and legal process remains to be seen; but, whatever may be the facts or the result of this movement, every good citizen will give Judge Bedford credit for vigilance and for his endeavor to protect the community.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB IN WASHINGTON is offering very large inducements to the demimonde to quit their life of shame, and as they are backed by the determination of the city authorities to root out the houses of ill repute and thus destroy the pecuniary success of the avocation in the federal capital, it is likely the Woman's Club will be partially successful. A business college is the latest wrinkle of reform that they propose, it being intended to educate abandoned women to some kind of trade. The whole project of this Woman's Club is a new and good one, and it would be an immense benefit to the country if it could be found successful; but it can hardly be so until the great dragon of the social ostracism of the degraded has been overcome and conquered.

THE TRENTON MURDER.

George Lawton, keeper of Fort Rannsley, Warren street, who stamped Jonathan Brooks to death in that house on the 5th of September, has been admitted to bail by Justice Beasley in the sum of $5,000.

ENGLAND.

Newcastle Miners and Trafalgar Square Politicians.

The Paris Crew, of St. John, Denounced as Cowards by English Journals—Gladstone's Glasgow Supporters Inviting Him to Their City—Mr. Seward in London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 1871.

Mr. George Potter suggests in the London *Times* to-day a compromise of the Newcastle difficulty. He recommends that the employers adopt nine hours as the daily term of labor, and that the striking workmen sacrifice half an hour's wages per day to secure the reduction of hours.

This, Mr. Potter thinks, would come very near to satisfying the desires of both parties.

The meeting announced to take place in Trafalgar square, London, for the expression of the sympathy of the London workmen for their brethren in Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been postponed because the Newcastle representative on the committee which called the meeting objected to coalescing with political parties.

DENOUNCING THE PARIS CREW OF ST. JOHN.

The English sporting journals denounce the Paris crew of St. John, N. B., as cowards for refusing to meet the English crews at the Halifax regatta.

The same journals on the contrary praise highly the American crews who participated in the race at Halifax.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KENT.

An immense mill for the manufacture of cloth at Rochester, in the county of Kent, twenty-eight miles from London, was burned last night. Eight hundred workmen were thrown out of employment by the disaster.

LEAD MINE DISCOVERED IN JERSEY.

A rich mine of lead has been discovered in the island of Jersey.

INVESTIGATING THE LATE NAVY DISASTERS.

A committee of experts has been appointed to investigate the recent mishaps to vessels of the navy.

MR. SEWARD IN LONDON.

William H. Seward has arrived in London.

BULLION FOR AMERICA.

All the steamships which left English ports yesterday for New York carried specie.

GLASGOW GREETING GLADSTONE.

The supporters of Mr. Gladstone held an enthusiastic meeting at Glasgow to-night and adopted a resolution inviting him to visit the city.

FRANCE.

Changes of French Diplomatic Representatives to the United States, Switzerland, Italy and Germany—The Assembly Places the Government Under a Committee of Control.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 15, 1871.

The negotiations now in progress at Versailles between the Count de Remusat and Herr Von Arnim are said to involve a territorial rearrangement which will rectify the frontiers of France and Germany.

CONTEMPLATED DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Rumors are current of fresh changes in the diplomatic representation of France near the governments of Switzerland, the United States, Italy and Germany.

It is said that M. Pierre Lanfrey will be appointed Minister to Berne in place of M. Chateaurenaud, who goes to Washington instead of M. Jules Ferry.

The Duke d'Harcourt, it is also said, will be appointed Ambassador to Florence, in place of the Count de Chorseal, who will be transferred to Berlin.

THIERS' GOVERNMENT UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 15, 1871.

The Assembly to-day elected the Committee of Control, created by the bill of Prorogation, to supervise the government during the recess. It is composed of eleven members of the Right wing, eight of the Left and six Moderates.

SPAIN.

The King's Amnesty to Political Offenders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 15, 1871.

The official *Gazette* publishes the instructions given by the government to the local authorities throughout Spain for the carrying into effect of the decree of amnesty for political offences just granted by King Amadeus.

TURKEY.

Municipal Reform Ordered by the Sultan—Conference for Improving European Systems of Telegraphy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15, 1871.

The Sultan has ordered the Grand Vizier to institute reforms, to the end that public right be more secure, and the dispensation of justice be entrusted to worthy and capable men.

EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH REFORM.

It is announced that the government of Turkey has decided to participate in the conference to be held at Berne, Switzerland, on the 25th inst., for the improvement of the telegraphic system and service of Europe.

The statement is also made that another conference with a similar object will be held in Rome in December.

ALGERIA.

Shooting the Insurrectionary Leaders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALGIERS, Sept. 14, 1871.

The large town of Lehifka has been destroyed, and the insurrectionary leaders in the vicinity captured and shot.

THE CHOLERA.

Fearful Death Rate in Konigsberg and the Baltic Provinces.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 15, 1871.

There were ninety-three new cases of cholera at Konigsberg on the 12th inst. and sixty-three deaths. On the 13th there were sixty-eight new cases and forty-five deaths.

The disease has disappeared from Dantzic, and is merely sporadic at Stettin.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862s, 93⅜; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 92⅞; ten-forties, 90⅞.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, £34 per ton. Spirits turpentine, 39s. per cwt. Common rosin, 8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d. per cwt. Spirits petroleum, 11d. a 11½d. per gallon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—The market closed firm, middling uplands, 9⅛d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Flour, 24s. a 27s. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 42s. 6d. per bbl. for fine Western prime mess. Lard, 44s. 3d. per cwt. Cheese, 51s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.—PARIS, Sept. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. It shows a decrease in bullion of 17,300,000f.

BANK OF BELGIUM.—BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—The Bank of Belgium has advanced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.—FRANKFORT, Sept. 14—Evening.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 96⅞ for the issue of 1862.

CUBA.

Honors to the Captain General—Dining, Wining and Serenading at Manzanilla—Continued Surrender of Insurgents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 15, 1871.

Valmaseda, the Captain General of the island, has arrived at Manzanilla from Santiago de Cuba. He was received with much enthusiasm. There was a general illumination and a serenade in the evening.

The City Council also gave a grand dinner in his honor.

The three convicts who escaped from the Matanzas prison were recaptured by the civil guard from Bunba on the 12th inst.

Accounts from different points state that the insurgents are delivering themselves up.

HAYTI.

Denial of a Northern Invasion—The St. Domingo Cabral Faction About to Appoint a Provisional Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JACMEL, August 22, 1871.

The National Assembly adjourned on the 20th inst.

The country is perfectly tranquil.

There seems to be no truth in the rumor of a Northern revolutionary invasion.

The Cabral faction at St. Domingo is quiet.

The adherents of Cabral announce their intention to appoint a provincial government to regulate the revolution.

VENEZUELA.

Barcelona Held by Government Troops—President Blanco Buying War Material—General Salzar's Proclamation Against the President.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CARACAS, August 27, 1871.

The government troops have again taken possession of the town of Barcelona. They have been successful everywhere.

The government fleet is effective in preventing the landing of revolutionists.

The prisons are full of political prisoners.

President Guzman Blanco has ordered large quantities of munitions of war from the United States, and seems determined to pacify the country.

General Salzar, who lately returned from the United States, has issued a proclamation from Curacoa against President Blanco.

SERIOUS RIOT IN PAWLING.

O'Brien's Circus Performers on the Rampage—Wholesale Robberies in Pawling—One Citizen Murdered.

PAWLING, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1871.

The men attached to O'Brien's circus and menagerie, which was to have performed here to-night, have created a riot. They have robbed nearly every house in the village. One citizen has been killed and several have been wounded. Plundering is still going on. The authorities have telegraphed to Dover Plains for assistance.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest pressure, which was Thursday night, in Kentucky, has reached over Lake Erie to Central New York and Pennsylvania, and the barometer has fallen on the upper lakes and the entire Atlantic coast. The area of rain has extended to Maine and now covers New England, it having already generally ceased on the lower lakes and southwestward, excepting over a small area in the interior of the Carolinas. Clear weather is now reported from Kentucky, South and West, and in Florida. Northeasterly winds on the eastern and middle Atlantic coasts are veering to the southeast and southwest, and light northwesterly winds prevail from Maryland to Lake Huron; clouds and fog over the Middle States and lower lakes.

Probabilities.

The lowest barometer will probably move Eastward during the night, with brisk southerly winds, for a short time northeast of Rhode Island and on Lake Ontario, followed by northwesterly winds and cloudy and clearing weather over New England and the Middle States on Saturday. Clear weather will probably prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, and falling barometer with threatening weather and southerly winds from Lake Superior to Iowa.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15, 1871.

Deputy Sheriff Lincoln and posse, from Santa Cruz are searching for the gang of the notorious bandit Procopo or Red Dick, who shot Officer Liddell in a raid on Santa Cruz on Sunday last. He discovered one of the gang yesterday concealed under some hay in a barn in the Santa Cruz mountains, near Vine Hill and a fight ensued. The bandit, who proved to be Pancho Barcumes, a Spaniard, fired rapidly with a revolver, but a volley from the posse laid him dead. The party ascertained that Procopo, who was desperately wounded by Liddell in the fight on Sunday, was within hearing when the fight began yesterday, but was hurried away in a buggy by his comrades. Narcisco Rodeguez, another of the gang was arrested at Monterey yesterday.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Penobscot and Union River Railroad.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15, 1871.

The town of Bucksport yesterday voted to subscribe $65,000 to the stock of the Penobscot and Union River Railroad. This, added to a private subscription of $83,000, makes a total of $148,000 from Bucksport alone.

North Missouri Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15, 1871.

Several more suits have been filed against the North Missouri Railroad to-day for amounts, aggregating nearly $140,000, due on promissory notes.

A CHANCE FOR JUSTICE AT LAST.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 15, 1871.

Coroner Paine yesterday arrested E. P. Sprague, United States Inspector of Boilers, and Hugh Barney and Bill Murray, owners, on a charge of manslaughter, in accordance with the verdict of the jury at the inquest on the Ocean Wave disaster case. The Inspector furnished bail in the sum of $5,000 and the owners $2,000 each.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 15, 1871.

President Grant and party arrived in this city at two P. M. to-day, from the oil regions. They remained half an hour and then proceeded to Washington, Pa., where they will be the guests of Mr. William McKenna for a few days.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Rambler, N.Y.Y.C., Captain Banker, from New York, is at anchor off Whitestone.

Yacht Fleur de Lis, N.Y.Y.C., Captain Dickerson, passed Whitestone yesterday.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

SEPTEMBER 16.

1870—Prince Bismarck addressed a circular to the German Ministers abroad declaring that Germany must receive Metz and Strasbourg as the price of peace and to prevent any attempt to revenge her defeats, to which the offensive power given her by these fortresses would urge France......The Italian troops occupied Civita Vecchia, in the Papal States.
1857—The British assaulted Delhi, India.
1776—Battle of Harlem Plains. British defeated.
1701—King James II. of England died.

BEN BUTLER.

The Old Story Retailed in Northampton.

A Large Crowd to Hear Butler Abuse His Opponents.

The Man Who Never Lets Up on an Enemy.

Butler as a Reformer and Freedom-Shrieker.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 15, 1871.

Northampton is on pins; that is, it is in a great state of excitement from the fact that, at five o'clock this afternoon General Butler arrived here from North Adams, and everybody is awakening to the exigencies of the occasion. The arrival was attended by no particular demonstration. A small crowd met the candidate at the depot, and he was immediately taken charge of by Colonel J. B. Parsons, who accompanied him to the Mansion House, where he had supper and an hour's rest. The City Hall was, as usual, the scene of the speechmaking, and in fifteen minutes from the time the doors were opened, notwithstanding the disagreeable mist that was falling, every seat was occupied and nearly every inch of standing room taken up. Probably fifteen hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, were present, and the *personnel*, as a whole, was of a more than ordinarily high order. The General made his appearance at precisely at a quarter of eight o'clock, and as he passed through the crowd on his way to the platform he was cheered and applauded with the wildest enthusiasm. Everbody seemed pleased to meet him. Even after he had taken his seat the ovation continued; but when quiet had at length ensued Colonel Parsons stepped forward and introduced the General, as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We have with us to-night one of the few independent public men of our day—one whose motto has been, is now and ever will be "death to traitors and the enemies of the old flag"—a man who can say "no!" without the advice of any ring or clique on the face of God's earth. (Applause.) I have the honor to present to you the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell. (Applause.)

BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The General stepped forward to the speaker's desk, glanced over the assembly, removed the perspiration from his brow, and drawing in a preparatory inspiration spoke substantially as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS,
ladies and gentlemen, I shall have to ask you to bear with me for a few moments until I can recover somewhat of my voice which has become slightly impaired by reason of the mountain air, and I think that after a little, if you will give me your attention and kindly bear with me in silence, I can make myself heard, and therefore I must ask you all to do your share towards keeping quiet. I come to you heralded by a thousand slanders—a thousand calumnies, if I deserve them I ought not to be here, and, if I do not deserve them, then it will be for you to consider what is the cause of their pouring out upon me? The history of my position is a very brief one, being the representative of the Fifth Congressional district in Congress. On my return from my labors there I was led to look into the census statistics of the United States, and, of course, my own beloved Commonwealth first attracted my attention, and there I found, to my utter surprise and astonishment, that the agricultural portion of my State was decreasing in population and prosperity; and here the General told

WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT FARMING

once more, and from that subject he passed on to a consideration of the Auditor's report. Here are men, he said, that have got control of your State government who are not responsible to the people. You cannot get rid of them. You can only get rid of them by some strong effort. Well, my friend said to me, are you willing to go before the people, quitting your place in Congress and try this thing? And I said, I am at the public service, anyhow, whether I am in one place or another. It is of very little consequence to me if I can only be of good to my State or my country, and, therefore, I agreed to be their candidate for Governor. ("Whew!" said a voice to the right.) Calumnies and vituperation then flowed out like water in every possible form. I was surprised, but not astonished. I am getting a little too old to be astonished at anything. (Applause.) I was surprised, not astonished; but when I was asked by a portion of the people of your neighborhood in the city of Springfield to come and give them my views upon the various matters interesting them, then it redoubled, apparently for the purpose of seeing if they could not drive me from my purpose of doing what I thought was best. Let me say, all the vituperation and calumny that assailed me had about as much effect upon me, and will have about as much effect upon me in the future, as pouring water on a duck's back. (Laughter and applause.) They ransacked the records of my life, and through black hearts they ransacked even then the vile slanders of Brick Pomeroy, and brought asses from the grave, where they have lain fifty years, before the people, in order to see if they could not frighten me some." And here the General sank his voice to a monotone and guttural, and shaking his hand in the air as he pronounced each word, and pausing between the words to note their effect, he said, "But they have not succeeded." The General once more whipped out that "cambric wipe," to which, from the bad cold under which he labored, he was destined to have frequent recourse, and added emphasis to his declamation by pointing his fists at an imaginary enemy:—"Now, when I strike back," he said, "upon those men what do they say? Why (laughter), 'Personal!' (Applause.) And I would like to ask if I ever let up on anybody that I have tackled until he got enough of it? (One hiss, very faint.) Now they have demanded my figures and I will endeavor to prove to you that they are correct, when you will be able to measure all the other stories that you see in these newspapers about me. Now, I propose to prove to you that an article which I shall read is untrue. If I do it, then you will excuse me from going into the proofs of my other. You will learn all from one. Its title is

'A LIE WELL STUCK TO,' "

and the General read the article in question as usual, turned around to the reporter's table, which was on the platform back of him, and smiled blandly to the humble scribes who were seated thereat. He then went into the subject of State expenditures, and, producing two or three copies of our Auditor's accounts, he directed his attention first to Colonel Parsons and then to the audience. "I would like," he said, "to ask any gentleman to look over these figures with me and see if I read them right." (A man got up.) "Oh! ah, ah!" said the General, "please look over that (and he passed down a copy). If I am wrong interrupt me; if you don't interrupt me till I am wrong you won't interrupt me at all." (Laughter.) And now the General turned to the Colonel. "Now, Mr. Chairman," he said, "you just take this book and read over it, too." This matter satisfactorily arranged the General proceeded with his speech and told about the legislature and the constitution and the Boards of Commissioners, &c., &c. Every moment or so he would pause to ask—"Mr. Chairman, is that so?" "Yes." Or, "Mr. Whats Your Name, is that right?" "Yes." "Very well, then," and the General, carefully depositing his handkerchief on the corner of the desk before him, hitched up his coat sleeves and told what he knew about the Executive Department. "I hope," he said, catching sight of a brother of Oliver Warner in the audience; "I hope the Secretary of State is present. I don't find any fault with him." The General then gave some more figures. "I am compelled to go back to 1860," he said, "as we had no military establishment in 1861, as all the soldiers had gone to the war, and the only peace establishment we had in Massachusetts were the editors who were left behind. (Laughter and applause.) Shall the Boston *Journal* call my assertions 'a lie well stuck to?'

THE USUAL ANNOYANCES.

At this juncture the General was very much annoyed by a slight local disagreement among some persons near the entrance. Some ten or a dozen of them insisted on arguing a point of their own, outside from the point of the meeting. Whether it was a point of order or not is not known, but there can be no doubt that it was a point, for very soon the General stopped in his speech and pointed his finger at them. "Whish," exclaimed a son of Erin, who desired peace, and sounds of "Sh!" "Sh!" were heard from about the platform, but it did no good, and the General said:—"May I ask the persons in the rear of the hall to refrain from conversation? I speak with great difficulty and it is exceedingly annoying, and, if any of them desire to speak, let them come up here and I will divide the platform." This was sufficient, and the orator was able to proceed, which he did by telling about what had been characterized as his heresies, in comparing the expenses of 1860 with those of 1870. He said:—I am aware that these figures are dry to those who don't pay any tax except poll taxes, and there are two classes of those. One so poor that they cannot pay any, and the other so rich that they do not pay any. We hear a great deal about men making money, but men do not make money. Some men earn a great deal of money, and some other men get money by their wits which other men earn, and that is what they call making money. Referring to the

INNUMERABLE COMMISSIONERS

the General said, "Some ten or twelve of them have gone to pieces, cleared out, left," and the General told this fact with a peculiarly dry expression of countenance and tone of voice, and next reverted to the Fish Commission. "Well, the members of the Railway Commission, whereon they got $25 a day, went on to the Fish Commission, where they got but $10, showing that it was easier to superintend the shad than it was to superintend the railway."

"Ha! ha! ha!" roared a man to the right, convulsed at the comical picture the orator was delineating. Drawing his "wipe" the General again repeated what he had said at an early day with relation to the frequency of elections—"So great an evil had the people thought the appointment of Sheriffs, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Auditor and State Treasurer to be by the Governor and Council, that the constitution was altered and the people were given the power of electing all these officers; but since that time, substantially, all this great array of Boards of Commission, who do the duty which your State officers ought to do, they have grown up irresponsible to you and irresponsible to all men. Now you can understand about all this outlay of men, who are more or less connected with the metropolitan newspapers. One of the chief of them—one who has run up his salary from $2,000 to $3,700 a year—is Warrington, and of him I shall now cease substantially to speak, because all questions between him and me have been settled by his townspeople. He lives in the town of Malden, and, aided by a State Senator of last year from that district, and by a representative to the General Court from that district, they got up a caucus, called it at half-past seven o'clock, moved that the polls close in ten minutes, when there were but thirty-eight people there, one of whom was chairman of the meeting and three of whom were on the ticket for delegates; but sundry gentlemen came in in the meantime, and a discussion arose and it was voted after others came in that the polls be kept open for one hour, and the people of Malden came in and elected delegates upon a ticket headed "Butler Ticket for Governor," by one hundred and twenty-three against twenty-nine for Warrington. (Laughter and applause and one or two hisses.) The matter stands just about as Uncle Toby said to the fly that buzzed about his nose. He caught him and went to the window and opened it to put him out, and said, "Go, poor devil; there's room enough in the world for you and me both." (Laughter.) The General next read the Somerville campaign documents once more, and talked about long legislative sessions. "I have been abused," he said, "by all the newspapers in the metropolis. All the country press support me to-day; but I have been abused in one, of which I do not complain, because it is overdone and it is doing me good. I don't think I could afford to pay the Springfield *Republican* for the use of as much of as much of it as I have had; but I am as much obliged to it as though I could. (A VOICE—"It's been a benefit to you, General.") Now one of those papers that abused me is one of the advocates of Mr. Rice for Governor. Well, Mr. Rice is a very respectable gentleman, and in ordinary times would make a very good Governor. When he was the candidate for the P. P. Ls. I thought he was more than an average candidate, but this paper advocated Mr. Rice—and it is the Boston *Transcript*—when I went up to Springfield and said what I did it was very bitter, and it pretended to be not only bitter but witter. (Laughter.) Well, now, I am entirely uncertain whether I am equal to the task of rectifying these things, but I have a fancy that I have had a little more experience in cleaning out bad places than most of the men that have been nominated. (Applause.) my colleague Mr. Washburn, whom I regard with the highest respect, in ordinary times would make a good Governor, but then he is too clever and kind-heartek for the present emergency. Everybody almost that you can nominate for Governor is under some obligations to these men somehow, but, thank God, I am not, (applause) and therefore, I think, I can do the job better than he can. ("Laughter and whistling.") The General next touched upon

LABOR REFORM, PROHIBITION AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

In reference to the last question he said, "I have no doubt of the right of women to vote, but if there is any doubt upon that question I think there ought to be a declaratory law to that effect. At any rate, whether I am right or wrong, I think it is a question which ought to be gravely discussed, considered and determined by the Legislature of Massachusetts. It ought not to be sneered and thrown out. We ought never to sneer at any new question of reform. We can remember how many men sneered at the idea of the abolition of slavery when it was much more unpopular than the woman suffrage question, or any other question, and yet we have all lived to see how wrong they were; therefore, let us sneer at no great question of reform."

The General then told a little story with reference to prohibition. "A temperance man," he said, "came into my office in Boston and said, 'Well, General, you are going to be Governor?' Said I, 'I guess you have not read the papers.' (Laughter.) 'Well,' said he, 'I would like to know whether you will enforce the Prohibitory law?' 'Certainly,' said I, 'it ought to be enforced.' In the course of the same day I went to dinner, and, as I was sitting there in the hotel, the proprietor came along to me, and said he, 'Well, General, you are going to be Governor.' 'Well,' I said, 'but you don't read the papers.' 'Oh,' said he, 'I hope you will.' 'Well,' said I, 'that's strange.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I hope so, because you will shut up my house. I want you to shut it, up and every other house in Boston that sells liquor, on the 1st day of next February, when the Legislature is all here, so that no Senator or Representative can get a drop. Then they will repeal the law.' " (Tremendous applause and cheers.)

After referring to the fact that the people of his district and his soldiers sustained him, the General said:—"But you say, 'General Butler, why do you come before the people?' Because I could get a hearing in no other way. I came before you when I was forced to come, as a matter of self-protection. I come before the people to break down the tyranny of newspaperdom—a tyranny of that irresponsible power before whom no man's character is safe—which enters every man's house and belies his wife and children, and he has no defence from that irresponsible newspaper power that attacks all men of character, and to which most people must yield to that irresponsible power, which comes to this, they write without its being known to their fellow citizens who they are, for they all look alike in print. A man can be up in the back attack and write an article abusing the best man in the State, and yet, if you knew him, you would know that his landlady would not trust him for a week's board. Yet he appears in private just as well as the best man in the State; and then his piece is copied into the next paper, and then another man like him writes another article, and that is copied into the first paper, and they cry out, "This is the press; this is public opinion," while it is only the opinion of two newspaper scribblers, who could have been hired to write the other way for as many dollars as they are years old, and I say I have come to get rid of that power. I acknowledge the press; I acknowledge its influence, and largely acknowledge its proportions. I look around and see the country press doing that which they think is right, because generally they belong to no clique. They have nothing to do with rings in the State. I also see others that have a desire to keep the same domination they have ever had for my friends who have been heretofore ruled largely by men who make up the newspaper press; but if there is one thing I thank God for more than another it is that I neither love them nor fear them. (Applause.) I have only to thank you from my heart of hearts for the kind courtesy and extreme attention with which you have listened to what I have said. You have seen this meeting. Is not this an orderly meeting? It is just as orderly, and no more so, than the various meetings I have addressed in the commonwealth, and yet you have seen that my audiences have been reported as disorderly, rude and unquiet. That is the false presentation of the press, who send out reporters in order not only to malign and slander me, but the good people of the commonwealth, who have come out to hear me, and except that I drive away that slander, as my friends in their places, the best citizens of which have written of the proprietors of the press, denouncing as false the report of the riotous conduct of their fellow citizens, in the way I have here given, you would also be represented in the same way, and I am trying now to defend you against that necessity."

The General concluded at half-past nine o'clock, when he was congratulated on the platform, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

The caucuses here will be held to-morrow, and it is thought that, although the place is in a Washburn locality, two out of six delegates will be elected for the General. At Shelburne Falls to-day, when the train arrived with General Butler, on his way from North Adams to this place, a crowd of two or three hundred had congregated and cheered him lustily, when he stepped upon the platform and addressed them for a few moments, and as the train started he was again heartily applauded.

Personal Intelligence.

Bret Harte is in town at the Brevoort House.

United States Senator John P. Stockton yesterday took quarters at the St. James Hotel.

Lord Pakenham, of the British Legation, has apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. J. C. Ayers, of Lowell, Mass., is residing at the St. Nicholas.

Waldeman Bodisco, Russian Consul, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

H. J. Stephenson, of Sheffield, England, yesterday arrived at the St. James.

General L. B. Frieze, of Providence, R. I., is a resident of the Hoffman House.

St. George Jeffreys, of London, is domiciled at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel Jerome N. Bonaparte and bride will leave the Hoffman House for Newport this evening.

Ex-Governor J. Neely Johnson, formerly of California, now of Nevada, yesterday arrived at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel E. E. Norton, of New Orleans, is staying at the Astor House.

Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, is at the St. Nicholas.

The Rev. Dr. Clover, rector of the Church of the Messiah, at Greenbush, N. Y., has been designated by Bishop Doane to lay the corner stone of Trinity church, at Gloversville. The date of the ceremony has not yet been fixed upon.

As an expression of esteem of the Faculty of the Medical College of Kentucky for ex-Mayor Fernando Wood, he has been given the privilege of naming a young man who shall be a free student at the college. Mr. Wood is now seeking some deserving youth, the son of poor persons, to nominate. Other colleges should follow the example of the Medical College, and thus the country would have fewer persons with the alphabet tacked to their names, and some ambitious but poverty-stricken youths would be given a chance to grave their names on the tablet of fame.

WASHINGTON.

Charges Preferred Against Major Hodge.

No Favors To Be Granted Defaulting Revenue Officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1871.

Charges Preferred Against Major Hodge.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Judge Advocate General the communication of General Brice to the Adjutant General detailing the circumstances of the Hodge defalcation, and the Secretary has directed the Judge Advocate General to prefer charges against Major Hodge. The application on behalf of Hodge to be relieved from close confinement has been refused by the Secretary of War, and he will therefore remain, as now, in close custody at Fort McHenry. Paymaster General Brice called on the Secretary of War this morning to say that he courted the fullest investigation into his official conduct in the administration of the affairs of the Pay Department, and especially with regard to the Hodge defalcation. General Belknap has officially informed the Secretary of the Treasury of Hodge's defalcation, his arrest and imprisonment, and of the action looking to his trial by the military authorities.

A Breeze Among Officials—Shifting Responsibility.

It has transpired to-day that the statement furnished by Paymaster General Brice to the Associated Press, concerning the defalcation of Major Hodge, was his official report to the Secretary of War. The Treasury officials are naturally indignant that charges should be made against that department; but positively refuse to make any statements until the letter of General Price is officially transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of war, then the charge of responsibility and neglect will be definitely fixed. The Acting United States Treasurer to-day instructed the heads of divisions under him to submit immediately such facts as they had in their possession, and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury has also asked for copies of all letters bearing upon the matter that have passed between the Paymaster General and the Secretary of War. The Treasury Department blames the Paymaster General, and this official blames the Tteasury Department for not discovering the defalcation of Hodge months ago. At present there are at best only surmises as to the actual deficiency, and the Second Auditor, in whose office the accounts of Hodge must be audited, has ordered an extra force of clerks to immediately examine the accounts of Paymaster Hodge. This will be a slow process and the exact amount of the deficit cannot possibly be ascertained for several months. There are all sorts of stories as to the manner in which Hodge was enabled to misappropriate government funds, but they utterly fail to answer the conundrum of the day here in Washington, "How did he do it?"

Suits Against Defaulters To Be Pressed.

The sureties upon the bonds of the collectors of internal revenue against whom suits have been commenced for balances due the government are very generally asking for a continuance of the suits until the next term of the Court. Commissioner Douglass uniformly declines to accede to any requests of this character, being determined to press suits in all these cases.

The Hodge Defalcation—Shifting the Responsibility.

The cotton crop reports purporting to have come from the Department of Agriculture during the past month have not been genuine. The items in circulation—often contradictory in tenor and assuming to be official—have had no origin in the statistical data of that office. The returns of September include reports from about four hundred cotton-growing counties, representing a very large proportion of the cotton area. Those for August point to an average condition of the crops, almost identical with that of the preceding reports, the averages for Alabama and Mississippi being the same, those of Louisiana and Tennessee being higher, and those of other cotton States being lower. The State averages of the September report are somewhat lower than those of August, though the principal depreciation occurs in the States which yield a small proportion of the crop. While the reduction is slight in the important district represented by the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana the percentage of full condition in the first week of September, as averaged from all the obtainable data, is thus stated:—North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 78; Florida, 75; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 80; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 81; Arkansas, 95; Tennessee, 93. There are reports of injuries by the boll worm and caterpillar, mainly in Mississippi and Louisiana, but no evidence that a general or very serious loss from insects is probable. Rust is common in the Atlantic States and to some extent on the Gulf coast. Drouth has been injurious in the Carolinas and Texas, though the reports of rainfall through the South indicate a fair supply of moisture, the distribution of which has been somewhat more unequal than usual. At one point in Georgia the fall in August was nearly fourteen inches, and in parts of Florida it amounted to twenty-three inches. The variable atmospheric conditions have increased the prevalence of rust and caused the destruction of both leaves and fruit. These drawbacks, though greater than those reported in September of last year, are not sufficiently serious to excite apprehensions of a greatly depreciated yield. They are reported each year in some portions of the cotton area. In the records of last year there was considerable complaint of damages to the cotton crop from rust, worms and unfavorable August weather. These facts do not point to an enlargement of the expectation hitherto indulged in. If they are reliable the most favorable season could scarcely bring a crop exceeding three and one-third millions of bales. If the growing season should be short or unfavorable 3,000,000 of bales would be a good result, and with a combination of unfavorable circumstances the product might be still further reduced.

A1.—Barry's Safe Hair Dye, the Only coloring free from dangerous ingredients. Easily applied. Only one bottle.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at Popular prices, go to DOUGAN'S, 102 Nassau street, corner Ann.

A Luxuriant Head of Hair and a Cool, Clean scalp are very desirable. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE will accomplish both. Try it.

A Cool, Delicate Hairdressing—Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR—Recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring gray hair; stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

A.—A.—$2 Saved on Fall Style Gentlemen's Dress Hats. Largest stock ever offered at retail.
C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 16 Cortlandt street.

Caution.—In the Use of Disinfectants Beware of those which contain poison. BROMO-CHLORALUM is free from all poison and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Colton, Having Returned from His European tour, will hereafter be at his office in the Cooper Institute to administer the gas in person to all who desire Teeth extracted without pain.

David's Fall Hat for Gentlemen.—Salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Knox.—Our Napoleon of Hatters is Again in the field, and with his display of the fall style of Hats, at 212 Broadway, has something which almost rivals in brilliancy the sun of Austerlitz. KNOX has a way of putting a certain finish to the productions of his genius which strikes the purchaser with wonderment. A man with a Knox Hat for September, 1871, can be distinguished from all others.

Purity and Cleanliness Are the Only Safeguards against disease at this season, and BROMO-CHLORALUM is the best deodorizer and disinfectant to use about your premises. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William street, New York.

Fall Styles
Hats and Caps, for gents, youths and boys, now ready.
TERRY, 19 Union square.

Gray Hairs Prevented, Dandruff Removed, the scalp cleansed and the hair made to grow thick by the use of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Gents' Dress Hats, Fall Styles, Now Ready.
TERRY, 19 Union square.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Dr. HASBROUCK, late operator at Colton's, has removed from Cooper Institute to 937 Broadway, corner 22d st.

POOR GEORGIA.

Further Details of the Railroad Frauds.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STATE.

More than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Rumored Implication of the Governor.

Spicy Revelations Concerning Foster Blodgett.

COUNTER CHARGES OF BLACK MAIL

Particulars of the Examination Before the Courts.

ATLANTA, August 30, 1871.

The exposure of the swindles perpetrated upon the State by the employés of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, aided by outside confederates, has created intense excitement throughout Georgia. Politically it has killed, beyond the hope of resurrection, every man connected with the State government, and if all that is expected be realized some very prominent officials will shortly retire from the irksome toils of office and find rest and sweet repose in the penitentiary.

EXTENT OF THE FRAUDS.

I am assured on good authority that the frauds discovered up to yesterday amount to more than $300,000. It is possible that on a more rigid investigation some of the bills now believed to be fraudulent will be found good and valid, but, making allowances for all errors and exaggerations, it is tolerably certain that the swindling was perpetrated on a magnificent scale. It is but justice to the prosecution to state that out of three cases already brought before the Courts they have proven two beyond a doubt, while that of the third, which is reported elsewhere, wears an ugly look for the defendant in the opinion of lawyers. State Senator Hillyer, a gentleman of great ability as a lawyer and of high personal character, Colonel Buckley and Colonel Cowart, both lawyers of reputation, have joined Solicitor General Howell and Major Hargrove in the prosecution and are pressing their investigations with vigor. Bob Toombs, Ben Hill and numerous other lawyers are said to have offered their services on the same side, so that the State will not lack legal talent.

A BIGGER RING DISCOVERED.

Aware that it is the rule of the HERALD never to publish anything derogatory to a man's character, unless based upon substantial information, I have refrained from writing much that has come to my knowledge. I do not, however violate any rule in stating that it is whispered in circles that ought to know that the parties investigating into the swindles have come upon the big "ring." My first letter gave a history of the alleged ring, said to have been composed of certain subordinate officials. The new ring is now reported to be, or to have been, composed of Superintendent Foster Blodgett, Governor Rufus B. Bullock and H. I. Kimball, the latter, a cute Maine Yankee, who holds no office under the State, but who is credited with having pocketed a considerable sum of the State's money. He (Kimball) is a sort of Jim Fisk of Atlanta. He has built State capitols, mammoth hotels, railroads, &c., and has been generally very enterprising. But, as I heard a wrathy patriot say while I was conversing with Judge Ezzard in the Kimball Hotel, "Who the devil couldn't be enterprising with another man's money?" As the story goes, Kimball bought what is now the Capitol at sheriff's sale for $35,000. Bullock advanced him $55,000 from the State's money to finish building it, after which he sold it to the State for $350,000, and slanderous tongues assert that Bullock went "snacks" with him. In this way the loyalists of Georgia support republican principles and perpetuate the Union. Now, this story, which was told before a Congressional investigating committee, may not be true. In like manner the reports about the upper ring may be false. But, to indulge in a little of the metaphor of that famous member of Parliament who nipped a rat in the bud, swindles are floating in the air and they waft odors of a decidedly suspicious nature. "Did you sell any goods to the State road?" is now the first question one man asks another after shaking hands. I do not assert that Blodgett, Bullock and Kimball helped to swindle the State, but I have heard it said that discoveries have been made looking that way, and I merely repeat what I have heard. If in making this statement I am as cautious as Mr. Gladstone and about as non-committal, pray attribute it to natural nervousness resulting from a knowledge that some men here have an eccentric habit of shooting a fellow first and insisting upon a retraction or an apology afterwards.

A GRAVE STATEMENT.

It is stated that after the Fry-Alexander frauds were discovered Foster Blodgett endeavored to compromise the matter. The bills altogether amounted to $28,000, of which about $2,500 were true business transactions. Mr. McCalla, the general bookkeeper, reported to Mr. Blodgett that of the remaining $25,500 Alexander had received $3,400 and Fry $22,000, which he is supposed to have divided with the other members of the "ring." Blodgett then offered or agreed to pay the entire amount of Fry's defalcations on condition that the entire matter was dropped and not permitted to become public. On being told that the matter would not end there, that other frauds had been discovered and that restitution would be insisted upon to the last dollar, he declared that he would not pay anything at all, as his object was to prevent scandal. If this statement were mere rumor I would hesitate to publish it, but it comes from a responsible source. Its gravity has impelled me to seek an interview with Mr. Blodgett on the subject, so that I may have both sides of the story.

THE FIGHT FOR THE BOOKS.

Mr. McCalla having refused to surrender the custody of the books to Attorney General Farrow, a legal conflict seemed imminent when I closed my letter on Friday evening. It was, however, averted, after a voluminous correspondence, by Mr. Farrow requesting Judge Hammock, Colonel Collier and Dr. Redwine to assume custody of the books, to which Mr. McCalla consented, the condition being that he and all others were to have free access to them. The room in which they are contained is, however, constantly guarded by police officers, who will not permit as much as the abstraction of a piece of blotting paper taken therefrom. During the day the investigations continue with greater energy than ever.

MR. MILLAR'S CASE.

This morning the examination of Mr. Millar, charged with defrauding the State out of $7,411, was closed for the present. The prisoner was defended by General Lucius J. Gartrell, ex-member of Congress, and one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State. Several of the late employés of the State road testified in favor of Mr. Millar. E. P. Blodgett, a son of the Superintendent, swore that he ordered all the goods paid for; E. L. Harris swore to the receipt of certain articles, and an attempt was made to show that all the articles paid for had been received. Had General Gartrell succeeded in this his client would have been cleared. It happens, however, that there are but two routes over which goods can be sent from Savannah to Atlanta. One is the Macon and Western Railroad and the other is the Georgia Railroad. A close examination of the books of both roads failed to discover the shipment of the goods. As there is no river course to Atlanta they could not have come by water. True enough, the Chattahoochee River is only ten miles off, but it runs in a different direction from the Savannah, and, besides, it is not navigable for many miles below and above Atlanta. Evidently beaten in the examination of a clerk of the Macon and Western Railroad, General Gartrell requested a postponement of the case, to enable his client to produce his books and railroad receipts, and the examination was adjourned to the 15th of September. As the case now stands it looks bad for the defendant; but, of course he may be able to prove his innocence. Still the general impression is that if the goods were shipped at all they were sent by "the underground railroad" on a train conducted by the "reliable contraband."

A CHARGE OF BLACKMAIL.

Charges and counter charges of venality are the order of the day. It is now asserted that Mr. McCalla was willing to resign his position and leave the State for the sum of $20,000, and that it was only when he could not get the money that he threatened an exposure. It is also stated that one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who swore that he left the service of the road on the 1st of January last, had actually sent in a claim for salary for the seven months ending on the 1st of August, which Blodgett refused to sign. Granting, however, that these gentlemen were actuated by corrupt motives, it is none the less true that they have exposed *bona fide* frauds and unearthed a vast amount of rascality.

OPINIONS ABOUT BLODGETT.

As regards Mr. Blodgett's part in the swindles there is some difference of opinion. Very many people believe him *particeps criminis;* but there are not a few who are intimate with him, who express the opinion that he has been a mere tool in the hands of others. I don't believe this. Foster Blodgett is not a fool. He is either innocent of all knowledge of the crimes, or he is the biggest scamp in the ring. Politics have nothing to do with the prosecution. The men who instituted the investigation and who gave publicity to the frauds are all republicans, so that there is no chance of raising a howl about "rebel vindictiveness and persecutions."

FOSTER BLODGETT'S STATEMENT.

An Interview with Mr. Blodgett—His Intense Radicalism—A Delicate Matter—General Denial of All Charges—Why He Waited Three Months—Never Was Willing to Compromise—Fry's Revelations—He is Confident.

ATLANTA, August 31, 1871.

The charges made against Foster Blodgett in the matter of the State railroad frauds being of a most serious nature and yet such as were open to explanation, I decided upon seeing him personally and requesting him to answer a few questions touching the matter. Although he was in the town all the time I failed to see him until yesterday afternoon, when, on making known to him my purpose, he promptly promised compliance, and, as he was busy at the moment, invited me to call at his residence in the evening.

A BEN BUTLER RADICAL.

Mr. Blodgett resides on Walton street, in a neat two story brick house, and thither I went at half-past seven o'clock. As "mine host" was at tea when I arrived I requested the lad who received me not to disturb him, and, taking a seat in the handsomely furnished parlor, awaited his coming. Not possessing the descriptive skill of a Jenkins, and, indeed, being a mere novice in the art of interviewing, I must express regret at my inability to enter into any details concerning the interior of the mansion. *En passant,* however, I may mention that Mr. Blodgett's parlor ornaments typify his politics. A large portrait of President Grant hangs against one of the walls; a likeness of Senator Morton, of Indiana, against another, and, alas! a photograph of Ben Butler stands conspicuously on the mantelpiece—these proving that Mr. Blodgett still "sticks" to the republican party as represented by the radical wing.

A DELICATE MATTER.

I had not been seated many minutes before Mr. Blodgett entered, greeting me with much cordiality. He is a medium-sized and slenderly, but compactly, built gentleman, with pleasant features, and is quite entertaining and engaging in his manners. After the ordinary compliments of the day had been passed the subject which had occasioned the visit was entered upon. In advance I told him candidly that I should be compelled to put questions bluntly, which might appear indelicate under the circumstances, but that as I certainly intended writing the HERALD a statement of what was alleged against him (my authority so warranting) I thought it best to obtain his "side of the story," so that my reports of the investigations in the State railroad frauds might not appear influenced by prejudice or partiality. Mr. Blodgett, in response, declared himself ready to answer any questions, acknowledging the propriety of the HERALD publishing the statements on all sides. I, therefore, began interrogating him:—

WHY FOSTER WAITED THREE MONTHS.

CORRESPONDENT—Will you be good enough to explain why it was that you took no steps to have arrested the parties implicated in the frauds until a fortnight or so ago, although a knowledge of their offences was given you three months ago by Mr. McCalla, the general bookkeeper?

MR. BLODGETT—Mr. McCalla was not the person who first told me of the frauds. The manner in which they came to my knowledge was this:—In May last, while in Washington, I received a letter from my son Ed, in which he stated that he had discovered something he dared not commit to paper, and that he would inform me what it was when he arrived in Washington on his way through to New York. Perceiving from the tenor of the letter that it was a serious matter, I immediately telegraphed him to remain where he was until he heard from me, and next morning I followed to Atlanta. On arriving Ed told me that frauds, committed by Fry and others, had been discovered, mentioning the Alexander bills. On the next day I saw McCalla, and he told me the same story. I asked him what the amount was. He said $25,000. I then determined to endeavor to collect the money first before beginning a criminal prosecution. If I could have recovered the money for the State I could have the guilty parties punished all the same. The penalty for the offence is only $1,000 fine and six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; hence if I had had Fry and Alexander arrested then, the State would have been, as she will be, a loser of the amount taken, and the punishment would not have been any severer. McCalla, however, lacking in judgment, assumed the responsibility of pressing the matter. He and those working with him went to Fry and Alexander, and demanded restitution of the money under threat of a prosecution before the courts. Alexander, who was very much frightened, came to me and asked me, in tears, if he could do anything that would avert the disgrace of an exposure. I told him that I was sorry for him, and that I would rather have lost $1,000 than have heard that frauds had been committed, but that I could see no way in which I could help him. Meantime I had been making exertions to have the money returned to the State. It was necessary to give the parties time to pay it. On the 9th of August I received a brief note from Mr. McCalla, informing me that as it had become evident that the parties did not intend to make restitution he had placed warrants for their arrest in the hands of officers of the law. I saw him the next day and asked him if the parties had been arrested. He said they had not been; that he had only written me the letter for the purpose of inducing me to press Fry to pay the money. Soon after, however, it came to my knowledge that Fry was making preparations to leave Georgia, and I at once determined to adopt measures to stop him. I, therefore, went to Judge Smith and had warrants issued for his arrest, and also for the arrest of Alexander, who subsequently returned $3,950, his share of the money taken. I had told Alexander that restitution would not end the matter with him, but that it was likely to have weight in court and lighten his punishment.

CORRESPONDENT—Then your delay in taking action in the matter was due solely to your desire to recover the money for the State?

MR. BLODGETT—Such was my sole motive. In fact I could have had no other, because I was not in the slightest degree concerned or implicated in the frauds.

NEVER WAS WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

CORRESPONDENT—It is stated on good authority that you expressed yourself willing to pay the amount of the Fry-Alexander frauds on condition that the matter was dropped. This amounted to between $25,000 and $30,000. Is this true?

MR. BLODGETT—It is utterly false. I never offered to pay a single dollar. Alexander came to me and asked me if I would contribute to a fund of $20,000, to be paid to McCalla, who would then resign his position and leave the State, and that I could then appoint some other man (himself, for instance) bookkeeper to balance the books and cover up the frauds. I told him that I would not contribute a dollar; that if my own son were implicated in the frauds I would not. Alexander subsequently told me that Major Burnett had offered to compromise the case for $2,000, and this he stated in his testimony during his examination. I advised him to return every dollar that he had received, and this, amounting to $3,950, he did. At a later date he came back to me and stated that he had heard that Mr. Harris was willing to contribute $5,000 of the $20,000 to settle the case. The same day I asked Harris if he was willing to give the money. Harris replied that he would not give a cent. That ended the matter, and I heard no more about it. At no time was I willing to pay the sum stolen by Fry and Alexander, and I repeat that I never offered or agreed to do so; the statement is totally false.

NO COMPLICITY IN THE FRAUDS.

CORRESPONDENT—I have heard that frauds exceeding $300,000 have been discovered, and it is stated that you are implicated in some of them. I suppose you have heard the rumor on the subject.

MR. BLODGETT (smiling)—I have even heard that warrants had been issued for the arrest of myself and my son, but I cannot say if it be true. As regards the extent of the frauds I do not believe them to be a tenth part of what is reported. So far as I am concerned I have no fear of the result of investigation. I shall not leave Atlanta; here I live, and here I intend to remain. If they desire to arrest and try me I am ready to meet all charges. This much, however, I will say to you:—So help me God, I have never made one dollar off the State road outside of my salary.

NOT INDEBTED TO THE ROAD.

CORRESPONDENT—Is it true that you acknowledged being a debtor to the State road in the sum of $14,000?

MR. BLODGETT—No. I never acknowledged such a thing. There is an account between the road and myself which has never been balanced, and for all I know the road may owe me money. If it does I shall expect to be paid. If, on the contrary, the balance should be against me I am ready to pay it to the last dollar.

Here Mr. Blodgett entered into an explanation of the probable origin of the statement concerning this charge. It related to transactions antedating his superintendency of the road, and he requested me not to publish the facts, because they had no connection with the present matter. If, he said, what he had told me about them comprised the charge of his being in debt to the road, it was an easy matter to dispose of it, as he had all the papers (which he exhibited), acquitting him of all indebtedness. His objection to my publishing the explanation arose from the fact that the matter explained was a business transaction, imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the case, and as others were concerned in it he would let it remain unpublished, unless an attempt was made to show that it comprised the alleged debt.

WHY M'CALLA WAS REMOVED.

CORRESPONDENT—Anything you may impart to me in confidence shall certainly remain unpublished. And now for another question. Will you explain why it was that you removed Mr. McCalla from the position of general bookkeeper, when he was the man who discovered and made public the frauds?

MR. BLODGETT—Certainly. Some time before I dismissed him he came to me and stated that he had been told that as his office, containing the books of the road, adjoined mine, there was a suspicion that "all was not right," and that he had better remove the books. I told him that he knew well enough there was not the slightest collusion between us; that I was anxious to have the frauds thoroughly investigated, but that I was not willing to have the books removed from the office in which they had been placed by order of Governor Bullock. On the evening that I removed him reliable information reached me that he intended taking away the books that night or the following morning. This was a defiance of my instructions to let them remain where they were, and I therefore at once discharged him, and requested Colonel Farrow, the Attorney General, to take possession of the books in his capacity of counsel to the road.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you not think that the removal of Mr. McCalla has given your enemies a weapon against you?

MR. BLODGETT—In what way?

CORRESPONDENT—I mean, to be candid, has not the removal authorized the impression that you dread an investigation into the frauds and desire the books out of the hands of the man who first made public their fact?

MR. BLODGETT—No, I do not think so. I am rather of the opinion that my discharging him is an evidence that I do not dread exposure. The books are open to the public. I defy those who charge me with complicity to prove that I am in any way concerned in the frauds. I ought to have discharged McCalla when he first disobeyed my orders, but I was a friend of his, and did not wish to proceed to extreme measures unless absolutely forced to.

THE MILLAR CASE.

CORRESPONDENT—Touching the Millar case, Mr. Blodgett, I understand that you are in some way mixed up in it. Can you throw any light on it?

MR. BLODGETT—I know no more about it than you do. When it first came to my knowledge I went for Ed and told him what I had heard. He solemnly declared to me that he had done nothing wrong. Subsequently he examined his papers and the bills, and he then told me that he had ordered all the goods charged and paid for, and that he believed all had been received. For my part I believe the bills to be all fair and correct. I have known Mr. Millar for several years, and I have always found him honest. It will be hard for a young man to have his character blasted by a false charge.

CORRESPONDENT—Is is not possible that Mr. Millar, in collusion with Mr. Harris and Messrs. Mullins & Hotchkiss, might have received the money for the goods ordered and never delivered them, and that your son might have remained ignorant of their non-delivery?

MR. BLODGETT—It is possible, but I don't believe it. I am of opinion that Millar will prove that all the goods were delivered.

FRY'S REVELATIONS.

CORRESPONDENT—As regards the alleged ring of swindlers—the parties to which Mr. Fry is said to have made known to the prosecution—can you tell me anything on the subject?

MR. BLODGETT—I know nothing about it. I have not had any conversation with him since his arrest. The same day I had him arrested he came to me and told me that McCalla intended to take out a warrant against him, and he begged me to ask McCalla to wait until the following Tuesday, and he would make restitution of the stolen money. I refused positively to comply with his request. Later in the day McCalla told me Fry had seen him and promised to pay the money on the following Tuesday; but I had the arrest made on the same day. Since then I have not seen Fry, except in court, and then I said nothing to him. Whatever revelations he may have made have not come to my knowledge.

BLODGETT CONFIDENT.

Nothing of special interest was elicited during the remainder of the conversation, and I soon after took my leave, Mr. Blodgett expressing his willingness to give me any information I desired. He answered all the questions without hesitation and with apparent frankness, although, as you will perceive, some of them were very personal, and expressed the utmost confidence that when the investigations into the frauds were ended it would be seen that he knew nothing about them, and was neither directly nor indirectly concerned in their perpetration. He is at present in bad health, suffering from hemorrhage of the lung, and has been confined to his room part of the time since the investigations began before the courts.

NORTH CAROLINA KU KLUX.

Commencement of the Trial of the Rutherford County Ku Klux—Attorney General Akerman Present.

RALEIGH, Sept. 15, 1871.

The term of the Grand Jury in the United States Court was occupied yesterday in finding indictments against the seventy-five alleged Ku Klux now here as prisoners from Rutherford county for trial.

During this delay the Court occupied itself hearing the argument in the case of James B. Stafford vs. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, praying an injunction to restrain them from appointing directors in the North Carolina Railroad Company, authority to that effect having been given by the last Legislature, which took that power out of the Governor's hands. The argument was concluded to-day, but the decision of the Court is reserved.

The case of R. A. Shotwell on two indictments for Ku Kluxing citizens of Rutherford county was then taken up, but was postponed till to-morrow to give counsel for the defence time to examine the second bill of indictment against their client. This case is an important one and will be tried to-morrow.

The Court adjourned at twelve o'clock. Attorney General Akerman is here, and, it is said, superintending the prosecution of the Ku Klux. A report is that he will prosecute them in person, but it is scarcely probable that a Cabinet officer, the legal adviser of the President, would descend to that.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 15, 1871.

The druggists of St. Louis gave the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the ladies accompanying them a banquet at the Southern Hotel last night. Some three hundred were seated at the table, and the affair passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable manner. The regular toasts of the occasion were "the Pharmaceutical Association of the United States," a response by James M. Maisch, of Philadelphia; "the State of Pennsylvania," a response by Professor Proctor, of Philadelphia; "the State of New York," a response by Wm. Wright, Jr., of New York; "the State of Massachusetts," a response by George H. Markee, of Boston; "the State of Maryland," a response by J. F. Moore, of Baltimore; "the State of Ohio," a response by John F. Judge, of Cincinnati; "the State of Illinois," a response by E. H. Sargent, of Chicago; "Our Sister Societies," a response by Professor H. B. Brady, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; "the Press," a response by James H. Slade, of Boston; "the State of Kansas," a response by Robert J. Brown, of Leavenworth; "the State of Missouri," a response by James O. Gallagher, of St. Louis. These were followed by several volunteer toasts, and the festivities were kept up for an hour.

AGNES HANSON'S HAUL.

Taking a Man's Money for Safe Keeping.

John McNeely, No 119 Mulberry street, was strolling along the Bowery about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, when he met an "old promenader" on that thoroughfare named Agnes Hanson. At her solicitation he accompanied the fair damsel to that cosmopolitan caravansary called the Hotel du Nord, No. 37 Bowery. Miss Hanson and Mr. McNeely procured a room. Not long after entering his fair partner left him, for the ostensible purpose of procuring some spiritual comfort, but did not soon return. Mr. McNeely fell asleep. About four o'clock in the morning he awoke and found his pocketbook lying on the floor, and in the pocketbook $5 where, according to his statement, ought to be $1,890. He at once repaired to the Tenth precinct station house and informed the Sergeant of his loss. The case was placed in the hands of Special Officer Hally Lyon.

At nine o'clock Thursday morning Detective Lyon found Agnes Hanson in a lager beer saloon, on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham, drunk, with $690 in her possession. She was at once arrested and brought to the Tenth precinct. She there confessed that she took the money, but said it was only for safe-keeping, and that $690, the amount found on her, was all she had taken. Yesterday morning Agnes was arraigned before Judge Scott, at Essex Market, and held to answer.

PROPOSED NEW SELECT SCHOOL.

The people of Rockville Centre, after having vainly used their influence with Abram Weaver and School Commissioner Fosdick to secure the formation of a new school district for their town, have now unanimously decided, as the State will not render them any extra assistance, to take the matter in hand themselves and establish a select school of their own. Their idea is to erect a large institute and select for it three or more competent teachers. It is hoped that they will be successful.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1871.

Mr. Eyster, Treasurer of the United States Mint, publishes a card to-day in the *Evening Telegraph* strongly intimating that the accounts of the late Captain Delleker are not straight, and closing as follows:—

"As the public have shown some concern in relation to Mr. Delleker, I propose shortly to give all the reasons which prompted me to the removal of that officer. This I shall certainly do unless I see good cause to change my mind."

THE TORPEDO HORROR.

The Day of the Inquest Fixed—Klueber Admitted to Bail—Goldschmidt Removed to His Home—The Official Report of the Police.

Coroner Young has decided to hold the inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the explosion on Monday morning next, at ten o'clock. A number of witnesses have been summoned, including Mr. Charles E. Gildersleve, of the Bureau of Combustibles. The inquiry will be very exhaustive, and will be faithfully performed. There is evidence of a disposition to evade the law on the part of the firm, and late on Thursday evening Morris Klueber, partner in the firm of Klueber & Goldschmidt, manufacturers of these torpedoes, was arrested at the factory in East New York. He was brought to the Beekman street station house, and was released yesterday afternoon by Coroner Young on

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL

to appear at the inquest on Monday. His partner, Mr. Goldschmidt, was sufficiently well yesterday to be removed from the Park Hospital, and in the afternoon he was taken in the ambulance to his residence, in Dean street, Brooklyn. The surgeons and physician attending him believe that he will ultimately recover. The only patient now left at the hospital is the boy Henry Reinhardt, and he is steadily progressing favorably, and is likely to recover speedily.

The police have taken possession of all the books and papers of the firm, and are watching over the remains of the Beekman street store. It is believed that these

"UNION TORPEDOES"

are stored for sale in other parts of the city, and it is certain that the firm have another warehouse in the neighborhood of Pearl street. Mr. Charles E. Gildersleve yesterday, with a detachment of firemen, went through the premises and removed everything that they could find of an explosive nature. The following is the official police report of the explosion:—

At 1:35 P. M., Thursday, September 14, an explosion occurred on the sidewalk in front of 126 Beekman street, under the following circumstances:—It seems a truckman in the employ of Michael Goldschmidt and Louis Klueber, manufacturers of fireworks at East New York, had brought a load of "Union torpedoes" from the factory to their office and warerooms at the above number, for the purpose of shipment to Cincinnati.

THE LOAD CONSISTED

of about fifty wooden boxes, about three feet long by two feet wide; the truck being backed up on the sidewalk, a boy in their employ scraping the top with a scraper, Mr. Goldschmidt marking their destination. This, it seems, was the cause of the explosion, the scraper coming in contact with a nail causing the torpedoes to explode. The building, which is four stories, was badly shattered, windows torn out, desk and office furniture being completely demolished, the shock breaking the windows, tearing out the sashes in the adjoining buildings, Nos. 122, 124 and 128. Goldschmidt was badly injured, both legs being broken, face and head lacerated, &c. He was brought to this station and removed to the Park Hospital in an ambulance.

THE BOY HENRY REINHARDT

was fatally injured, and with the truckman, Caswell, and an old man named John Nolan, residing at James and Oak streets, died shortly after their removal to the Park Hospital.

Mary J. Burke, aged ten years, residing at 123 Beekman street, was badly injured about the face and taken to Park Hospital.

Henry Brown, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 1 Hamilton street, who was sitting in the doorway of No. 124, was almost instantly killed, his body being removed to his home on permit from Coroner Young.

This, with

SLIGHT INJURIES

to William Carroll, of Brooklyn, and a Mr. Dunn were the total casualties. Louis Klueber, Goldschmidt's partner, was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner. The building was owned by William J. Van Zandt, of 134 Dey street.

Caswell, whose first name could not be ascertained, resides at East New York. The horses attached to the truck were badly injured and were taken to the stable 88 East Broadway, by A. S. Evans, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the truck being a total wreck. All of the private papers of the firm were taken possession of by me by direction of Coroner Young. The boy Reinhardt resided with his parents at 115 Columbia street. Goldschmidt & Klueber were not insured. Each of

THE WOODEN BOXES

mentioned contained 2,500 torpedoes. In addition to the adjoining buildings noted, Nos. 119, 121 and 123 were also badly shattered, glass broken, sashes torn out, &c. The Fire Commissioners were notified from this station per telegram, and stated they would remove all combustibles from the premises. Reserves from the First and Fourth precincts were present, also all the surgeons of the department.

JAMES M. LEARY,
Acting Captain of Second Precinct.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Metropolitan Gossip.

Miss Ida Vernon and Mr. Studley have broken their engagement with Miss Fanny Janauschek.

The continued illness of Ole Bull has compelled him to cancel all his engagements for the season.

Mrs. Charles Moulton, once the reigning belle of the Empress Eugénie's *conversaziones*, will shortly make her début in concert or opera in this city.

"Blue Beard" and "Lurline" will constitute the closing performances of the Lydia Thompson Troupe at Wallack's.

Miss Lucille Western has been drawing immense houses at Wood's Museum during the past week by her delineation of Lady Isabel in "East Lynne." To-night she appears as Lucretia Borgia, and in the versatile drama of "Life in London."

Matinée performances will be given to-day, with the following attractions. Steinway Hall, Vienna Lady Orchestra, Mlle. Anna Elzer and Herr Muller; Fifth Avenue Theatre, "Divorce;" Booth's, Lotta; Wallack's, Lydia Thompson Troupe; Grand Opera House, Bandmann; Niblo's, Emmet; Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty;" Wood's Museum, Lucille Western; Union Square, Tony Pastor's and Globe, variety companies.

Waterproof Tier Wanted.

SEPT. 13, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please insert the following in your valuable paper and oblige a reader:—

Mr. Shook would be conferring a favor upon the public by having the tier over the dress circle in his theatre made waterproof, and so preclude the tobacco juice from dripping on the audience in the front seats of the dress circle. Yours, J. D.

Abroad.

The municipal authorities of Rome have determined to place on the Pincian Hill the busts of some illustrious Italians. Among the names we note those of Alfieri, Donizetti, Rossini and Mercadante.

Auber has bequeathed an annual sum of 5,000f. to the Paris Conservatoire, to be given as a premium for the best comic opera; 2,000f. are to be awarded to the librettist and 3,000f. to the composer of the music.

Offenbach will very shortly read his new opera, "Le Corsair Noir," to the artistes of the Theatres des Variétés in Paris. It is in three acts, and both music and words are due to the pen of the prolific Jacob.

Mrs. Hitchcock, *nee* Marie Durand, has been engaged as prima donna at the Grand Opera at Brussels, making her début as Marguerite in the "Hugenots," and taking the first *rôles* in "Lucia," "Martha," "Rigoletto," "Faust" and "Traviata." In October she sings in the "Huguenots" as Valentin and Ophelia to Faure's Hamlet.

Another "phenomenon" is now occupying the attention of the musical public in Germany, namely, Mlle. Jeanne Becker, aged thirteen, the daughter of Jean Becker, of violin fame. This youthful pianiste performed lately in public at a concert at Mannheim, in Germany. From all accounts the juvenile artist gained great applause, and will no doubt ere long make some noise in musical circles.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY UNDER THE HAMMER.

The Effect of the Sale and the Prospect for Those Who Desire to Use the Road.

The West Side Elevated Railway, with all its appurtenances, is to be sold at auction on the 18th of September, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, at the request of James A. Cowing, one of the trustees of the road. This, as is not generally known, will be the third sale of the road, its rights and properties, since its construction was commenced. It seems to have met with a full share of the misfortunes common to novel ventures; for in experimenting, building and the changes which experience has shown to be necessary, it is said by one of the gentlemen interested, that of one million of dollars invested in the work there is not enough left to furnish a second hand dinner for one of the brakemen on the dummy.

It should not be understood, however, that this pending sale is at all indicative of a stoppage of the cars, which are still making ten round trips per day. It amounts simply to a "new departure," on a determination of those interested to make both the road and its vehicles all that experience has shown to be best. Instead of the cars now in use, and which carry twenty-two passengers, seated, they have in progress cars which will comfortably seat forty persons. These will be placed upon the track as soon as completed, and the declaration is that as soon as the sale at auction shall have taken place the workers of the road will have all the means required to place it in a condition to safely and comfortably accommodate all who desire to use the line

THE POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—With regard to the recent defalcation in the Post Office, I deem it to be but just to Mr. Norton to say that no coercion or seizure of his property was made. Such a course was rendered unnecessary by his immediately stating the amount of the deficiency (which subsequent investigation proved to be correct), and voluntarily placing all his property in my hands to be converted in the most judicious manner into money to be applied to the payment of the claim.

I do not intend to extenuate his fault, which he acknowledges as freely as any one can charge, but the honorable way in which he admits it and seeks to repair it is certainly worthy of praise and imitation. Yours, &c., ABRAM WAKEMAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1871.

THE ROMAN RIOTS.

Full Particulars of the Recent Disturbances in the Streets of Rome.

Clash of the Mitre and the Sceptre—First Mutterings of Battle—Demonstrations of the Citizens—Grand Display of Government Forces—The Occurrences at the Church of Minerva—Casualties and Closing Scenes.

ROME, August 27, 1871.

The temporal and the spiritual sovereignties have had quite a row here in consequence of and subsequent to the Pope's *fête*, on the 23d inst. The ceremonies on that day passed off quietly; the Pope was congratulated by telegrams, addresses and visitors on the fact of his reaching the years and days of St. Peter. The Holy Father availed himself of the occasion to deliver quite a characteristic little speech to those who called on him at the Vatican. While thanking the Catholic world for gifts and sympathies, he informed his hearers that "he had fallen among thieves, who had robbed him and left him half dead"—according to the example laid down in Holy Writ. These pungent expressions against Italy and the authorities did not have the effect of disturbing the peace, for all are now aware that he has a privileged tongue and pen, with which he soundly and squarely protests against whatever has been done within the last year. The immediate cause of the grand row mentioned—and which has kept the city in a small uproar for the last four days—was the holding of a "Triduum," or certain religious functions, at the church of Minerva. The first symptoms of disturbances were given late on the evening of the 23d, after the celebration of the "Te Deum" at the church of St. John Lateran. The faithful coming out and going to that place of worship—the one appointed for the day by the ecclesiastical authorities—were seriously provoked and insulted by a knot of vagabonds notoriously belonging to the mob, and who had been incited to such a step by parties interested in spreading a belief abroad that the city is discontented under the present rule. These parties belong both to the clerical and Red Republican organizations. The

AGITATORS

drove upon the square in front of the church in a carriage adorned with a large coat of the royal arms and bearing the national flag. They were ordered to leave the premises by the police agents on hand, and this they did while breaking out in loud shouts and *vivas* to the King and to Italy. The cry of "Long live Victor Emmanuel" was responded to on the part of the followers and admirers of the Pope by the opposite warwhoop of "Hurrah for the most holy Pio Nono!" and for a while the two camps, in a menacing attitude, continued the war of words until dispersed by the police, who would hear of no fighting then and there. Soon, however, the signs of warmer blood and a little hotter work were manifested on the same evening. Three Papists, worked up to a high fever of indignation, tore down from the walls several boards and signs bearing the arms of Savoy. The citizens were on the point of taking the national vengeance in their own hands, when the carabineers took the three desecrators into custody, and, amid much jeering and hubbub, carried them to prison. The same performance for the same offence was had in several parts of the city. By this time

THE POLITICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CALDRON

had fairly begun to bubble up; wild rumors got afloat, vociferation, gesticulation, big words and much wearing out of sole leather became the order of the night. Alas for the decorum and fair name of the sensitive new *régime!* Our tempest in the teapot has already announced to the world that Church and State could not live together in the Eternal City except as cat and dog. Minister Lanza immediately ordered out the military and police forces, and himself came out on the public square to see what was up and to urge the maintenance of the peace in behalf of staving off diplomatic intervention in the affairs of the new kingdom. There was much hurrying to and fro, and the question was put by many, "Are we going to have a little petroleum?" A numerous band of hot-headed young patriots had by this time got under full steam and proceeded to the ex-headquarters of the Jesuits—the Collegio Romano. There they demonstrated in the most noisy style, with *vivas*, waving of the national banner under the windows of the reverend Company of Jesus, which contented itself with sprinkling the crowd from the said windows with a few *douches*. These consisted of only water; but it was nevertheless so much fuel added to the patriotic flames burning below. It was at once clear that the flag could not survive such an insult, and the band made

REVOLUTIONARY SIGNS,

got together stones and commenced to throw them at the reverend building with a free hand; but upon a large and compact force of carabineers bearing down upon them—always according to the order of the Prime Minister, acting as commander-in-chief of the operations—the would-be revolutionists took to their heels, not wishing to be fired upon, and left only three prisoners in the hands of the public force. A small portion of the band, however, reassembled, and, following up the captives to prison, demanded their release, but in vain. The armed forces had strict orders to be severe in repression of all disturbances and to be obstinate in keeping their clutch upon all offenders, in order that they might be tried before the courts of justice,

THE GREAT AIM OF THE GOVERNMENT

having been to take all due precautions beforehand, in order to exhibit to the great Catholic nations that the religious demonstrations and functions at the Vatican as well as in the churches could take place with the utmost liberty, thanks to the efficacious and impartial efforts of the Italian authorities, unaided by French zouaves or Austrian white coats; hence the disturbing element was handled pretty roughly, and, while such handling served as a repressive process, it also began to produce a considerable amount of fretting on the part of the citizens generally, who were treated to the spectacle of Italian soldiers dealing with Italian citizens pretty much as the old gendarmes did with Papal subjects. The prisoners were housed in a *caserma*, and so the city, partly in a state of excitement, vexation, excitement and alarm for the morrow, became at last immersed in slumber. The morrow (24th) was ushered in quietly, and, contrary to expectation, no demonstration on the part of the two great antagonistic parties into which the city is divided—the blacks and the whites, the priests being called *neri*, from their gowns—occurred until evening. At six P. M.

THE TRIDUUM,

held at the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva by "The Catholic Aid Society," began, and immediately the signal of new disturbances was given. On the square in front of this church the most serious part of the row was indulged in. The church, decorated in festive style, was filled to overflowing by a congregation of all classes, both of the curious and the devout. Father Tomasi, an eloquent and fanatical Jesuit, preached a sermon upon the closing jubilee, in which he likened Pio Nono to Jesus Christ, assured his hearers that the comparison was complete in every respect, and that the King was another Barabbas, rather a man to be cut and avoided than otherwise. It leaked out that such a political discourse was in process of delivery, and immediately the agitators, who were already in waiting near at hand, collected in groups at the adjacent street corners, ready to pounce upon their prey—the congregation—as it should leave the temple. Upon this becoming known inside there was a marked trepidation among the listeners, and many began to fold their umbrellas and other paraphernalia and steal silently away from the scenes. But as all could not steal away, nor did all have the will to abandon the church in such manner, it came to pass that those going out of the portals and down the steps were loudly

JEERED AND HISSED

by the assembled crowd of spectators and Hotspurs, the nucleus of which belonged to the mob and the balance made up of the merely curious or over-patriotic. The groups closed in and hurrahed for their side in fine style, showed fight with the resisting policemen, and called the men of an opposite creed all sorts of pretty names, especially that of "*Caccialepri*," which the Romans delight in affixing to all Papalists, with intent to signify that the Pope's soldiers, when they were in command of the city, were mere "harehunters" or tyrants over unarmed and defenceless citizens. The *Caccialepri*, so provoked and insulted, stood firmly to their posts on the church steps and shouted back as defiantly, "*Viva Pio Nono*"—"*Viva* the Pope-King." Such a stand would immediately have produced a grand mêlée of blows, had not

THE POLICE FORCE AND THE SOLDIERS,

previously called into requisition, kept between the two and so kept the peace of the city. The patriots were unruly and resisted the police; they were clearly for a gouging of noddles, being armed with knives, sticks and pistols. The Papists were also secretly armed, and, although they did not exhibit on the occasion any offensive signs, there is no doubt that they would have fought well and shed blood for the Church.

THE MILITARY OUSTED BOTH PARTIES

after making a few arrests on the liberal side, the only one refusing to obey orders promptly. Among the prisoners was a brother of the famous Tognetti, the citizen hung by the Pope's order in 1867, for having been a Garabaldian; of course the mob soon got together again for the purpose of demanding the release of the patriot's brother. The name of Tognetti was destined to produce bloodshed.

A RUSH WAS MADE FOR POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

at the Convent of St. Silvestro, and the demand was shouted:—"Out with Tognetti—set him free!" The Chief of Police expostulated in person; but to no calming purpose, whereupon the superior officer present ordered the troops and gendarmes forward at a dash against the agitators, who, as usual, had got themselves backed up by a large mass of merely curious people.

FIRING ON THE CROWD.

The police fired away with revolvers and dealt several blows with their swords; the soldiers charged with the bayonet, sticking one innocent man—a Piedmontese by the name of Ferrero, who had a few minutes previously left his cookshop to join the crowd in order to find out the cause of the row—and shooting him dead. This was the only death, but several were severely wounded, and many slightly struck or beaten; the charge was sufficient to produce *sauve qui peut*, and the Police Headquarters were left alone in their triumph.

THE CAUSE OF LAW AND ORDER

had triumphed, to the openly-expressed satisfaction of Minister Lanza, so anxious on the score of European intervention and diplomatic meddling. By the way, he was in the thick of the crowd, seeing that all things went right, and came within a hair's breadth of being arrested by mistake. Nevertheless, even as I write, the excitement has not entirely subsided. The tridui are still continued at the Minerva; and, although the citizen soldiery, or National Guard, have been doing duty to preserve the order of the city, every evening since the 23d, the congregation issuing from that church has been hissed and jeered. True, the congregations have sensibly diminished, and the crowds, or the disturbers, disperse immediately on being so summoned, having learned that the authorities are in earnest in their declaration and acts to maintain civil and religious liberty for the avowed subjects and believers in the infallibility of the Pope, as well as due protection and liberty for the Simon-pure subjects of Victor Emmanuel and thoroughbred patriots.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	69	61	3 P. M.	80	64
6 A. M.	67	63	6 P. M.	79	65
9 A. M.	68	62	9 P. M.	77	70
12 M.	76	64	12 P. M.	74	67

Average temperature yesterday.......... 64⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 73¼

Music in the Central Park by the Central Park Band at half-past three on Saturday, weather permitting.

John Coffey, a butcher, thirty-five years of age, died from the effects of a fall on Wednesday, at his residence, 47 Thirty-ninth street.

A man arrested for intoxication and taken to the Twenty-seventh precinct station house was found dead in his cell yesterday morning.

Yesterday the new ordinance of the Board of Health went into effect, by which it is imperative upon all householders to keep separate receptacles for ashes and garbage.

Charles Hutchel, a gas fitter, yesterday pleaded guilty to stealing two watches from Henry Michaels, of 322 East Twenty-ninth street, valued at $40, and was locked up by Justice Cox for trial.

John Leonard, a bartender, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $1,500, charged with stealing a wallet containing $94 from the pocket of David T. Jennings, of 251 Broadway, on Thursday, night. He admitted taking the property, but claimed it was for safe keeping.

William Thompson, of 35 Thompson street, got on a spree night before last, and kept it up during the night. When he was going toward his home he fell against some sharp instrument on the sidewalk and severely injured himself. He was attended to by Dr. Saville at Headquarters and sent home.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning William Sloane, thirty-three years of age, without any place of residence, was found sick and destitute at 247 Spring street. He was brought to Headquarters by the police and attended to by the Doctor, who sent him to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

John Stolter, of No. 5 Fulton Market, charged one Thomas Little with stealing from him the following articles, viz:—One coat, a vest, pair of pants and one shirt, all of the value of $20. The property was found in the possession of the accused. He was committed to await trial at the Special Sessions, by Judge Hogan, in default of $300 bail.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, at pier 57 North River. He was about five feet nine inches high, about forty years of age, dark complexion, hair cut short, dark chin whiskers, dressed in dark sack coat and pants, white shirt, and gaiters. In his pockets was found $16. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Albert A. Noe, a clerk at the Spingler House, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Bloodgood upon complaint of Timothy J. Coe, one of the proprietors of the house, charged with embezzling $56 on the 10th of July last while acting in the capacity of a clerk. Noe upon being arraigned before Justice Cox, of Jefferson Market, admitted the charge and was locked up in default of $1,500 bail to appear for trial at the General Sessions.

About twelve o'clock yesterday Officer John J. Sullivan discovered the body of an unknown drowned man floating in the river at pier 20, East River. The body was made fast with a rope to the pier. The man appeared to be forty years of age, had a dark sack coat with dark rib pants, Congress gaiters. He was stout built, and was about five feet seven inches high. There was a large hole in the forehead over the left eye.

An inquest was held yesterday, before Coroner Keenan, on the body of James Lyons, who came to his death by strangulation on the 12th inst. Lyons lived at 421 East Sixteenth street, and on the day in question was sitting at dinner. He was eating a piece of boiled beef, when he suddenly got up from his chair and walked about. In a few minutes he dropped down dead. Dr. Wooster Beach made a post-mortem examination, and found a piece of beef at the entrance of the larynx, choking it quite up.

The annual review and inspection of the uniformed forces of the Fire Department of New York will take place as follows, viz:—The First battalion on the 20th inst., the Second battalion on the 21st inst., the Third battalion on the 22d inst., the Fourth battalion on the 25th inst., the Fifth battalion on the 26th inst., the Sixth battalion on the 27th inst., the Seventh battalion on the 28th inst., the Eighth and Ninth battalions on the 29th inst. The battalion lines, with the exception of the First, Second and Ninth battalions, will be formed on Tompkins square, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. on the days designated. The First, Second and Ninth battalions will be inspected in their respective company quarters at one o'clock P. M. Officers and men will appear in full uniform, white gloves and cloth cap.

HORSE NOTES.

We would caution all parties who have horses to time not to rely on speed shown by the first quarter pole at the Fashion Course, as it is not in the right place. A gentleman of this city timed his horse there the other morning, and believing that there was some mistake, either that his horse had greatly improved of late or the pole had been shifted, he measured the ground and found it forty-seven feet short. Upon inquiry he ascertained that the pole had been taken up and set back fifty feet, as the parties supposed, but it was only forty-seven. The object of this transaction was to swindle the intending purchaser of a horse which was for sale by the fellows who are hippodroming the two mares in the West. They moved the pole by night.

WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

The Workingmen's Union met last evening at 329 Bowery, W. J. Jessup presiding. It was resolved to attend the Coopers' Convention, to be held at Cooper Institute on the 4th of October. The secretary was authorized to communicate with Governor Hoffman relative to the Eight Hour law, and also with General Grant, so that eight hours shall be a legal day's work on the new Capitol at Albany and on all national buildings in this State. The chairman of Committee on Mass Meeting reported that the recent parade was a grand success. A resolution was adopted expelling all delegates six months in arrears from the Union.

THE COAL MINES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 15, 1871.

A despatch from Pottsville says the joint committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association reported the average price at Port Carbon upon which to base the wages for September to be $2 52, making seven per cent reduction on the basis, and making the wages one per cent lower than last month. This result was unexpected, as a decided improvement in prices was expected for the present month.

A WOMAN 120 YEARS OLD BURNED TO DEATH.—Last evening an aged colored woman, named Mrs. N. Roberts, was burned to death at No. 251 Schell street, near Ninth and Vine streets. It appears that a candle was standing on a mantelpiece over the bed, and by some means it became upset and fell on the bed. The family in the house smelled smoke for some time, but paid little attention to it, until at last it became so strong that one of them was induced to go up stairs, and entering the room found the bed in flames. The fire was at once extinguished, when Mrs. Roberts was found lying dead in bed and her body badly burned. She was aged 120 years, and was so feeble as to be scarcely able to help herself. She was probably asleep and became suffocated by the smoke to so great a degree that when awoke by the fire she was helpless, and so met her terrible fate.—*Philadelphia Day, Sept. 15.*

FAT, FUN AND CLAMS.

History of the Heavy Men's Ladies' Bake—The Philosophy of Fat—The Enthusiasm of Eating.

In this age of curious combinations, when Communism has not only a theoretical school, but an actual army of muscular votaries; when all sorts of interests are discovered to be mutual which in former days were only looked upon as individual, no wonder that the obesity and corpulency of New York should band itself together as something to be proud of. They have discovered a depth of philosophy in the saying "Laugh and grow fat" which the world before them never dreamed of. The fat man they take to be, in an un-Hugo sense, "the man who laughs," and, in proportion to his fatness, to be the man with more

LAUGHING "CAPACITY"

than anybody else. Following this up to its logical conclusion they argue that this laughter being always a fat producer, they will grow fatter and fatter, until, in the end, they shall individually and collectively embody two pure principles—*i. e.*, laughter and fat. This apotheosis of a huge laughing globe of fat is their fondest vision; its attainment their highest hope. The look with which a 250-pounder gazes upon a 340-pounder would be called envy were it not that all such lean, engendering passions are utterly against the rules. But, oh, the laugh of oily delight which expands and glows upon the 340-pounder! Not alone does it pucker up the mammoth mouth and roll in

A WAVE OF HILARIOUS FAT

over the unctuous cheeks; it closes up the fat-embowered eyes till their twinkle is lost to the outer world, and puffs out the double chin like a balloon jib in a fresh wind; it shakes the hugh leviathan ribs with an earthquake heave which is communicated to the region of the waistcoat in a series of rolling shocks, and expires only in his boots. His feet are his only trouble; they alone will not fatten, and are the greatest obstacle the fat man finds to intervene between him and the perfectly spherical state. But take him for all in all he is the hugest personification of proud flesh the world has seen. Fat, formerly something to be dreaded, is his hobby. Jack Falstaff is his poetic ideal hero, and English Daniel Lambert

A SAINT OF HIS CHURCH,

of which rotund old Bacchus is the god, he being the nearest approach to a deification of fat. Falstaff's great stand-by was sack; Lambert's was beer; the fat man of to-day believes in clams and fresh air.

Small miracle it was, then, that the "United Association of Heavy Men of the State of New York" had for weeks past been husbanding their broadest smiles for a Rhode Island clambake, which took place on Monday last at that delicious spot on the Hudson, so near to the city and so removed from its care-enwoven influences—Pleasant Valley. The very name had a seductive charm for the glowing spheroids. They were to devote a whole day to the fat-building influences of clams and fun, and their preparations therefor were on a scale of magnitude in proportion to the enormous vacuities to be gorged to repletion. Who does not know the composition of a Rhode Island clambake? But who ever pictured such a mountain of bivalves as were towed to the foot of the pier at Pleasant Valley on Monday morning? When the barge containing the clams and oysters was towed down the Sound by six steam tugs the people all turned out, believing it to be another

CAISSON FOR THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

When it slowly swung round the Battery the truth began to dawn on them. A lot containing two acres was reserved for the bake, in close proximity to the buxom Widow Meyer's rustic hotel. A field of green corn was reaped on Monday, and a whole grocer's shop was emptied of spices. The clams were dumped in two stacks, and on one of them a legion of oily niggers commenced the operation of opening.

THESE WERE FOR THE CHOWDER.

Three colossal caldrons were gaping to receive the shelled fish, and by eleven o'clock the people of the neighborhood had an early dinner off the savory smell. Attention was now turned to the bake, and by noon all was in readiness to commence its cooking. Leaving this scene with regret, let us turn our attention to the heavy men themselves. Into this day's festivities they had resolved to infuse an æsthetic element, and so they headed their invitations with the legend "Ladies' Day." Clambakes they had devoured, chowders they had gulped, gambolled like agile elephants among themselves they had upon the green sward in the ecstasy of waistcoatsful of clams, but the

CHARM OF WOMAN'S SOCIETY

had been wanting. They would atone for it, not in sorrow, but in joy. Hence some hundred and fifty invitations to the fair sex.

The Pleasant Valley is a pretty steamer and stoutly built, but its planking groaned when the one hundred members of the Association stepped on her deck at pier 43 North River. The veteran captain superintended the stowing of this unusually heavy freight by only letting them on one at a time, and then balancing the ship by placing them alternately on the port and starboard side. The ladies followed, and were placed so as to fill up the irregularities and make the ballasting perfect. For instance, a 300-pounder and a 320-pounder were balanced by two 250-pounders and a 125-pound lady. At half-past ten the captain shipped the gang plank—his vessel was drawing four feet more water than ever before. With a full head of steam he started, ordering all to keep their places. The slightest displacement, he said, might lead to shipwreck; but the fat men had small fear in their hearts, for they knew in their jolly souls that they could never sink. Keeping the possibility of losing the clambake in view, they obeyed the captain. We can now proceed to picture them under a spacious marquee, with

FIVE LONG, STOUT TABLES

spread with snowy linen and all the implements of eating warfare—knives, forks and plates—with such accompaniments as bread, butter, cruet stands and saltcellars. They had sniffed the odor of the chowder from afar, and although, in the cheerfulness of their hearts, they had each eaten a sturdy breakfast but an hour and a half previously, every heavy man concealed about his person at least five quarts of the aromatic viand-floating liquid.

THE LADIES PARTOOK SPARINGLY

at first, because they were not yet aware that the awning over their heads covered the representatives of a new system of eating ethics. As they went on they improved. After the three caldrons had been ladled out until their glorious concavities contained no more chowder the company proceeded to gambol in the woods, like the nymphs and fauns of a new dispensation. At three o'clock the Pleasant Valley again arrived at the wharf, floating a number of distinguished guests, among them Judge Graham, of South Carolina, six feet four inches tall and 294 pounds avoirdupois. Anxious eyes were cast upon the two-acre lot where the monstrous clambake was

SWELTERING INTO A BLISSFUL STATE

of cookedness, and, despite the fascinations of the sylvan surroundings, not a heavy man but was gazing with a smile of longing over the stone wall which enclosed the frizzling clams of their gizzards' delight. The chowder was only a whetter of their appetites, if anything so constant in its demand can have increase of desire. In the interval which elapsed before the bake was ready the HERALD reporter (specially chosen for this occasion on account of his promise of fleshiness) induced the lightest heavy man present—Dr. M. A. Finnell, 220 pounds—to converse on the aims of the society.

FROM THIS SKELETON

he learned the startling fact that even among jolly fat men differences and heartburnings could arise. This was made plain in the fact that the society of which he was secretary was really a "secesh" party from the original fat men who formed the parent organization.

"Oh, sir, it has weighed upon my spirits until I am shrunk to the shadow you now see before you. The other members were too much devoted to fat and fun to take any trouble in the matter, and, like the scapegoat in the wilderness, I am carrying their sins in my wasting frame. In yon clambake lies my only chance."

With this painful speech he laughed a few oily tears down his cheeks. Shortly after a sound like "buttered thunder" arose from the fatted windpipes of the throng.

"THE CLAMBAKE'S READY, BOYS."

The reporter felt himself carried bodily in the direction of the tent by an avalanche of stout humanity, and a moment afterwards he wedged himself into a chair between James J. Coonan, 270 pounds and Pete Reid, 320 pounds. The ladies were well cared for, and settled down to business without any pressing. A cloud of savory steam was rising from the

TWO ACRES OF CLAMS,

and little clouds were seen approaching, hovering playfully over trays laden with clams, oysters, green corn and sweet potatoes. Not a moment was lost. A loud roar arose on all sides, broken by the peculiar rattle of discarded clam and oyster shells, the sucking sound of corn cobs being denuded of the juicy grain, the pop of champagne corks, the gurgling of the delicious vintage into dainty-stemmed tumblers, the "glug, glug" of the wine as it was engulfed by the heavy men, and the "sip, sip" as it percolated through the cherry lips of the ladies; the cries for "Butter here, butter!" "Pass the salt, sir;" "More clams, hot, Pompey, hot!" The enthusiasm was indescribable. Never had the reporter dreamed that such complete ecstasy could be

CENTRED IN THAT ONE WORD,

grub. Where was Milo, the Crotonan, now, who, according to the classic story,

An ox slew with his fist,
And ate it up at one meal—
Ye gods, what a twist!

It was encouraging; it was delighting. There is something in clam eating which flatters a man. There is but half a mouthful in a baked clam. But what a pile of shells a man can accumulate in fifteen minutes steady work! This, it would seem, is one reason why clams are so beloved of the heavy men. They love to eat much; they long to think they can eat more. Like a silver half dime under a microscope, the empty shells furnish an exaggerated picture to the eye of what they have stowed in their stomachs.

The clam, the clam, the glorious clam,
Fresh as a daisy, salt as ham—
The dish divine for a mortal cram.
O, clam that lives in the deep blue sea,
Thou knowest not, clam, how I hunger for thee.

For two hours and a half did this continue, until the last clam was fished from the two acre lot, and then only did the party desist. Speeches were made by the President, Frank A. Ransom (240 pounds), in which he alluded in pleasant terms to the object of the gathering, and the benign influence on

THE HEART AND THE APPETITE

of woman's presence. In conclusion he offered the only toast of the evening—"The Ladies." This was responded to by Senator Gallagher, of the Nutmeg State, in a happy vein, after which the company adjourned to wander by the borders of the noble river and drink in the beauty of the surroundings. As this was a mental imbibition it was possible. The strains of music were heard from the ballroom of the hotel, and never was such a saltatory sight presented as the Terpsichorean exercises that followed. It was the heavy fantastic toe—very heavy and very fantastic. A heavy weight quadrille is a sight of sights. The playfulness of

A WHALE AFTER A LIGHT BREAKFAST

is the nearest approach to a simile of a heavy man going "right and left." In one set were Samuel C. McGraw, 336 pounds; John E. Eberhart, 276 pounds; R. C. DeLong, 290 pounds, and Dr. Finnell, 220 pounds. The festivities lasted until nearly midnight, when the Pleasant Valley again groaned and sunk in the water five feet additional in bearing Gotham ward the greatest clam eaters in the world.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was unfavorably affected by a reaction in the Liverpool market, and was lower and unsettled. Cotton was steady.

MONEY IRREGULAR.

The money market was more active in the earlier hours of business, and borrowers on stock collaterals freely paid 4 per cent; but the supply became abundant in the afternoon, and the closing transactions were at 3½ and 3 per cent.

Commercial paper is quoted 5 a 7½ per cent discount for the several grades coming under the head of prime.

ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The relaxation in the rates for cash gold occasioned a sharp recovery from the depression in foreign exchage, and rates advanced fully one-quarter per cent. The following were the quotations at the close of business:—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108 a 108¼; good to prime bankers', 108⅛ a 108⅝; short sight, 108⅞ a 109⅛; Paris, sixty days, 5.30 a 5.26¼; short sight, 5.25 a 5.23¾; Antwerp, 5.30 a 5.23¾; Switzerland, 5.30 a 5.23¾; Hamburg, 35½ a 35¾; Amsterdam, 40⅛ a 40⅞; Frankfort, 41 a 41½; Bremen, 77¾ a 78½; Prussian thalers, 72 a 72⅛.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE GOLD CLIQUE.

The business men of the country who are in the habit of conducting their business on a legitimate basis will be glad to learn that Judge Bedford and the District Attorney of this city have deemed it proper to make the charges of alleged conspiracy and usury in Wall street a proper subject for the special consideration of the Grand Jury, whose salutary interference a year or so ago in an emergency of much annoyance, if not scandal, in the money market must still be remembered. The gifted young magistrate has by his action testified his zeal for the welfare of the business community, and we trust he will direct the powers of justice with Draconian severity against both sides of the speculative contest which has for its field the gold market more especially. The money market in general is of course not the subject of his judicial action; for the rates of interest in Wall street are far below the standard which the law says must not be overstepped, although it may be indirectly contemplated, in view of rumors of a conspiracy to lock up legal tenders. Under these circumstances the revival of the usury question will serve to intimidate any movement of such a character. The agitation, however, will doubtless throw light on a practice the legality of which has been in a great deal of doubt. Reference is had to the exaction of high charges for the use of gold in the daily deliveries of the gold brokers. Custom, since the suspension of specie payments, has made these charges a matter of course in the transactions of the Gold Room, and they have hardly been regarded and certainly have never been deliberately designated as usury. Gold is so much a mere commodity in the eyes of the Gold Room that considerations ranging from 1 per cent to 7.30 per cent have been paid for its use for a day at a time without thought of usury. In this case the borrowers surrender the currency equivalent as collateral for the gold loaned them and pay the lender his terms, while asking no interest on the currency. Now, when the consideration asked for the use of gold exceeds seven per cent, has the lender been guilty of usury? Considering the position of gold as a marketable commodity in this country, it might at first seem that he has not. But gold, while not in active circulation, is money in the eyes of the law, and the Usury act has been violated. An impartial enforcement of this act will tend, therefore, to break up one of the evils of the gold market by lessening the profits of speculation in it.

THE "BULLS" AND "BEARS" IN GOLD.

It is here, at this point, that the interference of the law and the Grand Jury should cease. Usury once repressed, the other evils of the market will destroy each other. It is no secret that the charges of conspiracy have been made by parties who are interested in a decline in gold as much as are the conspirators in its rise. To be interested in a decline in gold as the whole country is means a different thing from being interested in that direction as Wall street goes. In the latter place it means that speculators, whether merchants or bankers, have sold gold not in their possession, but which they borrow to deliver to the buyer and expect to replace at some future day when gold goes down. The merchant who imports goods and pays for them with borrowed gold becomes at once a speculator and ought not to complain if other speculators run gold up to make money out of him. He intended to make money by its fall. He gambled on the chances that the market would go down. It is these speculating merchants who have joined in the hue and cry of conspiracy. Had they not borrowed gold there could have been no basis for the organization of such a conspiracy. Suppose the wheat and cotton merchants should set up a complaint that the "bears" in gold were getting up a conspiracy to run gold down and make them lose money on their goods, they would have as much right on their side as the others; more in fact, for while the importers are draining the country of specie all the time the exporters are bringing back gold. In such a dispute the latter ought to have as much sympathy as the former. The secret of the present charge of conspiracy lies, indeed, with an organization of speculators who are "short" of gold. The leading firm in the Syndicate are openly charged with having sold ten to twenty millions of gold on the anticipated decline they expected would follow the placing of the $200,000,000 of the new loan. Mr. Boutwell being their best friend, now that they have relieved him of the odium of failure, was cajoled into selling four millions of gold on Thursday in order to tumble the price of gold so as to allow them to get out of their present predicament. The gold market swallowed the four millions, to their utter astonishment, and kept on rising. If such an enormous sale could not break the ranks of the "bull" clique what was to become of the "bears?" The charge of conspiracy was shouted, like the cry of "Police" by one prize fighter when about to be worsted by another. The desperation of the game is further shown in a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, telegraphed from London, that the steamers leaving for New York on Thursday all took out specie. Doubtless this information, accepted innocently by the agent of the Associated Press, was given by the branch of the Syndicate in Europe. Its object is to help the attack of the "bears" on gold. Why was it not telegraphed on the day the vessels sailed instead of on the next day? Why was not the amount of gold stated? Every steamer brings a little specie nearly every trip. The Syndicate intended to create the impression that there was a flow of specie from Europe to America, when, with sight exchange at 109½, as it was to-day, the Niagara River was just as likely to run up the falls. Fair play is a jewel. Two great cliques have got into a quarrel on the gold question. Grand Jury, stand off and let them fight it out. If they don't infringe the Usury law any interference will only be taking sides with one or the other. Our word for it, the speculative demoralization of the day will come to an end sooner if the quarrel is suffered to be settled by the disputants themselves. Syndicates relying on the gold of the Treasury and merchants speculating out of their element will be less ready hereafter to run the risk of being victimized by the rapacious professional gangs of speculators who are ever lying in wait for the unwary.

GOLD STRONG—114 A 114¼.

The gold market was strong and advanced to 114¼. The fluctuations of the day are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	114	1 P. M.	114⅛
10:06 A. M.	114⅛	2 P. M.	114¼
11 A. M.	114	3 P. M.	114⅛
11:34 A. M.	114¼	4 P. M.	114⅛
12 M.	114⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 4 per cent for carrying to 1-32 per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$50,937,000
Gold balances	1,855,096
Currency balances	2,109,392

The European steamer took out $100,000, mostly in silver.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The rise in foreign exchange and gold enabled the foreign bankers to ship bonds to Europe, and their purchases occasioned a considerable advance in prices. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 115¾ a 116; do., 1881, registered, 117½ a 117¾; do. do., coupon, 118⅝ a 118¾; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115¼ a 115⅜; do. do., 1864, 115⅛ a 115¼; do. do., 1865, do. do., 115¼ a 115⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 114 a 114⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114¼ a 114⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114¾ a 114⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 111⅝ a 111¾; do. do., coupon, 111⅝ a 111¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES QUIET.

The Southern list was quiet and dull. Prices were generally steady and closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 73 a 73¼; do. new, 73 a 73¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 63¼; do. new, 70 a 71; do. registered stock, old, 52¾ a 54; do. consols, 65⅛ a 65½; Georgia sixes, 84 a 86; do. sevens, 91 a 91½; North Carolina, ex coupon, 42 a 43; do. funding, 1866, 34 a 35; do. do., 1868, 29 a 30; do. new, 24 a 25; do. special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 97⅛ a 97½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 96 a 96½; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 70; do. new, 60 a 62; do. levee sixes, 71 a 72; do. eights, 80 a 84; do. Penitentiary sevens, 70 a 72; do. railroad eights, 78 a 82; Alabama fives, 68 a 70; do. eights, 101 a 102; do. railroad eights, 92 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80; do. new, January and July, 57 a 57½; do. do., April and October, 60 a 60½; Arkansas sixes, 53 a 56; do. sevens, 50 a 62.

STOCKS STAGNANT AND LOWER.

The stock market was stagnant until toward the close, when prices settled to a lower stage and the market resumed its slumber. It was the dullest day since the middle of summer. The brokers idled about the room all day or watched the incessant rain from the window ledges. The street market was maintained for a few minutes under a small canopy of umbrellas, but succumbed to and was dissolved by the rain.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	100½	100
New York Central scrip	95	94½
Harlem	130	129
Erie	32⅝	32
Reading	115	114⅝
Lake Shore	114⅛	113¾
Wabash	65⅞	65⅛
Northwestern	70½	69⅞
Northwestern preferred	91	90½
Rock Island	110¼	110
St. Paul	63	62⅝
St. Paul preferred	82	81¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	44¼
New Jersey Central	109¾	109
Union Pacific	30⅞	30
Western Union Telegraph	67⅞	67¼
Pacific Mail	55¾	54⅝

THE RAILWAY BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railway bonds:—

New York Cen 6's, 1883	93¾	Tol & Wab 2d m	92
New York Cen 6's, 1887	90	Tol & Wab equip bds	84
New York Cen 6's, r e	91	Tol & Wab cons con	89½
New York Cen 6's, sub	91	Han & Naples 1st m	89½
New York Cen 7's, 1876	102	Gt West 1st m, 1888	92¾
Erie 1st m, ex	101¾	Gt West 2d m, 1893	88½
Erie 1st m, end	95	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	88
Erie 2d m 7's, '79	96	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	86
Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	93½	Gal & Chic extended	101
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	91½	Gal & Chic 2d m	97
Buf, N Y & E 1st m, '77	94	Chic, R I & Pacific	102¾
Long Dock bonds	93½	Morris & Essex 1st m	105½
Hud R 7's, 2d m, s f, '85	104	Morris & Essex 2d m	101
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	102½	Clev & Tol s f	103
Harlem 1st m 7's	103½	New Jer Cen new bds	102
Harlem con mtg & s f 6's	91	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	105
Alb & Sus 2d bds	95	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	101
Mich Cen 1st m 8's, '82	120½	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	100
Chi, Bur & Q, 8 p c, 1st m	112½	Clev & Pitts con s f	94½
Mich So 7 p c, 2d m	99	Clev & Pitts 2d m	97
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	103	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98
Pac RR 7's, guar by Mo	100½	Clev & Pitts 4th m	84½
Central Pacific bonds	102⅝	Chic & Alton 1st m	105
Union Pacific 1st m bds	91	Chic & Alton income	95¼
Union Pac income 10's	83	Ohio & Miss 1st m	100½
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	106½	Ohio & Miss con	93
Belleville & S Ill 1st m 8's	98	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	95
Alton & T H 2d m pref	87	St L & Iron Mt 1st m	92
Alt & T H 2d m inc	79	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8's	108
Chic & N W s f	100	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3-10	95
Chi & N W int bds	94	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	89
Chic & N W con bds	92	Mil & St Paul 2d m	90
Chic & N W ex bds	92	Jol & Chic 1st m	108
Chic & N W 1st m	100	Col, Chi & Ind 1st m	91
Han & St Jo con	99	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	71½
Del, Lack & W 1st m	102¾	Tol, Peo & W, E D	89
Del, Lack & W 2d m	97	Tol, Peo & War 2d m	80½
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95½	N York & N Haven 6's	100
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	88	Bos, Hart & Erie gtd	22

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Sept. 15—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 5-20, r, '62.b3	115	300 shs West U Tel..b c	67½
77000 do	115	300 Pac M SS Co....b c.	55½
35000 US 5-20, r, '64	115	500 do	55⅝
3000 US 5-20, c, '68	114⅝	500 do	55¼
4000 Tenn 6's, old	73½	50 Mariposa pf	3
35000 Tenn 6's, n	73¼	100 do	3⅛
3000 Va 6's, old	63	100 Am Mer U Ex	58¾
2000 Va 6's, con	65½	100 U S Express Co	56⅛
5000 N Car 6's, old b	42½	100 do	56¾
10000 do	42	75 N Y C & H R RR.b c	100⅜
3000 S C 6's, Jan & Jy, n	57½	10000 N Y C & H R cfs	94⅞
4000 Ga 7's, g bds	98½	3000 do	95
7000 Erie 2d mtg, '79	96	300 Erie RR	32¼
2000 Erie 4th m	91¼	200 Harlem RR	129½
2000 Long Dock bds	94	200 do..........b c	130
11000 Cen Pac gld bds	102¼	200 Reading RR..b c, b3	114⅞
14000 do	102⅜	100 Panama RR.....b c	66
26000 Union Pac 1st m.	91⅛	40 Illinois Cen RR	137
1000 Chi & N W int b.	94	11 do	138
1000 Tol & Wab 2d m.	92¼	125 Chic & N W RR	70
8000 C & NW 1st m	100	800 do..........b c	69⅞
10000 T & W 1st, S L d	89	150 do	70
3000 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	102	100 Chic & N W pref.b c	91
1000 C, C & I C 2d m	72	200 Chic & Rk I RR	110⅛
80 shs Manhat Bank	150	10 do	110⅛
25 Bk of America	148	100 Mil & St P RR	62⅞
8 Am Ex Bank	120	100 Tol, Wab & W RR	65⅛
30 Imp & Trad Bk	190	100 do..........b c	65⅜
10 Park Bank	155½	600 Del, L & W RR	109½
300 Spring M Coal	82½	200 Ohio & M RR pf	78¾
800 American Coal	54	600 Un Pac RR.....b c	30⅜
100 Con Coal of Md	42¼	100 Alb & Sus RR...b c	93½
100 West U Tel	67½		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$6000 US 5-20, r, 62	115⅛	$74000 US 5-20, r, '65, n.	114
10000 US 5-20, c, '62	115⅜	380000 US 5-20, c, '65, n.	114⅛
10000 do	115½	4750 US 5-20, r, '67	114¼
29000 US 5-20, c, '65	115¼	20000 do	114⅜
5500 do	115⅜		

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000 Tenn 6's, new	73	100 shs L S & M S RR.b c	113⅞
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	91	100 Panama RR.....b c	66
10000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅜	300 Chic & N W RR.b c	70
10000 Clev & Pitts c s f	95	24 C, C, C & Ind RR	90
200 shs Spr. M Coal.b c	83	300 Mil & St Paul RR	62¾
100 Mariposa Min pf	3	20 Del, Lack & W RR	109
100 do	3¼	100 Alt & Ter H RR.b3	25
200 U S Express.....b c	57	200 Han & St Jo RR pf.	81½
200 N Y C & H R RR	100⅛	100 Union Pac RR..b c	30¼
50 do	100¼	91 Morris & Es RR	95⅜
10000 N Y C & H cts..b c	94¾	404 do	95½
200 Reading RR	114⅜	50 Chic & Alton RR	120
300 L S & M S RR	113¾		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	67 a 67⅛	Northwest'n pf.	90¾ a 91
Pacific Mail	54½ a 54⅝	Rock Island	110 a 110⅛
N Y Cen con	100⅛ a 100¼	St. Paul	62½ a 62¾
N Y Cen scrip	94¾ a 94⅞	St. Paul pref	81½ a 82
Erie	32⅛ a 32¼	Wabash	65⅛ a 65¼
Reading	114½ a 114⅝	Ohio & Miss	44¼ a 44½
Lake Shore	113⅝ a 113¾	Union Pacific	30⅛ a 30¼
Pittsburg	121 a 122	Bos, Har & Erie	2½ a 2⅝
Northwestern	69⅝ a 69¾	Col, C & Ind Cen	20¾ a 21

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market has been dull, without change in prices, which were nominal, in the absence of any considerable business at $7 25 a $7 75 for pots and $9 a $9 50 for pearls.

CANDLES were only salable in small parcels at 28c. a 29c. per lb. for stearic, 29c. for plain sperm, 39c. for patent sperm, 13c. a 15c. for adamantine and 24c. for paraffine.

COPPER.—The market for American ingot was less active, but prices were well maintained. The sales were 500,000 lbs. at 23⅛c. cash, and 23½c. a 24c. for future delivery, closing firm at 23⅛c. a 23⅛c. for prompt delivery; sheathings, &c., were in small demand at 30c. for new sheathing, 20c. a 21c. for old do., 32c. for bolts and braziers, 22c. for yellow metal new sheathing, 22c. for do. nails and 24c. for do. bolts.

COFFEE.—The market for all descriptions was inactive, but prices were well sustained. The offerings continued small. We note sale of 1,500 bags Rio, per Donau (an old sale, not before reported), on private terms, and in Baltimore a resale of 3,000 bags Rio, for consumption, per Hecla, on private terms. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 12c. a 12¼c.; fair do., 12½c. a 12⅞c.; good do. 13c. a 13¼c.; prime do., 13½c. a 14½c., gold, in bond, sixty days; Maracaibo, 15½c. a 17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c. a 16½c.; St. Domingo (in bond), 10c. a 10½c.; Java, 21c. a 23c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The demand for cotton on the spot was limited, but with continued light offerings the market was firm, and the small business in progress was at very full prices. Future deliveries were fairly active at an advance of ⅛c. a ⅛c. per lb., closing with a continued upward tendency. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	—	74	74
Consumption	344	203	547
Speculation	83	31	114
Total	427	308	735

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—September, 500 at 20⅛c.; October, 400 at 19¾c., 100 at 19 13-16c.; October and November, 200 each at 19 11-16c., together; November, 500 at 19⅝c.; November and December, 300 each at 19⅝c., together; December, 800 at 19⅝c.; January, 100 at 19 11-16c. Total, 3,400 bales. To-day—September, 100 at 20⅛c., 200 at 20 5-16c., 300 at 20⅜c.; October, 400 at 19¾c., 200 at 19 13-16c., 1,100 at 19⅞c., 700 at 19 15-16c.; November, 200 at 19⅝c., 600 at 19¼c., 500 at 19 13-16c., 300 at 19⅞c.; November and December, 500 each at 19⅝c.; December, 100 at 19⅝c., 200 at 19 11-16c., 400 at 19¾c., 100 at 19⅞c.; January, 100 at 20c.; February, 100 at 20c.; February and March, 500 each at 19 15-16c. together; March, 200 at 20⅛c.—total, 7,800 bales. Grand total, 11,200. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were as follows:—September, 20⅛c.; October, 19.74c.; November, 19.56c.; December, 19.60c.; January, 19.75c.; February, 19⅞c.; April, 20⅛c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	17½
Good ordinary	18⅝	18¾	18¾	18⅞
Low middling	20⅛	20¼	20¼	20¾
Middling	21⅛	21¼	21½	21¾
Good middling	22⅞	23	23¼	23½

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

	Receipts To-Day.	Total This Week.	Total Last Week.	Total This Week Last Year, Wes'n Union.
Galveston	559	3,693	2,080	626
New Orleans	528	2,395	2,378	3,732
Mobile	211	905	575	1,407
Savannah	413	1,406	692	6,215
Charleston	432	1,738	649	4,146
Wilmington	37	238	135	—
Norfolk	336	935	309	885
Baltimore	210	545	365	405
New York	179	1,024	1,032	301
Boston	—	168	445	77
Various	100	Prov. —	Prv. 35	3
		C. P. es. 100	C. P. 69	46
Total	3,005	13,197	8,664	17,843

Rates for cotton freights to foreign ports closed thus:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d., by sail, 3-16d. October engagements, 7-16d.; ⅜d, paid. To Havre, by steam, 1c. gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, 5-16d. To Bremen, by steam, ¾c. gold, compressed. To the Baltic Ports, by sail, ¾c. a ⅞c. gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, flour, 7,184 bbls; wheat, 169,018 bushels; corn, 74,900 do.; corn meal, 100 bbls., and 126 bags; oats, 10,700 bushels. The flour market ruled dull and in some instances lower to sell, but generally they cannot be quoted changed. The sales were about 8,000 bbls. Rye flour was in fair demand, and firm. Corn meal was without change, and quiet; sales, 175 bbls. Jersey yellow, at $3 75. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 50 a 5 25
Superfine State	5 50 a 5 85
Extra State	6 00 a 6 50
Choice do	6 50 a 6 75
Superfine Western	5 50 a 5 85
Extra do	6 15 a 6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 75 a 6 85
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 15 a 6 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 50 a 7 00
Family	7 00 a 8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 15 a 6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 9 75
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 00
Southern No. 2	5 50 a 5 90
Southern superfine	4 75 a 6 00
Southern extra	6 00 a 7 75
Southern family	7 50 a 10 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 75 a 4 00
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 80 a 4 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a 3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00 a 4 10
Corn meal, puncheons	19 50 a —

—The wheat market was dull and from 1c. a 2c. lower. The continued rain throughout the day checked buisness. The sales were about 40,000 bushels at $1 44 for ordinary spring, in store, $1 45 a $1 48 for ordinary to Chicago No. 2, delivered; $1 52 a $1 57 for winter red, $1 60 a $1 62 for amber, $1 67 for white and $1 48 for Illinois winter. Corn was dull and lower, with sales of 175,000 bushels, at 72c. a 73c. for mixed, in store; 73c. a 73½c. for do. afloat, closing dull at the inside price. Western yellow and white were entirely nominal. Oats were a shade higher, but only moderately active. The sales aggregate about 40,000 bushels at 52c. a 55c. for mixed and white Ohio. Barley dull and nominal. Rye was in good demand, with sales reported of 40,000 bushels Western at 90c.

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet but very strong, the scarcity of room alone interrupting business. In the chartering line there was a brisk call for vessels for grain, petroleum and general cargo, but desirable ones, and, in fact, vessels of any description, are very scarce, and, in consequence, we have but a comparatively small business to report; rates, however, remain very firm. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels grain at 12d.; 1,000 boxes cheese, 50s.; 250 boxes bacon, 45s. To London, by steam, 2,500 boxes cheese, 50s. To Bristol, by steam, 1,500 boxes cheese, 50s. To Stettin, by steam, 750 tierces lard, 45s. a 50s. To Antwerp, 20,000 bushels grain, 13½d.; 200 hhds. tallow and 500 tierces lard, 45s. The charters comprise:—A French brig, about 2,000 quarters grain, to Antwerp, on private terms; a British bark, hence to Cork for orders, 5,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s., to arrive; a British bark, 3,000 bbls. refined petroleum, to arrive, same voyage and rate; an Italian bark hence to Malta, 5,600 cases petroleum, 35c. per case; a British bark hence to Antwerp, 4,000 bbls. refined petroleum 6s. 6d.; a German bark hence to the Prussian Baltic, 2,300 bbls. refined petroleum, on private terms; a British bark from Philadelphia to a direct Continental port, 4,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 6s. 6d.; an American bark, 359 tons, hence to Genoa, full cargo refined petroleum, 6s. for bbls. and 30s. for cases; a bark, 465 tons (now in Boston), hence to Marseilles, cargo of tobacco, &c., lump sum; two ships, one to Callao, the other to Antwerp, with general cargo, on private terms; a bark (to arrive), chartered for grain to Cork for orders at 8s. 3d., has since arrived, and been rechartered to-day at 9s.; a British bark from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, 2,000 bbls. refined petroleum 6s. 3d.

GUNNIES.—There has been no material change in prices since our last, and the market has remained very quiet. We quote:—Bags, 14c. a 14½c., and cloth, 16c. a 16½c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—There has been considerable movement in Manila hemp for the past few days, and sales were reported of 1,500 bales to arrive per Temperley, 750 per Imperatrance and 1,200 bales per Carnovan Castle, all at 13½c., gold. There has also been a fair call for jute butts, with sales of 1,000 bales per Mergapore and 800 bales per Calcutta, both sales at 3 13-16c., currency. Jute and other descriptions of hemp remain quiet and unchanged.

HOPS.—The excitement has abated but very little, and the reports coming in show a very poor crop. It is estimated that the supply will fall short about 40,000 bales from the annual consumption of last year. Prices show no material change, but the market is very strong and tending upward. We quote:—State, 1871, 40c. a 60c.; Eastern, 1871, 40c. a 55c.; Western, 1871, 40c. a 55c.; yearlings, 1870, 17c. a 27c.; California, 1870, 18c. a 28c.; California, 1869, 15c. a 25c.

HAY AND STRAW continue in good request at about former prices. There is a large stock of hay at present on hand, but with a fair demand prices rule firm, quoted at $1 10 for shipping, $1 25 a $1 60 for retail qualities. Straw—$1 05 a $1 10 for long rye, 80c. for short do. and 75c. a 80c. for oat.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, without change in prices. No considerable sales were effected.

IRON.—The market for both Scotch and American pig, though quiet, was very firm. The sales were 1,000 tons No. 1 Crane at $37 (the Crane Company have but one furnace out of blast); a resale of 300 tons Allentown at $36 75; 50 tons No. 2 American at $35; 75 tons Coltness at $38; 100 tons Glengarnock, exship, at $34; 50 tons Glengarnock, exship, at $35, closing at this price; sundry small lots Eglinton at $33 50 a $34; also 300 tons old Trails at $39, gold; 1,100 tons old double head rails on private terms, 250 tons wrought scrap on private terms and 200 tons do. from yard at $42 net cash. We quote:—Gartsherrie, $36; American rails, $70 at the works, and English rails, $57 a $58, gold. Refined bars were in moderate request at $90 a $100 per ton for assorted Swedes and $76 for American and English. 150 packs Russia sheet realized 13½c., gold, per lb., closing with no sellers under 14c., gold, per lb.

LEATHER was in good demand, prime hemlock sole selling quite freely. Low grades of any description were dull of sale. Heavy stock was scarce and wanted at full prices. We quote:—

	B. A. and Rio Grande.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
Light	26c. a 27c.	25c. a 26c.	24c. a 25c.
Middle	27c. a 29c.	27½c. a 28c.	26c. a 27½c.
Heavy	28c. a 29c.	27½c. a 28c.	26c. a 27c.
Good damaged	24c. a 25c.	23c. a 23½c.	22c. a 23c.
Poor do., all kinds, 17c. a 19c.			
Union Crop:—		City Slaughter.	Foreign Hides.
Light		34c. a 37c.	33c. a 35c.
Middle		35c. a 38c.	34c. a 36c.
Heavy		35c. a 37c.	33c. a 35c.

Oak rough—Light, 32c. a 35c.; middle and heavy, 32c. a 37c.

LEAD.—Both pig and refined were dull of sale at $6 a $6 05, gold, per 100 lbs., for Spanish; $6 05 a $6 10 for German, $6 15 a $6 50 for English, 9½c. per lb. for bar and 10½c. for sheet and pipe.

MOLASSES was quiet, without change in price, and no noteworthy sales. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 23c. a 30c.; clayed, 32c. a 35c.; muscovado, refining, 33c. a 37c.; muscovado, grocery, 35c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 55c.; English Islands, 35c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 35c. a 60c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine opened firm but closed weak at about 60c. on the spot and 59c. to arrive. The sales were 150 bbls. from wharf at 60c. and 50 bbls. to arrive at 59c. Rosin was quiet but firm, closing at $3 a $3 10 for strained, with sales of 200 bbls. at the latter figure. Tar was dull but unchanged. Wilmington, $3, and Washington, $3 a $3 12½.

OILS.—Linseed was in moderate request at 83c. a 84c. in casks and bbls. There was no movement in fish oils worthy of mention.

PETROLEUM.—The market to-day shows no change, remaining quiet but firm. There is very little inquiry from exporters owing to the scarcity of vessels, and not much disposition to force the market by receivers. Crude oil is scarce, and very little, if any, offering for spot, quoted nominally at 14c. in bulk. Case oil shows no change, and was neglected and nominal at 28½c. a 28¾c. Naphtha continued dull and quoted nominally at 9½c. a 10c. Sales of refined have been reported of 1,000 bbls. standard white, for last half of month, at 24½c. Future was entirely neglected. At the creek the market was quiet and quotations unchanged. The Philadelphia market was a shade firmer, but very quiet. Sales were reported of 1,000 bbls. refined standard white, for last half of month, at 24c. Shipping crude firmer; quoted at 17½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 60 packages; lard, 353 do.; cut meats, 385 do. The market for mess pork was quiet at yesterday's prices. Sales, 700 bbls., in lots, at $13 50, cash; also 1,750 bbls., for September, at $13 37½ a $13 50. Bacon continued quiet and unchanged. The sales were 150 boxes of long clear at 8c. We quote:—Short clear, 8½c.; long do., 8c.; short rib, 7½c. a 8c.; Cumberland cut, 8c.; Stratford, South Stafford and Birmingham, 8c. a 8½c. Lard was quiet, but steady. There was no important transactions reported; quoted at 9½c. for spot, month and for October. City lard was dull and lower; held at 9½c. for kettle and 9c. for steam. Beef was without change in prices and very quiet; quoted nominally at $9 a $10 for mess, $11 a $13 for extra mess, $12 a $18 for prime mess, tierces, and $18 a $22 for India mess, tierces. Beef hams—There was some inquiry for Western, but buyers were unwilling to pay asking prices, and nothing of importance transpired. The nominal prices were:—$18 a $20 for Texas and $25 a $27 for new Western. Cutmeats—There was a fair jobbing trade in pickled ham, and dry salted shoulders, but otherwise the market remained quiet. We quote:—Dry salted shoulders, 6½c.; clear bellies, 8½c.; bellies, 8c.; backs, 7½c. a 8c.; pickled ham, 10c. a 13c.; sugar cured, and smoked do., 12c. a 15c. Butter and cheese meet with the usual demand, and prices show no change. Dressed hogs were unchanged in prices and quiet, quoted at 6c. a 7c. for the range.

RICE was in light request for jobbing purposes only, and sales were confined to 150 bags Rangoon and Patna at 6⅞c. a 7c., and 30 casks Carolina at 8½c. a 10c. per lb., according to quality.

STEARINE.—There has been very little call to-day, the market presenting an unusually quiet appearance. We quote:—Nominally, 9½c. a 10c.

SEEDS.—The market shows very little animation, but prices keep firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bags Calcutta linseed for prompt delivery at $2 20, gold; also 15,000 lbs. of rough flax seed at $2 02½ a $2 05. Clover was quoted at 10½c. a 11c., and timothy $3 a $3 50.

SUGAR.—For low refining grades the market was dull and depressed. Good refining and the better grades for grocery purposes were firmly held. The demand was generally small and sales were 1,820 hhds. (partly last evening), including 800 hhds. strictly good fair refining at 9.44c.; 350 hhds. prime refining Porto Rico at 9⅝c., and 140 hhds. fair refining at 9⅜c.; 500 boxes were sold on private terms. Refined sugar was in fair demand but at easier prices, the sales being chiefly at 12c. for extra C; 12½c. a 13½c. for A and 13c. for crushed, powdered and granulated. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8½c. a 9c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅝c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10½c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅝c. a 11⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9½c.; melado, 4½c. a 7¼c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9½c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10½c. a 11⅛c.; do. 16 to 18, 11⅝c. a 12¼c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅝c. a 13c.; do., white, 12c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; do., grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8c. a 9½c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 7⅞c. a 9c.

TOBACCO.—Kentucky was in fair demand at former prices. The sales were 500 hhds. at 7½c. a 12c. per lb. Seedleaf was in good demand at full prices, with further sales of 1,000 cases State at from 28c. a 32½c. per lb.; 100 cases Pennsylvania on private terms; 200 cases sundries at from 25c. a 55c., and 200 bales Havana at from 95c. a $1 05 per lb.

TIN.—The market for both pig and plates was strong, with a brisk demand. We note sales 1,000 boxes I. C. charcoal, at $8 75 a $9, gold; 1,000 boxes S. T. P tene, at $8 70, gold; 500 boxes ½ cross, 14x20, at $11 37½, gold; 3,000 slabs Straits pig (partly to arrive), at 36c. a 36½c., gold, per lb.; 550 slabs do., at 36½c., and five tons English, at 34½c., gold, per lb.

TALLOW was in fair demand and a trifle higher. The sales were about 250,000 lbs. at 9¼c. a 9⅜c.

WOOL.—There has been no noticable change in prices since our last, but more inquiry. A number of speculators are in the market and would invest largely if sellers would make concessions, but with the small stock on hand at present, especially of the finer grades, which meets with ready sales, holders are unwilling to shade prices, and in consequence business has been restricted. The sales since last report have been:—20,000 lbs. XX Ohio fleece, 62c.; 12,000 lbs. Western do., 57c.; 6,000 lbs. medium do., 64c.; 4,000 lbs. unwashed, 42c.; 10,000 lbs. Kentucky combings, 55c.; 25,000 lbs. delaine, 65c. a 67½c.; 30,000 lbs. lambs pulled, 61c. a 65c.; 20,000 lbs. extra do., 61c. a 62c.; 12,000 lbs. super, 61c. a 65c.; 15,000 lbs. tubbed, 72c. a 75½c.; 2,000 lbs. spring clip California, 42c.; 25,000 lbs. Mestiza, 32½c. a 33c.; 1,000 lbs. noils, 85c.; 23 bales Cape, 40. a 41c.; 90,000 lbs. medium fleece, 13,000 lbs. unwashed do., 10,000 lbs. delaine, 3,000 lbs. extra pulled, 4,000 lbs. short do., 10,000 lbs. Montevideo, 2,000 lbs. Australian, 5 bales Cape. All on private terms.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 592 bbls. The market was steady, with sales of 250 bbls., at 92½c. a 92⅝c.

ZINC was in demand at full prices, with sales of 25 casks Silesian sheet at 7⅝c. a 7⅞c. gold per lb., and 90 casks Mosselman at 7⅝c. a 7⅞c. gold per lb., closing at 8c. gold per lb.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15, 1871.

Cotton firm; middlings, 19⅞c. a 19⅞c. Net receipts, 528 bales; gross, 656. Exports to Great Britain, 3,839. Sales, 550. Stock, 18,821. Net receipts of the week, 2,395; gross, 2,650. Exports to Great Britain, 8,478. Coastwise, 1,019. Sales of the week, 5,000.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15, 1871.

Cotton—no demand, buyers and sellers apart; middlings, 18⅝c. a 18¾c. Net receipts, 413 bales. Exports coastwise, 166. Stock, 3,716. Net receipts of the week, 1,406. Exports coastwise, 780.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 15, 1871.

Tobacco very firm and strong. Sales 150 hhds.; lugs, $7 a $8; low to medium leaf, $8 25 a $13 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 15, 1871.

Spirits turpentine strong at 54c. Rosin firm at $6 50 for pale. Crude turpentine firm at $3 75 for yellow dip, $4 50 for virgin. Tar strong at $2 15.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1871.

Flour steady, with a good demand; sales 2,300 bbls., at $7 for No. 1 spring, $7 50 for amber winter, $8 for white winter and $8 50 for double extra. Wheat scarce; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 45. Corn firm; sales 4 cars at 65c. a 66. Barley quiet. Corn meal—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed steady; shorts, $19 a $20; shipstuffs, $20 a $25; middlings, $27 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 90c. a 90½c. Canal freights—Wheat, 9½c.; corn and rye, 9c.; barley, 7½c. to New York; lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson; $5 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour—To Boston, 53c.; to New York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by lake—37,600 bushels wheat, 7,390 bushels barley, 10,300 bushels rye, 540,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—14,600 bushels wheat and 1,498,000 feet lumber.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1871.

Flour quiet. Wheat opened strong; closed at an advance of ⅜c.; No. 2 spring, $1 15 a $1 15¼, cash, or seller September; $1 15⅛ a $1 15¾, seller October. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 47½c., cash or seller September; 47½c. a 47⅝c., seller October. Oats declined ⅜c. a ⅝c.; 30⅛c. a 30½c., cash. Rye easier; No. 2, 63c. Barley—No. 2 spring steady, with moderate demand. Highwines stronger, 89c. Provisions easier. Pork, $12 75. Lard, 8⅝c. Dry salted meats, 5½c. for shoulders; short rib middles, 6½c. Hogs steady, with moderate demand—$4 25 a $4 60. Cattle steady, with moderate demand—$5 76 a $5 85. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 9c. a 9½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 131,000 bushels wheat, 160,000 do. corn, 136,000 do. oats, 19,000 do. rye, 42,000 do. barley and 6,000 hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 do. corn, 89,000 do. oats, 35,000 do. barley and 6,000 hogs.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15, 1871.

Receipts—Flour, 750 bbls.; wheat, 74,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 113,000 bushels; corn, 80,000 bushels; oats, 125,000 bushels; barley, 18,000 bushels. Lake shipments—Corn, 34,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels. Freights—Wheat 14c. a 14½c., oats 9c. a 9½c., corn 13c. a 13½c., to New York. Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat nominal and scarce. Corn in moderate demand; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 61c. a 61½c.; 30,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 61c. Oats, rye and barley—Nothing doing. Pork and lard flat and quiet. Highwines—Sales 50 bbls. at 91c. Seeds in fair demand; sales 300 bags of timothy at $3.

FLEETWOOD PARK.

First Day of the September Trotting Meeting—The Contests and the Speculation Thereon.

To-day is set down for the inauguration of the September trotting meeting at Fleetwood Park, and should the weather be pleasant thousands will gather at this delightful retreat to witness contests which promise to be of the grandest character. The character of the horses entered, their evenness and condition seem to certainly insure this. First on the programme is the purse of $1,000 for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $600 to the first, $250 to the second and $150 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Entered for this are H. J. Doremus' sorrel gelding Joe, G. N. Ferguson's bay mare Bright Eyes, Alex. Snyder's bay gelding Westchester, Mike Roden's bay gelding Castle Boy, B. F. Cowan's gray gelding Ed Eaton, S. J. Whitney's black gelding Camors and S. T. Bane's sorrel mare Ida May. The second event is for horses that never beat 2:25; $1,500 to the first, $600 to the second, and $400 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; and in this will be engaged Dan Mace's chestnut gelding Judge Fullerton, John Murphy's bay gelding J. J. Bradley, and Thomas S. Carpenter's black stallion Thomas Jefferson. These are all clippers, and the greatest interest is centring in the race, as it bids fair to be closely contested throughout.

The sporting world mustered quite strong last night, considering the unpleasant weather, at the pool rooms of Messrs. Marshall Johnson, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, to speculate upon these events. The betting was very light, however, the pools being few in number and of comparatively small amounts. The following will give an idea of the business done:—

THREE-MINUTE PURSE.				
Ed Eaton	$20	20	20	20
Castle Boy	10	8	6	7
Joe	8	10	9	8
The field	12	10	11	12
2:25 PURSE.				
Judge Fullerton	$43	41	60	50
Thomas Jefferson	15	15	20	20
J. J. Bradley	5	5	10	5

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

A Sugar Thief Held for a Hearing.

Patrick Graham was yesterday placed under bonds to the amount of $3,000, by Justice Delmar, to insure his appearance on the 18th instant to answer a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen, as alleged, 1,000 pounds of sugar, in charge of the Atlantic Dock Company, on the night of the 12th inst.

Admissions to the Bar.

The Board of Examiners appointed at the General Term of the Supreme Court to examine candidates for admission to the bar reported yesterday in favor of the following named gentlemen:—Samuel Walker, John D. Comstock, A. C. Hockemeyer, E. M. Shepard, F. T. Glover, Lorenzo Lovejoy, Wm. M. Benedict, A. M. Cunningham, John Gibney, M. W. Weld, D. T. Lynch, A. E. Masters, E. Openshan,

The Brooklyn Ferry Encroachment.

The Brooklyn ferry encroachment, which was to have been investigated yesterday by the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights of the Common Council, was adjourned until next Tuesday forenoon, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mayor Kalbfleisch and the failure of Superintendent Cyrus P. Smith to appear. Mr. Smith saw the committee after the adjournment and apologized for his absence, a summons from the Supreme Court, he said, causing his failure to reach the committee at the proper time. President Morse, of the Union Ferry Company, met the committee and brought with him Counsellor Silliman.

Burglaries in Brooklyn.

At two o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by burglars to enter the residence of Mrs. Diehn, in Herkimer street, near Sackman. The cries of Mrs. Diehn from an upper window caused the rascals to abandon their object and to flee from the neighborhood a few minutes before the arrival of officers, who came to the aid of Mrs. Diehn.

Burglars yesterday morning gained an entrance to the liquor store of Henry Osborne, corner of Plymouth street and Hudson avenue, and stole two baskets of wine. The wine was subsequently found in the cellar of a tenement house in the neighborhood of the robbery by officers in search of it and the thieves. The latter have not yet been secured.

A FIENDISH ACT.

A Wholesale Murder Frustrated—No Clue as to the Perpetrators of This Devilish Act.

Mr. John Rathborn, of Merrick, and another gentleman of that town, while on their way home from Bellmore last Sunday night, found, passing along the railroad track, about midway between the above named places, two heavy ties placed across the rails. With malice true to the instincts of the perpetrators of this fiendish crime, the ties were placed near a bridge, so that, whenever the engine of the approaching train should strike it, the whole train would likely have been thrown into the creek below. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Rathborn and his friend immediately removed the obstruction, and just in time, as the last train was in sight, so saving the lives of the hundreds on board as well as a great disaster to the railroad company.

On the 12th of July last Antoine Fergerer, a young mechanic at College Point, L. I., was arrested, on complaint of Helena Scheech of that place, on a charge of attempting a rape on her person. On having been indicted by the Grand Jury of Queens county, he was on Tuesday convicted at the County Court session and sentenced to two years' State Prison.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

LORD—VRELAND.—On Wednesday, September 13, at the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., by Rev. Theo. B. Romeyn, RUSSELL B. LORD to Miss NETTIE VRELAND, daughter of the late Stephen Vreland, Esq., of Edgewater, New Jersey.

PUTNAM—GRAVES.—At Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, September 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Eaustace, EDWIN T. PUTNAM to MARIA C., daughter of the late Levi Graves.

SEEDORFF—WILSHUSEN.—On Thursday, September 14, by the Rev. Dr. Krotel, at the bride's residence, HENRY SEEDORFF to Miss ADALENA M. WILSHUSEN, all of this city. No cards.

SCHLESINGER—POURTALES.—On Thursday, September 14, at St. John's chapel, Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Philips Brooks, Mr. SEBASTIAN B. SCHLESINGER to BERTHA, daughter of Count de Pourtalès.

VANDERPOEL—NORTH.—On Thursday, September 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., AUGUSTUS G. VANDERPOEL to ALICE A. NORTH, eldest daughter of Edward North, all of this city.

VANDEWATER—BILL.—On Thursday evening, September 14, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. H. De Luynes, S. J., VALENTINE VANDEWATER to ANNA MARIA BILL, daughter of the late Captain David Bill.

California, New Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Died.

BALL.—On Wednesday, September 13, of consumption, GEORGE F. BALL, aged 20 years and 8 months. His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, 66 Macdougal street, on Saturday, 16th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Thursday, September 14, HENRY, beloved son of Henry and Margaret Brown, aged 13 years and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1 Hamilton street, on Saturday, September 16, at one o'clock P. M.

BOWERS.—On Thursday, September 14, 1871, JOHNNY BOWERS, aged 13 years, 1 month and 3 days.

May all who knew him exemplify his tender heart and forgiving disposition.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 306 West Thirty-sixth street, on Sunday, 17th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BURKE.—At the residence of his parents, Astoria, L. I., on Friday, 15th inst., WILLIE, youngest child of Dominic and Charlotte Burke, aged 21 months.

CAUFIELD.—On Friday morning, September 15, 1871, after a short illness, JOHN CAUFIELD, a native of the town of Galway, Ireland, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 17th inst., from his late residence, 415 West Thirty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Galway papers please copy.

CORRIGAN.—On Thursday, September 14, the beloved wife of Eugene Corrigan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 340 West Thirty-sixth street, on Sunday, the 17th inst.

CLIFFORD.—On Friday, September 15, MAURICE, only son of Charles and Catherine Clifford, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral, at two o'clock on Sunday, September 17, at No. 1,055 Third avenue.

DURBROW.—At New Hampton, Orange county, N. Y., on Friday, September 15, JOSEPH DURBROW, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Stephen A. Durbrow, No. 128 East Thirtieth street, on Monday, September 18, at eleven o'clock.

FERRIN.—On Friday, September 15, Mrs. LUCINDY JANE FERRIN, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 17th inst., at one o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. D. G. Taylor, 329 West Forty-third street.

GLEASON.—On Friday, September 15, 1871, ANNA GLEASON, wife of James Gleason, and daughter of the late Edward and Anna Gilsenan, of the parish Multifarnham, county Westmeath, Ireland, in her 61st year, after a long and severe illness.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, September 17, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 388 Front street.

County Westmeath papers please copy.

GEE.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., at New Canaan, Conn., RALPH WILLIAM, only son of William and Eliza Gee, aged 1 year.

Birmingham (England) papers please copy.

GIBNEY.—On Friday, September 15, BRIDGET, the beloved wife of James Gibney, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her father, John Salmon, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, September 17, from her late residence, 441 East Twelfth street, at half-past one P. M.

GREIG.—At Pelham, on Thursday, September 14, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. C. Greig and daughter of the late Anthony J. Allaire.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Episcopal church, New Rochelle, on Monday, the 18th inst., at one o'clock P. M. Cars leave Twenty-seventh street at half-past eleven A. M.

HASSON.—On Thursday evening, September 14, JOHN A., the beloved son of Henry and Ann Hasson, aged 24 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 614 Eleventh avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

HANFORD.—In this city, on Friday, September 15, ELIZABETH HILL, wife of Edward H. Hanford and daughter of Rev. W. H. Dikeman, aged 41 years.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

JORDAN.—On Wednesday, September 13, RUSSELL MEEM JORDAN, son of General Thomas Jordan.

Funeral will take place from 31 West Thirty-second street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KIMBARK.—On Thursday, September 14, after a long and trying illness, PHŒBE WARRELL TRAVIS, wife of E. H. Kimbark, M. D.

Funeral from her late residence, 315 East Nineteenth street, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at half-past twelve P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

MEEKER.—In Jersey City, on Friday, September 15, POLLY, wife of the late Hiram L. Meeker, aged 72 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, 249 South Fifth street, Jersey City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

MURPHY.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, September 14, HUGH MURPHY, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the keepers and guards at Sing Sing Prison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Felix Murphy, No. 49 Madison street, on Saturday, September 16, at two o'clock.

MCGINNESS.—REBECCA MCGINNESS, on Friday morning, September 15, aged 39 years and 11 days.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, September 17, from her late residence, 276 North Second street, Williamsburg, E. D.

Londonderry (Ireland) papers will please copy.

NAUGHTON.—On Friday, September 15, MARY SCWENTON, wife of William Naughton, in her 50th year.

The friends of the family and her cousins are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, September 17, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 146 Horatio street.

POMEROY.—PURITAN LODGE, NO. 339, F. AND A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the lodge, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at their rooms, No. 8 Union square, at half-past nine o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Jesse H. Pomeroy. The funeral will take place from the Baptist church, in Stanton, near Forsyth street, at half-past ten o'clock P. M. By order, ISAAC H. BROWN, Master.

OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

REMINGTON.—On Friday, September 15, JULIA, wife of Clement Remington, and daughter of the late Henry H. Schieffelin.

Funeral from 13 East Twenty-sixth street, Madison square, on Monday next, at ten o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

REILLY.—After a protracted illness, MARY REILLY, a native of Whitewood, parish of Nober, county Meath, Ireland, at the advanced age of 76 years.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Philip Reilly, 566 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, September 16, at two o'clock P. M.; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

ROBINS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, September 14, MARIA ROBINS, daughter of the late Nathan Robins, Esq., of this city.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 350 West Thirty-third street, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, September 18.

SNOWDEN.—On Thursday, September 14, ROBERT SNOWDEN, aged 49.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 438 East Fourteenth street, on Sunday, September 17, at two o'clock P. M.

Nashville papers please copy.

TABER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 14, MARY FISHER, daughter of Amelia A. and Henry H. Taber, aged 4 months and 8 days.

Providence (R. I.) and New Orleans papers please copy.

THIEL.—On Thursday, September 14, JURGAN H. THIEL, aged 32 years, 6 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends, Casper Club Schiller Verin No. 1, also the Lamsteditter Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 207 avenue A, on Sunday afternoon, September 17, at one o'clock P. M.

TURNQUIST.—On Thursday, September 14, MARY E. L., daughter of John and Louisa Turnquist, aged 16 years and 22 days.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

VAN ALST.—At Harlem, on Thursday, September 14, WILLIAM H. VAN ALST.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 7 124th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Saturday) afternoon, September 16, at three o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WALLACE.—On Wednesday, September 13, ELIZA H. WALLACE, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Villa place and College avenue, Mott Haven, on Saturday, September 16, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

WILKINSON.—FRANCES E., beloved wife of Robert A. Wilkinson, aged 24 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral in Sunday's papers.

THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

in the public prints. He had been in the city all along and was in the Court House during the greater portion of Tuesday last. He had no intention whatever of running away, &c. What was said about him in the majority of the morning papers was a matter of almost total indifference, but when the HERALD deigned to notice such idle reports it grieved and at the same time surprised him.

As this was about all that

THE INDIGNANT INGERSOLL

was willing to say, and as he preferred to permit the criminating reports in respect to the "Company" of his firm to spread abroad uncontradicted, the only thing left for our reporter to do was to depart, and this was accordingly done, leaving the James H. Ingersoll to the solace of a HERALD, which he happened to have convenient, and to the sympathy of a pair of gentlemen who shared with him the interior of the office, situated at the rear of the store.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The Sensation on "the Court House Carpets" Yesterday.

The Committee at the Comptroller's Accounts—A Field Day in the Comptroller's Office—Where's That Safe Depository?

The Citizens' Committee to participate with certain Aldermen in the examination of the Comptroller's accounts were aroused to activity by the report of their operations, their pleasures and tribulations that appeared in yesterday's HERALD. Several were annoyed that their movements were so carefully watched, and others, who had not had time to read the HERALD, had heard that their perambulations about headquarters had been carefully watched, but they "hoped that the HERALD, in the future, would refrain from

CAUSING UNDUE EXCITEMENT

in detailing their work." Not one of them, it is worthy of remark, attempted to deny the correctness of any part of the report. They felt aggrieved, however—at least some did—that the citizens who were at work and the citizens who were not at work were named. This is a proper subject for newspaper record. Mr. Booth and his associates—to whose action not only a million residents of this city, but

THE GREAT WORLD LOOKS—

having accepted the delicate responsibility to which they have been called by *vox populi*, will be closely watched. Certainly they were watched yesterday, if the presence of many reporters and hundreds of diamond-bedecked politicians, who lounged in Ingersoll's chairs and spat contemptuously upon

CARPETS COSTING SEVEN DOLLARS

per yard, can be taken as an evidence of the fact.

At nine o'clock A. M., when the HERALD reporter appeared at the Court House, it was in the custody of a few janitors, early clerks, who had the previous night retired at seasonable hours, and a few poor, unfortunate workmen, who were still searching for stamps, six weeks due, for small pipe work laid under the auspices of the Department of Public Works. At that hour Comptroller Connolly may have been looking for those vouchers, Tweed preparing additional affidavits, and Booth and his associates on the joint high committee

BASKING IN BLANKETS,

oblivious to early animation; elsewhere apparent. This, however, is mere supposition, and is not vouched for at this writing, as it is with the "active" work of the committee alone the press can deal. Dull and dreary as was the appearance of the deserted halls at that time, before noon, notwithstanding the pouring rain, that few veteran and wealthy citizens would dare to penetrate, nearly all the members of the Citizen Committee were in the building, where they found the energetic Aldermen Jerome, Dimond, Woltman, Coman and several others waiting to give them a generous greeting and ready assistance.

No longer was there visible on the part of the citizens any apathy. All were anxious for work, especially as the fiat had gone forth that at eleven o'clock the Comptroller would place at the disposal of the committee all the documents that the limited time given him and his clerks would permit.

About meridian a representative of the Financial Department of the city government gave certain sub-committees what they had called for, and apologized for their delinquencies on the ground that Mr. Connolly and his Deputy, Mr. Storrs, were compelled to

RESPOND TO THE ORDERS OF THE COURTS.

The reporter is authorized to state that there are no "cross purposes" between the Aldermanic members of the committee and the citizens, and that the machinery of the "high joint" is running pleasantly, without the aid of newspaper lubricatory agencies. But to return to the citizens. At various times yesterday "they were thar." Among them were

TWO FATHERS IN GOTHAM,

Messrs. Jeremiah and Willetts, both of whom have celebrated their seventy-sixth birthday. With them in pleasant converse in rear of King and Young, the bright lights of the Supervisors' room, were citizens Pearsall, Spofford, Phelps, Osborn, Booth and others, who are not personally known to the reporter. About two o'clock Mr. Salomon, a little, lively old gentleman, one of the committee, entered and was graciously escorted to the room by King, who acts for Young. These are all the citizens who were yesterday

"BUSY BEES" AT THE COURT HOUSE;

but it is proper to say in this connection that while a number of the citizens' committee do not put in an appearance in daylight when their business calls them elsewhere, they meet the great organizer of their force at private houses and there compare notes. So was it very late Thursday evening when Mr. Cutting went to work indefatigably. But, stopping for a moment to reproduce the sub-Committees:—

City and County Debts, Funded and Unfunded, Sinking Funds and Accounts—Messrs. Phelps (Chairman), Osborn, Kennedy and Jerome.

Armories and Drill Rooms—Messrs. Salomon (Chairman), Pearsall and Woltman.

Court House—Messrs. Donaldson (Chairman), Claflin and Plunkitt.

Printing, Advertising, Stationery and Blank Books—Messrs. Cutting (Chairman), Jeremiah, Pearsall and Schuchting.

Pay Rolls—Messrs. Spofford (Chairman), Roosevelt and Dimond.

Law and Corporation Ordinances—Messrs. Porter (Chairman), Parsons and Welsh.

THE WORK OF YESTERDAY

may be summed up in a few brief sentences.

After nearly every sub-committee had met and failed, in some instances, to secure data, they adjourned to hold secret sessions at later hours. Mr. Booth and his chief committee are patiently waiting for the committee on city and county debts to report. One of the Aldermen, early in the morning, expressed the belief that a majority of the committee would be prepared to report to the "high joint" late last evening. The Chairman of the high joint left last evening for Connecticut with the intention of being

ON THE COURT HOUSE CARPETS

at ten A. M. Monday to call his committee together and allow citizen Phelps, of that committee, to rise and explain what his committee and Warren, the expert, have discovered.

WARREN AND THE WISEACRES

of all the committees are still in session, and "we shall see what we shall see."

THE UBIQUITOUS SAFE.

The location of the safe in which it is contemplated to deposit the documents secured from the Comptroller's office is causing a spirited excitement among the outsiders who are not in the confidence of the citizens' committee, who, it is safe to say, intend that no one, not even the reporters, shall know

WHERE THEY DEPOSIT THEIR TREASURES.

William A. Booth is an old banker, and a shrewd business man, and, as far as he has shown his hand, he carefully guards the safe secret. Several stories have been told regarding this safe, one locating it in the Comptroller's office; another in the rooms of the Supervisors, and a third in an out-wing of a certain building in City Hall Park. The HERALD reporter may say that the safe is safe from profane touch. A gentleman deeply interested in the safety of its contents remarked yesterday:—

"The devil of it is, we can't find a safe with a combination that everybody don't know. All the safes about the hall are J. McBride Davidson's, and not one of them is secure. Young, the Clerk of the Supervisors, has one of Davidson's partially filled, and the committee would like to secure it, but it is Davidson's, and

THAT IS ENOUGH TO DAMN IT

as a place for the safe custody of Dick's documents while in the custody of the committee. You can bet your old boots that Booth won't put the documents placed in the custody of his committee in dangerous proximity to peculators who, in a moment, can open a combination lock, and—quit with the contents."

This tells the whole story. Booth, in expectation some centuries hence of getting valuable documents from the Comptroller, is searching for a depository, but, without being able to speak by the card, it is certain if he lives to become their custodian, the documents will not rest in a public ground—*i. e.*, they will not sleep in any safe about the city buildings. The safe, like John Brown's body, still goes marching on; but, if the oracle fails not, it will be more difficult to find that safe than the ashes of the white-headed hero of Harper's Ferry.

It is said that the Comptroller's statement will be ready for the Committee next week, when a public session will be held.

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

Hudson County Convention at Jersey City.

Nomination of Candidates for Senator, Sheriff and Coroners—Bismarck Kohler's Warning—The Rowdy Element Let Loose.

Now that the democracy of New Jersey have elected a standard bearer—Joel Parker—who will certainly lead them to victory, the party has set to work energetically to complete the tickets in the several counties. The Hudson County Convention assembled yesterday at St. John's Hall, Jersey City, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Senator, Sheriff and three Coroners. The Senator's term is three years; that of the others one year.

At two o'clock the Convention, comprising 116 delegates, was called to order by Samuel C. Besson, and William C. Traphagen was elected Chairman. The Vice Presidents were Otto Kohler and Daniel Van Riper, and the Secretaries Charles J. Roe and F. P. Budden. A ballot was taken for Senator, and when the number reached fifty for John R. McPherson, thirty-two for Leon Abbett and two for Charles H. O'Neill the balloting was suspended and the nomination of

JOHN R. M'PHERSON

was made unanimous. The nominations for Sheriff were then taken up. The candidates presented were John Reinhardt, John Allen, William Guttinger, John Dwyer, Thomas Gaffney, Henry Lembeck, F. B. Bohnstedt, John Midmer, B. N. Crane, Henry Patberg and William C. Hamilton. A resolution was offered by a delegate that the German element in the Convention be allowed to select a candidate among themselves, and that such candidate should receive the unanimous support of the Convention.

BISMARCK KOHLER'S WARNING.

This feeble attempt to place a high and important office at the feet of any section of the community was met promptly by Otto Bismarck Kohler, who spurned with indignation the proposition to sectionalize a party which could only be successful by concord and harmony among all its members. Kohler is a large, powerful man, intellectually as well as physically, of a commanding presence, and whenever he speaks in public he utters some very wholesome truths. It is not simply the weight of his remarks, but the emphatic tone in which they are delivered and the lofty bearing of the man which carry conviction to his hearers. "Mr. President," said he, "before that resolution is put I have a word or two to say. I hope that everything savoring of sectionality will be excluded from our deliberations. I object most strenuously to any section of the people having the patronage of the public offices. I repudiate that word "German" in the business which called us together to-day. I am proud of my native land, but I am not a German here;

I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,

and as such am the equal of President Grant. (Loud applause.) Whether the candidate be an American, an Irishman or a German, I will heartily support him if he be a true democrat and competent to fill the office. I am not amenable to the laws of this country as a German, but as an American citizen. In order to show my fellow democrats that I look not to nationality in selecting a man to fill a highly responsible office, but to integrity, life-long fidelity to party and the requisite qualifications for office, I nominate

JOHN DWYER,

of the town of Union, for Sheriff of this county."

An erratic individual, named Hoffmeister, here jumped up and was understood by his violent gesticulations to take issue with Kohler, but his remarks were not very intelligible. The first ballot for Sheriff resulted thus (necessary for nomination, 59):—Reinhardt, 47; Crane, 13; Gaffney, 5; Midmer, 3; Dwyer, 11; Guttinger, 7; Bohnstedt, 5; Allen, 21; Hamilton, 6; Patberg, 2; Nathan, 1; Olmstead, 1; total vote cast, 122, being six more than the number of delegates. On the second ballot Reinhardt received 76 votes, and was accordingly declared the nominee of the party for Sheriff.

THE CORONERS

who received the nomination were William Burns, of Jersey City; James Parslow, of Hoboken, and Dr. Viers, of West Hoboken. There were about a dozen candidates for this office, and while the balloting was progressing an

EXHIBITION OF RUFFIANISM

was witnessed, which bodes no good to the party that can tolerate it. A gang of the most dangerous and desperate loafers of the city was collected between the front row of delegates and the platform. This squad had a candidate for Coroner, whose name was pronounced by some Mahon and by others Ma-haan. Each of the gang vied with the others in uttering the name of their candidate in the hollow, guttural tone so familiar to the police who have ever made a raid on a low gambling den or a basement dance-house. When the result of the ballot was announced, and it was made clear that their pet was rejected, they made a rush to the platform,

YELLING LIKE DEMONS,

and shaking their fists at the Secretary, as if they would at any moment pull him off the platform and trample him to death. Most insulting remarks were hurled at the Chairman, who remained calm and inflexible till the storm passed over. It was considered by all the respectable men of the party that the result of the election last fall banished the rabble and purified the democracy; but this display dispelled any such impression. It was only when Mr. McPherson made his appearance to thank the Convention that

THE TUMULT SUBSIDED.

The democracy enter this contest in Hudson county with the strongest ticket perhaps ever presented to the party. McPherson not only possesses great influence in the county, but he is personally very popular, and all the efforts of the strongest republicans in the county to cope with him will prove fruitless. It may be confidently stated in advance that he will be the next Senator. With a well known German for Sheriff, and Joel Parker at the head of the ticket, Hudson county has set out on its return journey to the goal of democracy under the most favorable auspices.

CORONER BURNS

was a prominent candidate for Sheriff, but he gracefully withdrew at the eleventh hour in order that the claims of the German element to the office might not be disputed. Burns always stands at the head of his ticket on election day, and his renewed popularity was proved yesterday when he alone of all the candidates for Coroner was elected on the first ballot. He was the only democrat elected in Jersey City last fall, the Young Democracy having endorsed him. His withdrawal from the field at a time when his prospects were most favorable should not be forgotten in the future.

CORNER-STONE CEREMONIES.

On Friday afternoon, in the midst of the equinoctial rains, the corner-stone of Union Presbyterian church, Newburg, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, religious and Masonic. A large delegation from each of the various Masonic organizations of the city was present, and there was, in spite of the inclement weather, a very numerous attendance of citizens. The Masonic ceremonies were of the imposing character usual on such occasions. They were conducted by Right Worshipful G. Fred. Wiltsie, as Grand Master, presiding over the "Grand Lodge of Ceremony." Officers of the Grand Lodge poured over the stone the corn, wine and oil, symbols of plenty, joy and peace. The box deposited in the stone contained copies of the HERALD and other papers of the 15th, coins, documents relating to the church and Masonic bodies, &c. The ceremonies were concluded by the singing of "Old Hundred," with brass band accompaniment. The church is to cost $60,000. It occupies the site of a church building which was erected in revolutionary times.

A DISHONEST MESSENGER.

On the 6th inst. Daniel Dooley, a messenger in the employ of the North River Bank, was sent to the United States Sub-Treasury Department and obtained $6,000 in gold certificates. At the time Dooley had in his possession $500 in money belonging to the bank. Upon reporting to the latter place he stated while passing through William street, near Pine, he was suddenly attacked from behind by three parties, who took the money from him. Detective Elder, of the Central Office, being made acquainted with the case, yesterday induced Dooley to confess that he had appropriated the money to his own use, and the story of his robbery was a myth. He has promised to restore the money, which he has secreted in some out of the way place down town.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Blackmailing American and Canadian Shipmasters—Inquiry in the Management of the Canal Ordered.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 15, 1871.

In consequence of the great outcry being made by the opposition and by many of the leading government journals of Canada against the management of the Welland Canal the Dominion government has appointed three commissioners to inquire into the condition of the canal management. For years both American and Canadian merchants have petitioned to the Minister of Public Works for redress, claiming that their vessels are frequently detained in the locks from ten to twenty hours longer than they should be because they refused to be blackmailed. The grossest mismanagement is charged against the present Canal Commission. The Commissioners meet at St. Catharines on Monday.

SHIP ON FIRE.

A Scene of Terror in the Lower Bay.

Five Hundred Passengers Within Sight of Land Expecting a Watery Grave—The Steamship Columbia, of the Anchor Line, with a Smouldering Fire in Her Hold.

On the 29th of August the steamship Columbia, of the Anchor line, left Glasgow. She had on board 500 passengers—ninety cabin and 410 in the steerage. The passage was rough and stormy, but nothing untoward happened. On Thursday morning she came within sight of New York harbor, and the cry of "Land, oh!" aroused the

STORM-TOSSED VOYAGERS

from their berths with exultant joy depicted on every countenance. Those who had for nearly two weeks been huddled below in the bunks set apart for the steerage came rushing forth ere day broke upon the waters. The vessel sailed on its way safely and smoothly. For an hour and a half the ship was one scene of hearty thanksgiving. About seven o'clock, as with hungry stomachs and glad hearts all hands were awaiting the call for breakfast, a cry of fire was raised. The scene of joy and pleasantness was changed to one of

TERROR AND DISMAY.

Hither and thither through the ship ran husbands, fathers and brothers calling for their families and gathering their own around them. Mothers who had left their younger children snugly ensconced in their berths rushed frantically below, and, bearing their offspring to the upper deck, stood white with fear along the sides of the vessel, awaiting they knew not what. In the meantime the whole fore part of the vessel was dense with thick black smoke. It surged up through the hold in volumes. Cabins, staterooms, berths—every place where human beings stood or lay—were filled with this mass of suffocating vapor. Some attempted to cry for boats, but the smoke

CHOKED THEIR UTTERANCE.

The women fell on their knees and looked only to Heaven for succor.

During this season of terror and excitement Chief Officer Higgins, having discovered the source and issue of the fire, got the steam and hand pumps to work. He was nobly seconded in his efforts by the whole crew of the vessel. For two hours they

WORKED LIKE TITANS

and poured a deluge of water upon the burning mass. The old Fire Department of New York in its palmiest days never worked harder to conquer the destroying element than did these men of the steamship Columbia on this eventful morning. After prolonged and untiring effort, in which six men fell fainting from the effects of the smoke and exhaustion, the fire was subdued. The smoke still continued to surge up, but the breeze of the ocean cleared it away, and the Columbia was

SAILING GAYLY INTO HARBOR.

The origin of the fire was then looked into. Immediately under the cook's galley were stored bales of jute and burlaps. The jute was pressed against the top of the compartment and directly beneath the range. In the back part of the range the fire was strong and the plate became heated to an intense degree; this intense heat communicated to the woodwork below and thence to the jute, which being so tightly pressed was eminently combustible. There the fire must have

SMOULDERED FOR HOURS

before it was discovered, being an air and water tight compartment, the only aperture a small ventilator, which was closed at the time. Had this fire occurred at night it would certainly have communicated to other parts of the vessel and the ship been in flames ere its officers were aware of the fact. The Columbia arrived at her dock, pier 20 North River, Thursday, about four P. M., all hands thanking Providence to put their foot on *terra firma* once more.

Yesterday afternoon the HERALD reporter visited the vessel and was kindly shown through the damaged portion by chief clerk J. D. Lucas. In the place where the fire occurred the woodwork was burned through three-quarters of an inch, and the wall or cement partition back of it was even then too hot to

PUT THE HAND NEAR IT.

A number of men were at work putting a sheet iron division in place of the woodwork to prevent future accidents of that kind. Why this was not done before it is not said. Captain Small, in an interview with the reporter, distinctly denied any fright on the part of the passengers, but as far as the reporter went he could not find any of them to corroborate his statement.

"About where were you, Captain, when the accident occurred?" said the reporter.

"We were off Fire Island, sir. It was only a trifling affair—a matter of half an hour or so, and it was all over."

"Who discovered the fire first, Captain?"

"Chief officer Higgins."

"Did you order the lifeboats to be got ready?"

"No, sir; there was no necessity. As I said before, it was all over in about half an hour. Anyhow, we were within ten miles of shore and we could have beached her if we liked."

One of the crew, who was talked to, did not seem to have felt quite so sanguine about the fate of the ship. In the course of a conversation as to the origin of the fire, he remarked:—

"It was right back of this blasted range, and I don't think it's sound, anyway. The smoke came up, sir, so thick you could cut it with a knife, and so sudden like that the most of us suffocated before we knew anything about it."

"Was there much alarm on board the vessel?" inquired the reporter.

"Do you mean were the folks frightened? My God, sir, I never saw anything like it. It is well for us and well for the ship we were not out at sea."

Considering the time and space in which the fire occurred the pecuniary amount of damage is small—according to the officers' statements some one thousand dollars in all. The principal destruction was by water; what was damaged by fire was jute, burlaps and soda crackers, in proportion to the bulk the least valuable portion of the cargo that was at all combustible. The Columbia is to sail to-day for Glasgow.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief Justice in Chicago—His Health Fully Restored—Resumption of Official Duties.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1871.

Chief Justice Chase arrived in this city last evening, and is the guest of Judge Dunlevy. He is quite thin, although his eyes is bright, his form erect and he walks with a firm elastic step. The lower part of his face and tongue seemed to be suffering slightly from paralyzation, and he experiences a slight difficulty in his utterances. His disease has made him appear much older than he did two years ago, but his intellect seems as clear as ever. A large number of citizens of both parties paid their respects to the Chief Justice to-day, including General Beauregard, who is now stopping here. All were received cordially and courteously. He leaves for the East to-morrow evening, and expects to be in Washington about the middle of October. He will resume his seat on the bench in the Supreme Court, but intends to make his work light.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15, 1871.

The attendance at the races to-day was very fair. The track was in very bad condition from the heavy rains of yesterday. The first race was for sweepstakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, two mile heats. The following is the summary:—

Ginger	1	1
Express	2	2

Hollywood distanced.

Time, 4:14¼—4:37¾.

The second race was for sweepstakes for two-year-olds, a mile dash. The following is the summary:—

Bombshell	1
Planet	2
Ave Maria	3

Time, 2:21¼.

The following entries have been made for the three mile race to-morrow:—Pilgrim, Longfellow, Beulah, Nellie, Gray and Morgan Scout.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

WORCESTER, Sept. 15, 1871.

The election of delegates from this city to the Republican Convention resulted in the choice of twenty-four delegates who are extremely hostile to Butler, and are in preference divided between Jewell and Washburne. One ward was taken possession of by men who are not republicans, and three Butler delegates were chosen whose election will be contested. The Third ward unanimously elected Mr. Bemis, of the Lunatic Hospital, as an expression of their opinion in regard to Butler's attack on that institution.

NEW MEXICO ELECTION.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15, 1871.

Mr. Gallagher, the democratic candidate for Congress from New Mexico, is probably elected by about five hundred majority over the regular and bolting republican candidates. Returns have been received from but few counties.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

John Logue, a boy, twelve years of age, was arrested in Trenton yesterday for attempting to set fire to St. John's Catholic school room. He was captured by Father Macken, who held him for an hour until aid arrived. No damage was done, and the attempt was one of pure mischief. Father Macken declined to make any charge on account of the boy's parents.

A CHINESE MURDER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—On Sunday evening last a murder was committed in a dark and noisome opium den, situated beneath the Chinese temple of worship, near the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets, which is reached by means of the foulest and most intricate alleys in San Francisco. The only witnesses to the affair were two Chinamen, from which nothing definite could be learned, except that Ah Chew, alias Houtan, was smoking a pipe of opium in the establishment owned by Ah Wah, and persisted in knocking the ashes from his pipe upon a little god or joss. Ah Wah considered this action very irreverent on the part of Ah Chew, who is young and heedless, and who paid no attention to the sage counsel and advice of Ah Wah. Wishing to instill into the young man more religious fervor, he picked up a club and struck him a heavy blow on the head with it. Ah Chew then drew a knife and stabbed Ah Wah about four inches below the left nipple, killing him instantly. Ah Chew made an attempt to escape, but was followed by Officers Stone, Waldron and Manly, who arrested him and brought him to the city prison, where a charge of murder was entered against his name. Yesterday morning he waived an examination in the Police Court, and was held to answer before the Grand Jury. The Coroner took charge of Ah Wah's remains and will hold an inquest.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 5.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises.......	5 41	Moon sets....eve	7 33
Sun sets........	6 08	High water...eve	9 45

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Brussels.	Sept 16...	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	Sept 16...	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Columbia	Sept 16...	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Sept 20...	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Dorian	Sept 20...	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Dublin	Sept 21...	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	Sept 21...	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Oceanic	Sept 23...	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Hermann	Sept 23...	Bremen	68 Broad street.
St. Laurent	Sept 23.	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Sept 23...	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Sept 27...	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Assyria	Sept 27...	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hannover	Sept 28...	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Main	Sept 30...	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Australia	Sept 30...	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Oct 4...	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Oct 7...	Havre	58 Broadway.
Baltic	Oct 7...	Liverpool	19 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Rising Star, Conner, Kingston, Ja, and Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Ship Alpha (Nor), Nielsen, Dunkirk—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Shanghae (NG), Nanschntz, Cork for orders—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Bark Maria Antonio (Sp), Alvarez, Cadiz—Francisco Marquez.
Bark Gazelle (Br), Davison, Hantsport, NS—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Victoria (Br), Trafton, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.
Brig Syv Brodre (Nor), Henniksen, Queenstown for orders—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.
Brig Mary M Francis, Francis, Trieste—Evans, Ball & Co.
Brig Aguendo (Sp), Garcia, Bilboa—Latassa & Co.
Brig R B Gove, Harkness, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Schr Impulse, Curtis, St Kitts and Martinique—Jones & Lough.
Schr W R Beebe, Lozier, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.
Schr A G Ireland, Townsend, Wilmington—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Lookout, Howes, Little Glace Bay—G H Brewer.
Schr C & N Rogers, Cubberly, Washington, DC—Van Brunt & Bro.
Schr Watchful, Gill, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.
Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.
Steamer El Cid, Smith, Norwich.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Anglia (Br), Craig, Glasgow via Moville, Sept 3, with mdse and 581 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds to Cape Race; thence moderate weather. 13th inst, lat 43 47, lon 59 53, passed steamship India, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Sept 12, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 14th, 8 AM, Cape Hatteras WNW 12 miles, passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah; 6 PM, 90 miles north of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Havana.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, Wilmington, NC, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co

Steamship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, NC, 48 hours, with mdse and passenges, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Washington & Co

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, London July 28 and the Isle of Wight Aug 5, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had moderate weather; been 15 days west of the Banks.

Ship Tranquebar, Waterhouse, Newport, 39 days, with iron to order. Came a northern passage, and had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Ship Johann Wilhelm (NG), Lundie, Antwerp, 58 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the middle passage, and had fine weather; been 20 days W of the Banks.

Bark J S Winslow (of Portland), Davis, Middlesboro 41 days, with railway iron, to Miller & Houghton. Came the Northern passage; had strong westerly winds and rough weather to the Banks; Aug 28 and 29, had a heavy gale from SW to NNW, in which shifted the cargo; Aug 20, lat 52 31, lon 30 18, spoke ship Trenton, from Pensacola for Shields, 50 days out; Aug 28, lat 45 47, lon 41 35, bark Polonia, from Cardiff for Boston.

Bark Albacore (Br), Wilson, Point a Pitre, Guad, 17 days, with sugar, to H A Swan & Son—vessel to G A Phillips & Collins. Had heavy weather for the last eight days. Sept 11 lost fore and maintopsails; been 7 days north of Hatteras; Sept 12, lat 37 15, lon 73 05, passed a very large can buoy, painted black, apparently nothing attached to it.

Bark Arthur (of Boston), Lamb, Havana 20 days, with sugar, to master. Had heavy E and NE winds; been 6 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Delaware (Br), ——, Sydney, CB, 15 days, with coal to the Manhattan Gas Co.

Brig Fortuna (NG), Sodermann, Marseilles, 57 days, with mdse, to E Caylus de Ruyter—vessel to order. Came the Middle Passage and had moderate weather.

Brig Julia Kelly (Br), Knight, Fajardo, PR, 13 days, with molasses and 6 passengers, to Miller & Houghton. Had strong easterly winds; being 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Abbie Clifford (of Stockton), Libby, Salt Cay, TI, 17 days, with salt and 5 passengers, to James E Ward & Co. Had strong E and NE gales; shifted cargo.

Brig Chief (Br), Monro, Old Harbor, Ja, 28 days, with logwood, to Henry de Cordova & Co—vessel to master. For the first 24 days made but about 12 miles a day, on account of strong easterly winds; lost maintopgallant yard.

Brig Jesus, Marie y Jose (Span), Lochlonda, Havana, 20 days, in ballast, to Farera & Co.

Brig Lizzie Wyman (of Newcastle, Me), Hopkins, Brunswick, Ga, 11 days, with lumber, to Dodge & Co—vessel to B F Metcalf & Co. Had NE winds up to Hatteras; since moderate weather. Sept 11, lat 35 38, long 73 37, saw a brig steering SE, showing a white flag with letters "H K" in centre; 13th, lat 38 24, long 73 57, spoke schr Gertrude Plummer, from Turks Island for Newport, RI, with a shipwrecked crew on board; supplied them with provisions.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, Boston, 2 days, in ballast to F Talbot & Co.

Schr Gertrude Plummer (of Addison), Plummer, Grand Turk, TI, 17 days, with salt, to master. Is bound to Newport, RI; put in this port short of provisions; had easterly winds up to lat 33 N; since light, variable winds. The Gertrude Plummer has on board two seamen and first mate of ship St Lawrence, and the first mate of brig Edward Everett; both wrecked at Turks Island on August 23.

Schr Brigand (Br), Fovre, Nassau, NP, 17 days, with mahogany, to Montell & Bartow. Sept. 8, 9 and 10 had a heavy easterly gale, in which sprung a leak.

Schr G W Dill, Holden, Tampa Bay, Fla, 8 days, with rice and cotton seed to J A Hathaway.

Schr John Farnum, Berry, Richmond for Providence.
Schr Hattie Low, Sherer, Virginia.
Schr Albert Treat, Sawyer, Baltimore for Bridgeport.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keane, Dix Island for New York, with stone for New York Post Office.
Brig Rachael Coney, Coney, Portland for New York, with headings to order.
Brig Matilda, Dix, Providence for New York.
Brig D Sawyer, Cummings, St John, NB, for New York, with spars to order.
Schr Emma Rich, Providence for New York
Schr Reading RR No 27, Smith, New Haven for Trenton.
Schr Globe, Hutchins, New Haven for New York.
Schr Mary A, Robinson, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Browne & Co.
Schr Madison Holmes, Bayles, Horton's Point for Philadelphia, with gravel to order.
Schr Koret, Dunlaven, St John, NB, for New York, with lath and lumber to Chase & Talbot.
Schr Alexander Milliken, Griffin, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Co.
Schr Emma Phinney, McWilliams, Newburyport for Wilmington, NC.
Schr Henry A Taber, Bowman, New Bedford for New York, with oil to Thos Hunt & Co.
Schr H Metcalf, Rogers, Providence for New York.
Schr Susie Prescott, Morton, Pictou, NS, for New York, with lumber to master.
Schr Mary Brockway, Brockway, Connecticut River for New York, with wood to master.
Schr James Nelson, Green, Taunton for Port Johnson.
Schr Monitor, Chase, Wareham for New York.
Schr N Shaler, Archibald, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Martha, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr S Louise, Brett, Providence for New York.
Schr Gov Coney, Jackson, New Bedford for Port Johnson.
Schr Yosemite, Mott, Roslyn for New York.
Schr M Hale, Hale, Millstone Point for New York.
Schr Elizabeth English, Sipple, Portland for Philadelphia.
Schr Vintage, Browne, Providence for New York
Schr Albert Jameson, Saunders, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia, Pressey & Co.
Schr D C Foster, Foster, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr E G Sawyer, Sawyer, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Eagle, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr S S Smith, Snow, Wareham for New York, with nails to Parker Mills.
Schr Chas Moore, O'Brien, Wareham for New York.
Schr H P Ely, Kelly, Providence for New York.
Schr Kate Grant, Grant, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Angeline Vancleaf, Johnson, Providence for New York.
Schr Hunt, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr J H Marvill, Sullivan, Portland for New York, with stone to order.
Schr Frank Randall, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Providence for New York.
Schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Dauntless, Coombs, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr New Zealand, Roe, Holmes' Hole for New York.
Schr R S Dean, Chase, New Haven for New York.
Schr C W Cummings, Mould, Boston for New York.
Schr C P Willets, Chesebro, Providence for New York.
Schr Ann Eliza, Crowell, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Daniel Crocker, Crocker, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Sea Queen, Browne, Providence for Elizabethport.
Schr Mary E Woodhull, Peterson, Port Jefferson for New York.
Schr Galota, Emett, Providence for New York.
Schr Eliza Anderson, Parks, Portland for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary Augusta, Wells, Middletown for New York.
Schr Julia Ann Wells, Wareham, Woodbridge for New York.
Schr J S Marion, Johnson, Providence for New York.
Schr Minquas, Smith, Providence for New York.
Schr R S Taylor, Eaton, Providence for New York.
Schr Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport for New York.
Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.
Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Schr A E Carll, Tyler, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.
Schr J J Worthington, Terry, Philadelphia for Greenwich.
Schr M Hand, Norton, Philadelphia for Greenport.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Philadelphia for Salem.
Schr J E Pratt, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Edgar Bailey, Smith, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr J H Perry, Perry, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Golden Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr S T Wines, Huls, Philadelphia, for Providence.
Schr L B Ives, Miller, Philadelphia for Sag Harbor.
Schr E M Fox, Case, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.
Schr J B Allen, Case, Philadelphia for Nantucket.
Schr J A Crawford, Young, Philadelphia for Danversport.
Schr A V Bergen, Thompson, Philadelphia for Pawtucket
Schr C C Bearse, Hodgden, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr Hattie Howes, Howes, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Mira A Pratt, Pratt, Port Johnson for Hartford.
Schr E Pharo, Stewart, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Sarah Jane (Br), Ferguson, New York for Halifax.
Schr Fred Warren, Robinson, New York for Newburyport.
Schr Palladium, Ryder, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Mary Matilda, Beebe, New York for Noank.
Schr E R Kirk, Burnett, New York for Boston.
Schr Willard, Anderson, Elizabethport for New London.
Schr Hudson, Chase, Newburg for Fall River.
Schr John Lozier, Hines, New York for Taunton.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Stephen S Lee, Brinkerhof, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Annie Burton, Butler, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr W H Ferris, Gillespie, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr Ida Hudson, Greely, New York for Newburyport.
Schr Nettie Cushing, Pressey, New York for Boston.
Schr Julia Crawford, Young, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr F M Sawyer, Kelly, New York for Boston.
Schr Mary Johnson, Lowray, New York for Providence.
Schr H Blackman, Arnold, Rondout for Nantucket.
Schr C R Cunningham, Cooke, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr Minerva, Draper, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr Daylight, Allen, New York for Portland.
Schr M Hand, Smith, Baltimore for New Haven.
Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.
Steamer Chas Parsons, Nash, New York for Boston.

WHITESTONE, Sept 15—9:30 PM.

The steamer Charles Parsons, of Boston, from New York bound to Boston, put in here this afternoon and anchored on account of the heavy rain storm; will proceed as soon as the weather clears. There are also several coasting vessels anchored off City Island, opposite, and off Flushing Flats, from same cause. The brig J H Gillespie (Br), Gow, New York for St Johns, PR, did not proceed on 14th, as erroneously reported. She is still at anchor off Whitestone.

SAILED.

Steamship Rising Star, Aspinwall.
Wind at sunset SE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The ship Hamilton Fish, Captain Bryant, of the Black Ball line of New York and Liverpool line of sailing packets, which sails to-day with five passengers, 70,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 Yankee clocks and an assorted cargo, arrived at her pier, No 33 North river, on the 31st August. She has been loaded by the veteran William Roberts, of this line, with the best paying freight which has left New York since 1861. On her last voyage she brought out 409 passengers and a cargo of 2,000 tons. The demand for breadstuffs in Europe is very great, and the shipowners are reaping a rich harvest owing to the high rates of freight and the consequent demand for American tonnage. The scarcity of American vessels in the Atlantic trade, in consequence of the dullness prevalent in shipbuilding in this country, opens a remunerative channel to the old sailing packet lines still extant.

Marine Disasters.

U S REVENUE STEAMER NANSEMOND, on the 8th inst, while endeavoring to render assistance to the brig Etta M Tucker, of Portland, in a dangerous position near South Breakers, Doboy Bar, Ga, ran afoul of her jibboom, and carried away the Nansemond's foremast, pilot house, part of paddle box and sustained other damages to the amount of $2,000. She afterwards succeeded in towing the brig to a safe anchorage.

SHIP ST LAWRENCE, Otteson, 45 days from Bremen for New Orleans, arrived at Turks Island 22d ult, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of registry for his vessel, as the time for which a provisional register had been granted was about to expire. During the gale and while the pilot was attempting to get the ship underway from the anchorage the wind suddenly shifted in a heavy squall to WNW, her chain parted, and before sufficient sail could be made or the ship brought up with the second anchor which was let go, she tailed in and struck the reef. Immediately after taking the bottom she showed evident signs of being bilged, and to prevent her from going to pieces the main and mizzen masts were cut away, which also carried the foretopmast. At daylight the ship was found to be full of water. As soon as a boat from the shore could board her the crew were landed and a survey held, which recommended that the vessel be discharged as soon as possible, she having proved a total wreck. The cargo, consisting principally of empty demijohns and bottles, paving stones, a few cases of toys, barrels of bottled lager beer, cases of liquor, &c., was landed in a damaged condition, and will be sold on Monday next (Aug 28) for the benefit of all concerned. (The St Lawrence was 1,053 tons register, and hailed from New Orleans.)

SHIP BRITISH ADMIRAL (Br), at San Francisco 7th inst, from Liverpool, reports gales from 7th to 10th and 19th to 20th June; blew with terrific fury, combined with a tremendous sea; lost lower topsails, staysails and topgallant bulwarks. July 9, the weather moderated, with favorable winds. June 23, lat 55 51 S, lon 75 W, sighted a large vessel steering to the eastward, with loss of main and mizzen masts by the board. She was painted black, green inside, short, full poop, elliptic stern, bust figure head. The weather would not permit the exchange of signals.

SHIP BELLE OF THE SEA, before reported condemned and sold at Valparaiso, brought $16,000, Chilian gold.

BARK UNA, Weaver, from New York for San Francisco (before reported at Port Stanley in distress) was 45 days off Cape Horn, with constant gales and hurricanes; was twice to the westward of the Cape, but becoming disabled and losing three of her crew overboard on the night of the 18th of June, was compelled to put back to Port Stanley for repairs, where she arrived on the 23d of June, with decks swept, cabin stove and all hands nearly used up, and was compelled to get assistance from the shore to enable her to reach port. She would be ready to proceed about the 20th of July.

BARK XANTHO.—A letter from Capt Lavers, late of bark Xantho, of NB, dated at Singapore, July 27, gives the particulars of the loss of his vessel, June 18, on Tiger Island Reef, Celebes (previously briefly reported). The ship struck at 5 AM, having been set ashore by the current, which was afterwards found to be running 3 miles per hour. Every effort was made to get the vessel off, by carrying out anchors, lightening her, &c, but without success. In a short time she bilged and sunk, with cargo on board. Capt Lavers proceeded to Macassar, where the vessel and cargo were sold as she lay, for $1,100. The officers and crew left July 8 for Surabaya, Java, and thence proceeded to Singapore. The United States Consul would forward them to China in the steamer of July 23, all in good health, and Capt Lavers would come home via San Francisco.

BARK HOMEWARD BOUND and BRIG ABBIE CLIFFORD were both loading at Salt Cay at the time the gale of the 22d ult commenced. The bark went to sea on the following day and the brig is completing her loading. The crews of the wrecked vessels all escaped without injury.—Turks Island Standard, Aug 26.

BARK MARIE LOUISE (Br), Smith, from Bull River Aug 30 for Queenstown, passed Fortress Monroe 14th inst for Baltimore, leaking.

BRIG IDA M COMERY, Norden, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported at Key West with loss of rudder head and light spars, was having some carpenter work done on the 9th inst; was awaiting new spars from the North.

BRIG MORNING LIGHT, Dill, at New Haven from Arecibo, reports that on the 10th inst sighted a large bark off Barnegat, with topmasts gone, heading for Sandy Hook.

BRIGANTINE EDWARD EVERETT, Crosby, arrived at Turks Island 22d ult from Porto Rico. Capt Crosby is an old and experienced shipmaster and has been trading to those islands over thirty years; seeing no indication that the wind would back to the west as it did, he took a pilot on board and remained at the anchorage. At 10 o'clock, when the wind shifted and the sea was making a clean breach over his vessel, he slipped the chain and stood off to the south and west; the wind backing rapidly into that quarter, at one o'clock the vessel struck on the south side of Salt Cay and soon became a total wreck.

SCHR SARAH (of New Bedford), from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, coal laden, went ashore yesterday on Romer Shoals, and is full of water; crew all saved. The Coast Wrecking Co have sent one of their schooners to her assistance.

SCHR PIONEER, of Sullivan, went ashore on Gott's Island night of 9th inst. The vessel and cargo will be a partial loss. Not insured.

SCHR HENRY CASTOFF, at Portland from New York, reports 9th inst, Nausett Light bearing W½N, passed a vessel of about 175 tons bottom up; rudder was gone. Could not see her name as there was a heavy sea running.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, Sept 10—The wrecking steamer Resolute, E M Stoddard, master, has arrived at this port with 71 bales cotton and a lot of loose copper saved from brig Pomona, ashore south of Cape Canaveral. She will discharge cargo, and, after coaling, return immediately to the wreck, which the captain thinks he will be able to get off and tow to port. The schr Enterprise is on her way here with cargo of cotton, &c, from said brig. It is the intention of the master of the Resolute to wreck the brig S & W Welsh, ashore near Cape Canaveral, and which was sold at this place by agreement of underwriters on Friday, 8th inst.

TURKS ISLANDS, Aug 26—During the early part of Tuesday last the weather looked very unsettled, and toward night it became more threatening. At sunset the barometer indicated a change—wind at NE and squally. As the night advanced the wind increased and continued backing until, shortly after 10 o'clock, it blew a heavy gale from the NW, which lasted until midnight; it then backed to the W and SW, and blew with unabated fury until 2 o'clock, when it commenced to moderate and rain heavily. The hurricane of 1866 and its fatal consequences had so impressed the minds of those who witnessed it that they commenced early in the evening to bar up their houses, consequently very little damage, so far as we can learn, has been done on shore. At daylight it was ascertained that the schrs President and Jennie were on the beach, the former with loss of bowsprit and rudder, and the latter partially bilged; several salt boats had also broken from their moorings and were lying on the shore, all more or less damaged. The sloop Resolute, while attempting to reach the Hawk's Nest anchorage, was driven on Cotton Cay and stranded. The schr Lizzie put to sea from the roadstead of Salt Cay and returned the next day; the schr Prince Alfred broke from her anchors at same place, and was boarded by the crew of the Lizzie on the following morning and brought to this port.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Plummer, of schr Gertrude Plummer, from Turks Islands, has our thanks for his attentions.

LAUNCHED—At Bath, 14th inst, from the yard of E and D Sewall, a finely modelled and superior built ship of 1,600 tons, named Eric the Red. She is owned by the builders, W D Sewall, Thomas M Reed and Capt Joseph Small, one of our most experienced and able shipmasters, who will command her.

Notice to Mariners.

FOG SIGNAL AT PIGEON POINT, CAL.

Notice is given that a fog whistle will be in operation during foggy weather at Pigeon Point on or after Sept 10, 1871.

The characteristics of the signal will be two blasts of four seconds' duration, separated by alternate intervals of seven and forty-five seconds.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Marion 13th, schr William Wilson, Hathaway, from Atlantic Ocean, with 175 bbls sp oil. Spoke Aug 10, schr Quickstep, Birch, Provincetown, 120 bbls sp.

Spoken.

Ship Rhine, from New York for London, Sept 6, lat 41, lon 62.

Bark Olive, Knapp, from Newport for Rio Janeiro, Aug 7, 100 miles W of Lundy Islands.

Bark Helen Sands, Woodside, from Rotterdam for Boston, Aug 19, lat 48 44, lon 21 51.

Bark Osprey, from Glasgow for Mauritius, July 31, lat 21 S, lon 27 57 W.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Aug 31—In port, ships James Montgomery, Perkins, for New Orleans immediately; I F Chapman, Stone; General McClellan, Williams; British America, Lockhart, and Storkers, Ericksen, for New York, do; Athenias, Baker, for Philadelphia, do; Island Light, McFee, for Quebec, do; barks Lorens, Patterson, and Fanny Atkinson, Atkinson, for Boston, do; Woodland, Mankin, and Neptune, Einersen, for New York, do.

ALGIERS, Sept 14—Arrived previous, ship Zouave, Swain, New York.

BERGEN (Norway), Sept 13—Sailed, steamship St Olaf (Nor), Hille, New York.

CADIZ, Aug 25—Sailed, barks Daniel Webster, Kendrick, and Speedwell, Patten, Malaga; brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, do.

In port 26th, barks Eliza White, Mahony, and Carlton, Trecartin, for New York.

CALCUTTA, Sept 1—Arrived previous, ship Winged Hunter, Green, Liverpool.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Sept 1—In port brig Marion (Br), Carter, for Boston, ldg.

DEMARARA, Aug 11—Sailed, ship Dover Castle (Br), Owen, Mobile; 21st, schr Hortensia, Travis, New York.

In port 22d, ship City of Perth (Br), McPhail, for New York; barks T C Jones (Br), Williams, for Baltimore via Barbados; Ann (Br), Vallacott, for Baltimore; brigs Eliza Thompson, Bates, from and for New Haven, arrived 18th; Chesapeake, Doe, from and for Baltimore, just arrived; Potomac, Wilson, from do, arrived 19th.

HAVANA, Sept 14—Arrived 6 AM, steamships Columbia, Van Sice, New York; 6 PM, Crescent City, Crowell, do.

Arrived at do 14th, bark Cardenas, from New York.

MOVILLE, Sept 14—Arrived, steamships Iowa, Ovenstone, New York (and proceeded for Glasgow); 15th, Europa, Campbell, do (and proceeded for do).

PONCE, Aug 28—In port brig Geo Harris, Blanchard, for New York, ldg; schr G D King, Eldridge, for Delaware Breakwater, do.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug 31—In port brig Jane, Allen, from Boston, disg.

SALT RIVER, Ja, Sept 5—In port bark Pembroke (Br), Williams, for Turks Island in 7 days, to load for Baltimore.

ST JOHN, NB, Sept 14—Arrived, brig Surf, Thompson, New York.

Cleared 14th, schrs Pampero (Br), Holder, New York; H K White (Br), for do.

Sailed night of 13th, steamship Alexandria (Br), Lees, New York.

TALCAHUANO, Aug 18—In port, ship Oneida, McGilvery, for Queenstown (with cargo of guano ex condemned ship Golden Empire).

WHYDAH, Aug 5—In port bark Bolivia, Everett, from Boston.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Sept 14—Arrived, schrs Excelsior (Br), Leaman, Point Petre, Guad; Sylvan, Berry, Ponce, PR; Sea Foam, Pendleton, Philadelphia; Joseph Wall, Hart, do; Hattie Ellen, Dix, do; Maggie Mulvey, Allen, do; Pavillion, Linscott, Elizabethport; Plow Boy, Hallett, Port Johnson; Lamartine, Abbott do; Sedona, Holbrook, Hoboken; D N French, Sturgess, do; George Gillum, Rogers, do; Alida, Lambert, Rondout.

Cleared—Brigs Virginia (Br), Scheel, Havre; Electric (NG), Meyer, London; schrs O M Remington, Chapman, Port au Prince; Ada F Whitney, Davis, Alexandria, Va; also cleared, bark Warren Hallett, Wilson, Cape Verds and a market; brig Seraphine (Br), McKay, Cork for orders; schrs Searsville, Chase, New York; West Dennis, Crowell, Alexandria, Va; Mary & Eliza, Crowell, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Ship Golden Rule (and anchored in the roads); bark Sea Mew; brig A L Palmer.

15th—Arrived Sept 15, steamers Tarifa (Br), from Liverpool; Wm Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Panther, from do; brig Isis, Anderson, do.

BALTIMORE, Sept 14—Arrived, ship Tidal Wave (Br), Hatfield, Norfolk to load for Liverpool; bark Bankside, Davey, London; schr Peerless, Patterson, St John, PR. Below, bark Sarah E Frazer, from Bristol, E.

Cleared—Steamship William Lawrence, Hallett, Boston; bark D Chapin, Rose, do; brigs Thermuthis (Br), Mathias, Penarth Roads for orders; Romance, Duncan, Navassa; schrs William H Steele, Buck, Savannah; Harmona, Burgess, Stonington, Conn; Fred'k Spafford, Turner, Providence.

BATH, Sept 13—Arrived, brig Angie H Curtis, Merriman, Philadelphia.

BELFAST, Sept 6—Arrived, schrs Romeo, Matthews, Hoboken; Mary Clark, Smith, New York; Clara, McConville, do; 9th, James Bliss, Hatch, Philadelphia; Union, Arcy, New York; Leontine, Pratt, do.

Sailed 11th, schr Boaz, Foss, Rondout.

BAKER'S LANDING, Sept 13—Arrived, schr Mary Mershon, Brightman, Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, SC, Sept 15—Sailed, bark Kate Williams, for Boston; schrs Clara Montgomery, for New York; May Morn, for Northport; O Jameson, for Galveston.

DARIEN, Sept 7—Cleared, barks Grace (Br), Irving, Biddeford, E; Anna Williams (Br), Skinner, Sharpness Point; schr Lucy Collins, Collins, Boston.

ELLSWORTH, Sept 11—Sailed, schr Mary Augusta, Holt, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Sept 8—Cleared, brig Hermann (NG), Lange, Liverpool.

9th—Arrived, bark Carolina (Br), Thomas, Newport; brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, Boston.

Cleared—Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Pensacola.

GLOUCESTER, Sept 14—Arrived, schrs Santa Maria, Harding, Port Johnson for Waldoro; W E Barnes, Powers, New York for Newburyport; James Freeman, Keller, do for Thomaston; Otranto, Hammond, Rondout for Portsmouth.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept 8—Cleared, schr Annie Borland, Voorhies, New York.

LUBEC, Sept 11—Sailed, schrs Clara Jane, McAlep, and Hattie, Huckins, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept 14—Sailed, schrs Henry A Taber, Bowman, Philadelphia; Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup; E Waterman, Hinckley; Eagle, Chase; Gov Cony, Monson, and Robert B Smith, Nickerson, New York.

NEWPORT, Sept 13, PM—Arrived, schrs Ann, Marshall, Rondout for Boston; Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, Poughkeepsie for Portland; Iris, Nye, New York for Dennisport.

14th, AM—Schrs Amelia, Hill, New York for Rockport; Bowdoin, Young, Savannah for Providence (and sld).

NEW HAVEN, Sept 14—Arrived, brig Morning Light, Dill, Arecibo, PR; schrs Florence, Bartlett, and Ellas Runyon, Campbell, New Brunswick; Chancellor, Ferguson; Pantheon, Hill, and A P Shultz, Young, Hoboken; President, Bradley, New York; Chauncey St John, Parsons, and Henry B Drew, Miller, Elizabethport; Vermillion, Dickenson, and Fredonia, Spear, Port Johnson; A G Hazzard, Mack, Jersey City; Starlight, Shute, Nantucket; sloop Nearchus, Young, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Rough Diamond, Patterson, St Johns, NB; A G Hazzard, Mack, New York; C P Shultz, Young, Norwich; sloop Cornielia, Norton, New York.

NEW LONDON, Sept 13—Arrived, schrs L O Foster, Eldridge, New York for Chatham; George Temple, Beckwith, do for Seal Island.

NORWICH, Sept 13—Arrived, schrs Edward Ewing, Philadelphia; Eva, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Steamer Utility, Nickerson, Alexandria.

PENSACOLA, Sept 9—Sailed, ship Chimborazo, Cole, Liverpool; schrs Petrel, Curtis, Galveston; Mary A Rich, Borden, Rio Janeiro; Edward Thomas, Bagley, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 14—Arrived, bark City of Hamilton (Br), Phillips, London; brig A G Jewett, Reed, Amsterdam; schrs Jos W Fish, Gardiner, Gardiner; Raven's Wing, York, Stonington; Elvie Davis, Johnson, Boston; C E Smith, Phillips, do; H B McCauley, Cain, do; A E Safford, Powell, do; F R Graham, Smith, do; R K Vaughan, Vaughan, do; David Wasson, Jones, Bangor, via Wilmington, Del; Sarah Read, Arnold, Haddam; Louie Smith, Crie, Quincy; Edwin Aikins, Rondout; Helen, Perry, New York; Richard Eldridge, Pawtucket.

Cleared—Bark White Hall (Br), Briest, Gibraltar for orders; schrs J S & L C Adams, Risley, Key West; E & L Marts, Carver, Boston; Gov Burton, Ludlam, Providence; Henrietta, Hart, Lynn; T S McClellan, Farr, Bath; L & M Knowles, Clements, Boston; M E Dana, Kelly, do; J W Remsey, Brown, Providence; R Law, Eldridge, Stonington; S H Cady, Wood, Salem; D B Wing, Boyce, Boston; C H Elmer, Corson, Lanesville; Raven's Wing, York, Providence; J M Broomall, Barton, Boston.

LEWES, Del, Sept 14, PM—Arrived to-day, brigs Josephine and Quango, from Porto Rico for Philadelphia. Wind ENE. Thermometer, 67.

PORTLAND, Sept 13—Arrived, schrs Saml Gilman, Kelley, Philadelphia; Empire, Ferguson, and Boaz, Foss, Belfast for New York; steamer Franconia, Bragg, New York.

14th—Arrived, schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Hoboken.

Cleared—Bark Henry P Lord, Pinkham, Philadelphia; brig Clara M Goodrich, Look, Havana.

PROVIDENCE, Sept 14—Arrived, schrs John Lancaster, Williams, Newburg; Racer, Howard, Coldspring. Below, schr Bowdoin, Young, from Savannah.

Sailed, schrs Galotta, Gammett, New York; Sea Queen, Moore, New York (or Calais); Naiad Queen, Chase, New York; Veranda, Pond, do; R S Dean, Macomber, do; North Pacific, Eaton, do; D C Foster, Pedrick, do; Kate Scranton, Palmer, do; Silas Wright, Brown, do; Ann Eliza, Caswell, do; Charles A Grainer, Harvey, do; Willie Perry, Cleveland, do.

PAWTUCKET, Sept 13—Arrived, schrs B H Warford, Sprague, Elizabethport; Wm Voorhies, Knapp, Haverstraw.

Sailed—Schrs Daniel Morris, Mansor, and Samuel L Crocker, Thrasher, New York; Vintage, Bunker, New York (or Steuben, Me); Zicavo, Mann, do (or Bangor).

RICHMOND, Sept 13—Sailed, schr Annie E Moore, Phillips, New York.

ROCKLAND, Sept 7—Arrived, schrs Fleetwing, Nash, New York; Nautilus, Crockett, do; William Henry, Wilson, do; R Leach, Pendleton, do; Leontine, Pratt, do; W H Thorndike, Ingraham, and Senator Grimes, Philbrook, do; 8th, Angeline, Robinson, do; Gen Washington, Peck, do; Sarah, Kenniston, do; Bengal, Hatch, do; 9th, Commerce, Torrey, do; N Sumter, Shaw, do; 12th, Rena, Bishop, do; H Coombs, Jameson, do.

Sailed 7th, schrs Cattawamteak, Lord, Savannah; Corvo, Pickering, New York; Exeter, Pendleton, do; Convoy, French, Wilmington; 8th, A Jameson, Candage, New York; 9th, Empress, Kennedy, do; 11th, Z Snow, Thorndike, do; Pallas, French, do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 7—Arrived, ships Glen Lannox (Br), Jenkinson, Ardrossan; River Lune, Williams, Newcastle, NSW; bark Thomas S Stowe (Br), Sexton, do.

Sailed—Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, New York.

SAVANNAH, Ga, Sept 14—Arrived, steamship Seminole, from Boston.

15th—Arrived, steamer Ajax, from Charleston; also wrecking steamer Anna Winants, from Key West.

SALEM, Sept 12—Arrived, schrs Saginaw, McMahon, Bath for New York; Willie Chase, Upton, Portland for do; 13th, Magnet, Smith, Port Johnson.

Cleared—13th, schr Golden City, Keene, Cayenne.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS, Sept. 14 Arrived—Brigs Proteus, Hull, Savannah for Portland; Whittaker, Cotton, from Hoboken for Newburyport; John Welch, Hodgson, from Bangor for Washington, D.C.; schrs A C Buckley, Buckley, from Philadelphia for Boston; Neptune, Robinson, from Port Johnson for do.; L T Knight, Blaisdell, Savannah for Portland; Excelsior, Murphy, Cold Spring for Oak Bluffs.

Sailed—Schrs. A C Buckley, Clarissa, Allen, James Barrett, S L Stevens, Grace Girdler, and C H McComber.

15th AM—arrived, Schrs. J M Freeman, Eldridge, New York for Saugus, (and sailed).

Sailed—Brig John Balch.

WILMINGTON, NC, Sept 12—Arrived, brig Maggie Gross (Br), Gross, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Thermutis (Br), Beamer, Liverpool.

WESTPORT POINT, Sept 12—Arrived, schr E P Church, Gifford, New York.

14th—Sailed, schr Manna, Morris, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have purchased
THE MANUFACTURERS' ENTIRE STOCK
of the celebrated
PRINCESS LOUISE
BALMORAL SKIRT,
in brilliant clan colorings,
which they will sell at
33 1-3 PER CENT REDUCTION
from the lowest package price of to-day.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD! REFURNISH AND REPLENISH at the Great Central Housekeepers' Emporium of EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute. China, Glass, Silver Plated Ware, Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils at lowest prices.

A 24 INCH SWITCH OF HUMAN HAIR FOR $5, weighs 2¼ ounces; Centre Curls only $1 50; Chatelaine Braides, $3 50, sent by mail; only importer who retails. CHAS. V. PECKHAM, 687 Broadway, near Amity street, and 251 Grand street, near Bowery.

CORNS CURED FOR 50C. EACH—BUNIONS, NAILS, Warts, &c., without pain. Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, &c. 50c., at druggists' or sent by mail. Dr. RICE, 210 Broadway, corner Fulton street.

CHILDREN TEETHING.—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED WITH ELIAS' RHEUmatic Remedies. One trial will convince the sufferer. Patients treated daily from 1 to 2, gratis. 615 Broadway.

THE INFANT'S FRIEND.
Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c.

EUROPE.

Characteristic Topics Prevailing in Vienna.

THE ROUTE OF THE CHOLERA.

How the British Cavalry Was Routed at Aldershot.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The First Message of the President of the French Republic.

SEWARD IN SWITZERLAND.

German View of the Balance of European Power.

AUSTRIA.

The Characteristic Topics of the Great Austrian Capital—Cholera Through South Germany to and Along the Danube—What is Thought and Not Thought of Gastein—Is Vienna Mistress of the Continent?—The Imperial Family.

VIENNA, August 29, 1871.

Vienna is not as much excited over the Gastein interview as its 800,000 inhabitants are at the fatal news from Dantzic and Königsberg. Coming through Wurtemberg and Bavaria during the latter part of the week I found that my car acquaintances, while not apparently terrified (nothing terrifies in these war-scarred and diseased old countries), were at least serious in their fears of the Eastern epidemic. Vienna, however, is much more exposed than Munich or the cities to northward, because it is a great railroad centre, has plenty of unclean and poor inhabitants, is on the route to and from Constantinople, and, notwithstanding its boasted supereminence in medicine, the sanitary laws, practically carried out, are vastly inferior even to those of New York, particularly in sewerage. There have already been upwards of

A DOZEN DEATHS FROM ASIATIC CHOLERA,

though to-day no fatal cases have been reported. The heat, diseased or old meat, fish altogether too venerable for the table, and the presence of vicious vapors in the atmosphere, rising from fetid garbage and unwholesome sewers, all combine to breed bad forms of dysentery. Strangers are particularly liable to these evils.

DRINKING VIENNA BEER,

a practice which few, from its marvellous sweetness and purity, can resist, is often carried to that excess which induces choleraic symptoms. Other dangers menace the population. Incipient cases, for instance, may find their way upon the street cars, which are almost as numerous, though much cleaner, than in New York; and then all classes are herded in the hundreds of beer gardens, where there is a large quantity of foreign matter always undergoing decomposition. But without there is a sudden and alarming increase of the scourge I believe it can be controlled in

THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL;

for the patients are carefully isolated, and, once afflicted, they receive the best care which royal munificence can command. At the present writing there is no reason why tourists should avoid Vienna. Saturday it was sultry and intolerable, while Sunday overcoats were needed; and thus it goes—all gradations of temperature between fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit, and ninety degrees in the shade—at one hour a flying wind, at another a torpid atmosphere. No one can over estimate the importance of steering the pirate ship of Death broad of Vienna. Once here it becomes a nucleus—it may shoot down the Danube and make "the sick man" sicker; go into the small Austrian provinces, where cleanliness and civilization are both unwelcome; and touch Bavaria and the dominion of the young King. Anchored there the cholera would contaminate Central Europe.

AN ALLIANCE WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE

is, of course, favored only by the German party of Austria and by its among the oppressed nationalists consolidated under the dominion of Francis Joseph. "All my peoples"—as the Emperor plaintively exclaimed in his wild addresses preceding Sadowa—are not inclined to remain "all my peoples" any more than they were then. Still public sentiment in Vienna endorses the belief that, if the provinces were treated liberally and generously, Austria could be more than a fictitious unity. Singularly enough, it is the churchmen who are liberal here; it is they who are laboring to give to Hungary and Poland the rights which they should enjoy. All liberal measures are favored by them, especially those which will give greatness and prosperity to the empire. By

CHURCHMEN

I mean those who support the Church in its disputes with the State, and, of course, the conservatives, and this party, I repeat, is really the most liberal. An alliance with Berlin, Vienna does not embrace with cordial approval, and Vienna, like Paris to France, represents the superficial *vox populi* of all Austria. To-day we do not understand that Bismarck has captured the clever diplomat Von Beust, or that William has spread any powerful cajolery over the rather obtuse Emperor of Austria.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

I would not intimate he is no a fine flower in the bouquet of monarchs. He is. But he rules, not by mental autocracy, but by being a good, virtuous man—one who drives his own horses, *pa bleu*, chats in four languages and leaves all his hard work to his noble clerks. He is slow to appreciate an improvement, and thus Austria stages along while Prussia goes on an express train. It is not what Francis Joseph is—it is what he is not—that the friends of Austria must deplore.

HIS ARMY

remains to-day the worst equipped in Europe, though his breast is covered with all the decorations of the world and Vienna is full of martial statuary. Is the empire then made to debate European questions with a strong voice? I may find upon deeper examination "Yes," but now "No."

Whatever may be thought of other imperial ladies in our time,

THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH

is certainly a Queen of virtue and beauty. In Vienna there is a *una voce* in her favor as being a lady of magnificent presence and lovely figure; while, as the head of her household, she is charitable, kind and popular. With such a family at the head of the nation, and such a head piece as Von Beust, one would believe that the future of Austria would be bright; yet, if the political world were an appalling cliff overhanging fathomless chaos, I should say that Austria, of all the nations, stood nearest the edge.

There are some ephemeral hopes which may delay any absolute display of rottenness. For instance, Vienna has capitalized Austria as Paris capitalized France, and since the misfortunes of the last city we have here the queen city of the Continent. This winter is prognosticated as a grand season, and the finest music in the world, already discoursing at the opera and the gardens, will be impersonated later by the best artists in Europe.

BUILDING

is going forward rapidly; immense structures, with imposing façades, embellished with colossal statuary, are filling up the blank places along the "rings;" grand squares are being projected and hotels multiply day by day. Vienna is thus ripening and maturing into what I believe will ultimately be the grandest and most unhappy capital of the world. Luxurious Paris made her population lazy, and when required to work they rebelled. Vienna may do the same.

ENGLAND.

Terrible Defeat of the British Cavalry at Aldershot—Two Dogs Put the Whole Force to Flight.

It appears that the first defect brought to light in the British army by the Aldershot campaign is in the material with which the horses are picketed, as the following indicates:—

About eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, August 30, through some cause at present unknown, nearly the whole of the officers' chargers and troopers of the First Life Guards, who are at present encamped on Cove Common, broke loose from their head and heel ropes by which they were picketed, and started off in various directions at a furious rate. They numbered over two hundred and thirty. Some took the direction of Farnham, passing about five miles beyond that ancient town, and even to Alton; others went to Frimley, Ash, Hawley and adjacent parts. Some found their way into the reservoir established for bathing purposes on Cove Common, and were found swimming about. A detachment of about twenty horses charged in the direction of the officers' mess of the First battalion Rifle brigade, passing in close proximity to Prince Arthur's tent. The horses came in collision with a cab belonging to Mr. H. Brown, of Hilly terrace. This cab was outside the officers' mess. An officer of the Rifle brigade, who had just arrived from the railway station off leave, was standing at the cab horse's head when the runaway horses dashed in, and both the officer and the cab proprietor had a narrow escape of being killed on the spot, the cab being completely overturned. Brown, the cabman, was the most injured. A surgeon of the Rifle brigade was speedily in attendance, and the injured man was conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by Dr. Young. He sustained two severe cuts on the head, and was also injured in the back and legs. The cab horse was taken home in a crippled state, and the cab was reduced to a mere wreck. Most of the runaway horses were captured. Corporal Major Griffiths and four men secured nineteen horses in a field near Hawley. One of the other horses dashed into the officers' mess of the Rifle brigade and destroyed some of the mess property. One horse was brought in the following morning from a distance of twenty-one miles. We regret to say that it has been found necessary to destroy ten or twelve of these valuable animals, owing to the injuries sustained in their mad career. About twenty have been lamed and otherwise rendered unfit for service. Several are still missing and most of those which have been brought back to camp are on the sick list. It is understood that the horses were picketed in the usual manner, and that sudden fright caused them simultaneously to break loose. The unfortunate event continues to be the theme of conversation in military circles.

From another source we learn the following particulars:—The cause of the stampede is said to have been a fight between a couple of dogs. A large animal seized upon a smaller one, which set up a hideous yell and ran toward the horses. The sudden noise immediately caused the horses of two officers to start from their pickets, and these were followed at once by six troop horses. A sudden and remarkable impulse seized the whole line, and at least 300 broke loose in the same moment, running and snorting in all directions. An indescribable scene of confusion ensued, the whole locality for miles round being aroused by the flight and pursuit of the excited animals, some of which dragged the cords and pins, and all wearing the saddle-cloths. Large numbers of men from the various regiments at Aldershot were soon in chase, under the command of Captain Hozier and several other officers, and as almost every open route had been taken by the fugitives the whole locality was scoured within a circuit of at least a dozen miles. In the hurry of the moment the pursuers, comprising some hundreds both of cavalry and infantry, ran off in every variety of undress, the whole scene being of a grotesque and exciting description. About fifty horses galloped through the town of Farnham, of which fifteen were secured, the remainder running on towards Alton and Petersfield. At Willey, about two miles beyond Farnham, the troop dashed against the closed tollgate and smashed it to pieces, while on the commons around Farnborough and Aldershot, in the opposite direction, many plunged against stakes or other obstructions, which penetrated their breasts or otherwise inflicted serious injury. Several horses dropped dead within an hour, some were drowned in the canal and others were captured in a crippled state. The pursuers returned to their quarters about midnight, leaving a number of horses at large, and the search was resumed on Thursday morning at an early hour. In addition to the horses already dead or crippled many others will have to be sold as unfit for service. The men of the First Life Guards complain that the materials supplied for their use in securing the horses on picket were not of a proper description, but the ease with which the animals broke from their pickets must be attributed in some measure to the sandy nature of the soil on Cove Common.

Programme of the Workingmen's Agitation in England Plainly Announced.

[From the London Standard.]

The autumn campaign of the advanced liberals has been opened by the terrible Odger, and the most truculent reports come to us from the provinces. The oracles announce nothing less than the fall of monarchies. At Leicester Mr. Gladstone's rival in the liberal business has declared himself in favor of a programme of the boldest and most uncompromising character. Before Odger's promises to the people we feel that even the Premier's wildest hints are tame and colorless. In fact it is easy to see that it is Odger who is the real liberal of the future, and that Mr. Gladstone, at his quickest rate of receiving "facile convictions," will never keep pace with him. To Mr. Peter Taylor's constituents Odger has broadly declared that he and his friends "*will take care that the Prince of Wales shall never ascend the throne of these realms, but that the country shall be governed by a President or Prime Minister.*" By what particular process Odger is to give effect to this sweeping resolution we are not informed, but we may be prepared for the worst. A term has been put to monarchical institutions in England. Our only security for the throne is a life tenancy. Advanced liberalism, speaking through the mouth of one of its elected champions, has prepared our destiny. The tale of the ancient line of English kings draws to an end, and it is to the friends of Odger that we must look for our future governors.

Labor Troubles in England.

The London *Daily News* expresses itself as follows on the labor troubles now agitating the country:—

The strike of the Newcastle engineers has now lasted fourteen weeks, and the movement, instead of dying out, becomes more formidable. The Nine Hours League shows great command of resources, and is said already to have distributed £11,000 among the men who have turned out. On the other hand, the masters are firmly banded together and quite prepared to meet organization by union. Foreigners, too, are being made parties to the dispute, the masters having imported workmen, not only from London and Cornwall, but from Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and especially from Germany. Some of the latter, on manifesting an intention of withdrawing from competition with English workmen and returning to their own country, have become acquainted with the coercive powers of our criminal law. Remembering what the enterprise of her capitalists has done for Newcastle, we cannot but regret that they should find themselves in conflict with their workmen at a time when they ought to be reaping the advantages to which they are entitled from the revival of trade. It is impossible, again, not to wish that the men may be able to convince the masters that it is for their interest to concede the demand for a nine hours' day; but the question is, after all, one of fact. If the labor of nine hours is not worth the money now given for a longer day the masters cannot abridge the hours, paying the same wages; and wishing well to the men under such circumstances would be like wishing that they may be able to get quartern loaves for sixpence, when the market price is sevenpence halfpenny. According to present appearances the strike will have to be fought out; and it will be seen whether the masters can forego profits longer than the men can forego wages.

IRELAND.

Amnesty Agitation in Ireland.

The following resolution and memorial will be proposed for adoption on Sunday at the meeting organized for expressing sympathy with the Fenian prisoners:—

That we, the people of Dublin, in public meeting assembled, feel it our duty to represent to Her Majesty the Queen the universal wish of the Irish people that the amnesty already granted to so many political prisoners should be extended to all who are still undergoing punishment for political offences. That the distinction sought to be made between soldiers convicted by court martial and civilians convicted by the civil tribunal has no real or true foundation, as the law teaches that the duty of allegiance is equally binding on all, and that there is no reason for regarding the rescue of the political prisoners at Manchester in any other light than that of a political offence; and that, while there are classes of prisoners who are still detained in penal servitude, the amnesty for political offences cannot be considered as general or complete.

That the following memorial to her Majesty be adopted, that it be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting and forwarded for presentation to her Majesty in the usual way:—

"The humble petition of the people of Dublin, adopted at a public meeting held in the Phoenix Park on Sunday, 3d September, 1871, humbly showeth—That your petitioners respectfully approach Your Majesty on behalf of a number of prisoners who are still enduring sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment for offences connected with Irish political disturbances; that Your Majesty has been already pleased to remit sentences passed upon the chiefs and leaders of the insurrectionary movement which some time since disturbed Ireland, and to extend the same clemency to a large number of those engaged in that movement. Your petitioners humbly represent to Your Majesty that the effect of this act of grace upon the Irish people has been to some extent marred by the fact that the amnesty has not been a general one, and that some prisoners who were convicted of offences connected with that movement were excepted from it. The prisoners so convicted are soldiers in Your Majesty's service who were convicted by court martial of Fenianism and prisoners implicated in the rescue of a political prisoner at Manchester. Your petitioners submit that there are not any circumstances connected with the offences of those prisoners which ought to dissentitle them to a share in the clemency which Your Majesty has graciously extended to others who were at least implicated in designs against Your Majesty's authority and government. Your petitioners therefore pray of Your Majesty to satisfy the wishes of the Irish people by making the amnesty a general one and extending pardons to all those who were convicted, whether by court martial or otherwise, of offences which were political in their character, and which cannot upon any just or liberal principle be distinguished from those offences already pardoned by Your Majesty."

FRANCE.

First Message of President Thiers.

The following is the full text of the message sent to the Assembly September 1:—

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT—My first message cannot and ought not to have any other object than to beg you to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the Assembly, and to thank it for having in conferring upon me the first magistrature, given me a proof of its high confidence.

If to merit this confidence absolute devotion to the interests of the country will suffice, I venture to say that I am worthy of it. I thank all parties in the Assembly for having united in the one thought of giving the government greater strength, and of furnishing it with the means of accomplishing its mission—that, namely, of alleviating the sorrows of the country and of reorganizing it and rendering its position peaceful and well ordered at home and abroad, freed from foreign occupation, honored and respected by all. If it be possible, this will be the object of our constant thoughts and the aim of all our efforts, and if we attain to this end we shall be able to present ourselves with confidence to the judgment of the country and restore to it the trust it has confided to us.

In concluding this message, Monsieur le President, I beg you to accept my thanks for the co-operation I have received from you and at the same time the expression of my high consideration.

The President of the French republic. A. THIERS.

The Situation in France.

[From the London Examiner.]

From M. Thiers there is not much more to be feared. He has been accepted as a Chief of the Executive for the past half year because he had, or was thought to have, considerable influence throughout the country and because he was a convenient centre for factions and plots of all sorts to spin round. Now, however, he has shown himself in his true colors, as a foolish, fond old man, who doubtless honestly means to be the saviour of France and as honestly thinks that he has already saved it, but who is eaten up with self-conceit and love of power, who has a child's love of baubles and a child's petulance in struggling after them. That he should still have as much influence as he possesses is a marvel; but it is rapidly waning, and it will be tolerably safe to assume that the empty title of President of the republic which is now to be conferred upon him is intended to be as much a token of superannuation as is the bestowal of a peerage in England upon any worn-out whig politician. Of course, just as we find the worn-out Whig politicians constantly dabbling in questions of the day, we may expect that M. Thiers, as President of the French republic, responsible to the irresponsible French Assembly, will meddle in everything and attempt on every point under discussion to win his way by tears or threats, by whimpering or blustering; but it is evidently the intention of the Right, who, for reasons of their own, have given him his title, that with it he should enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, and they will use their best endeavours to make him as much a cypher in the State of which he is nominally head as is the possessor of the Crown in England. If he is prudent, he will quietly accept the situation.

If he refuse to do so, however, it will be all the better for France. There has been a certain use in M. Thiers' blusterings and threatenings during the last few months, and they are likely, if they are continued, to be yet more useful under the new arrangement. If he has prevented the establishment of a healthy and genuine republic in France he has also prevented the solidification of a new tyranny or the seething of the whole community in a purposeless revolution. It may be that good has come to France from the long interregnum of which M. Thiers has been the chief cause, as there is too much reason to suspect that, had any orderly government been established, it would not have been republican. And there is more reason to suspect that, in the new condition which affairs are now assuming, republicanism, in everything but the name, will be yet further off. The strength of the monarchical parties in the Assembly has been shown this week more plainly than ever. It is questionable strength at best, as its various sections have agreed only in defeating the republicans, and they have yet to settle among themselves what sort of monarchical system they will adopt. That is no easy task; but it may be completed if they are left at peace and are able quietly to fuse their differences in a common plan. The service which President Thiers may now do the State—and it is service for which he is admirably qualified—is to keep the differences alive, to promote dissension and division, and then to prevent any definite adjustment of the constitutional question until the time is ripe for the adjustment which will be beneficial to the nation at large. The French Assembly has satisfied no one by its action hitherto. If the conservative side gains and holds distinct supremacy in it, its action will be still more unsatisfactory; and it would be certainly a good thing—if no better thing comes to pass—that M. Thiers should continue to quarrel with it, and so utterly to discredit it in the eyes of the public.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Seward in the Swiss Republic.

The *Journal de Genève* of August 24 contains the following interesting paragraph:—

Mr. Seward, former Secretary of State under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, is at present at Geneva. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the assassination of Lincoln Mr. Seward was himself the victim of an attempt of that nature, and he still bears the visible traces of the knife cuts he received. Mr. Seward is completely paralyzed. In spite of that he has just made the tour of the world, traversing America to San Francisco, then touching at the Peninsula of Alaska, at China and Japan. He is accompanied by two servants and two young relatives. Notwithstanding his infirmities, he has preserved all his mental vigor and intellectual youth. He visited Geneva forty years ago, and remembers what he then saw sufficiently well to establish with the past—comparisons which very few persons are able to do. Nothing fatigues him. Arrived at this metropolis at four o'clock, he went the same day to Ferney, to visit the Chateau of Voltaire, and the next day set out for Chamounix, where he recognized, with the aid of his memory, that the immense glaciers had shrunk.

GERMANY.

German View of the Balance of Power.

The *North German Gazette* remarks that as of late the old theory of the balance of power in Europe has been revived, and it is said that that system formed the basis of the former greatness of France, it may not be amiss to review the history of a system of policy which made Germany the battle field of foreign nations, and compelled her to pay the price of their quarrels with the blood of her children, while her territory was seized as the prize of the conqueror. The theory was originated by Henry IV., who was cut off by the hand of an assassin in the midst of the proudest schemes of conquest. His ambition was to make France the mistress of Europe, which even his admirers can hardly consider the best means of establishing a balance of power. His ideas were those of Napoleon I., and the two centuries which intervened between these monarchs are filled by an unbroken series of wars waged by France against Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy, for the purpose of gratifying her insatiable lust of conquest. During this period her frontiers were continually extended, in contempt of the most solemn engagements and treaties; while the balance of power was left to take care of itself, or only recognized as a system intended to render the government of France the *maître de l'Europe* and the *arbitre du monde*. Except at the time of the European coalition against Napoleon, the French have never been really unsuccessful in any great war since the battle of Pavia, and even in 1815 it was only the army and not the influence of France that was broken. During the whole period too, with the exception of the time of Frederick the Great, when England and Prussia exerted a powerful influence, the will of France has preponderated in Europe. The discord of the small States of Germany and Italy furthered the purposes of France, and it was so skilfully used that Napoleon I. found himself powerful enough to subdue them all. Then, for the first time, the races who had a common history, language and literature, learned that by unity alone could they hope for deliverance, and the national movement, both in Germany and Italy, was the result of the terror of foreign rule.

The doctrine of the balance of power now so popular in France is therefore nothing but a longing for the return of the period when Europe was obliged to submit in silence to the commands of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I. The frontier districts of Germany bear many traces of the system from which we trust the late victory of German arms has freed Europe forever. The best guarantee for a real balance of power in Europe is to be found in the unity and might of Germany. Strong enough to defend her own frontiers, and prevented by her constitution from undertaking a war of conquest, Germany has no desire to meddle with the affairs of other nations. The peace of Europe can only be secured by the establishment of powerful States on an historical and national basis. Such a system leaves no room for the development of an ambitious foreign policy, and the internal administration of every European country presents so many varied and important problems that it must be the chief wish of every State to live at peace with its neighbors.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Prospects of a Franco-Russian Alliance.

The imperial conferences at Gastein and Ischl have given a new current to ideas and political gossip. In France the impression prevails that a Franco-Russian alliance is more than probable, and that the *rapprochement* between the Emperors of Germany and Austria is intended to operate as a check to the alliance in question. This is all somewhat confirmed by the act that in Russia a warlike excitement seems to prevail with regard to the Austrian question. Though no immediate danger is apprehended, the eastward growth of the latter country and southward tendency of the former indicate the probability of a future collision.

Great Polish Demonstration.

Preparations on a large scale are going on in order to make the great Polish demonstration in Lemberg an immense success. Poles have been invited from all quarters to attend, and it is expected that the numbers who will respond to the call will be very great indeed. The invitation to attend the demonstration issued by the Central Committee says:—"At the moment when the 100th anniversary of the first partition of Poland is close at hand, and when the entire race, busied with local concerns, should remember that, in the idea of firm union alone a future lies before us, your presence will be of service to us. Children of one and the same mother, who, after a sorrowful separation, departed from each other on their various paths of suffering, will come together after 100 years to understand and to strengthen each other."

A King in Danger.

A Luxembourg paper relates that the King of Holland has just had a narrow escape from a terrible death. The King was approaching a level crossing on the Utrecht Railway, at the very moment when an express train was about to pass at great speed. The coachman, unaware of the danger, was driving up to the crossing, and inevitably both he and the King would have been smashed to pieces, had not a bystander rushed forward and, at the peril of his life, pushed back the horses of the carriage. Scarcely had this been done when the train whirled past, and the King fell back almost unconscious at sight of the peril he had escaped. A few moments after the King asked to see the man to whom he owed his life, but the unknown benefactor had departed, leaving no trace behind, and not all the efforts of the grateful monarch had been yet able to bring him to light.

Roumania.

A correspondent of the *Kreuz Zeitung* explains the reason of Turkey's refusal to interfere in Roumania on behalf of Prince Bismarck's clients. The intervention of Turkey can only be made with the approval of the other signatory Powers of the Treaty of 1856. Now, remarks the correspondent, scarcely any combination of circumstances is possible in which one or three of those Powers will not find it its interest not to give its adhesion to any such step on the part of Turkey. In the present case Russia won't do so, because she is afraid, lest by taking a hostile position to the Roumanian Chambers she may destroy the remnant of popularity which she retains on the Lower Danube. Neither will Austria, because any explosion in Roumania would be not unlikely to drag Austria in, whether she liked or not; and, as for England, she is ready to surrender anything so as to put off a conflict in the East. France remains; and, as Prussia wants Turkish intervention, it is easy to infer that France will, if she can, have nothing of the kind. Prussia can rely on no support except on that of Austria, and Austria will only co-operate with Prussia on two points—the protection of Germans in Roumania and the maintenance of Prince Charles on the throne.

Who Owns Spitzbergen?

It would seem that the Swedish government has not quite abandoned its project of annexing Spitzbergen, for its Ambassador at St. Petersburg, M. Bjernstjerna, has again raised the question in a letter to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, and the publication of this letter by the semi-official organ of the Russian Foreign office is regarded as a sign that Prince Gortchakoff has not yet made up his mind on the subject. M. Bjornstjerna points out, in addition to the arguments in his first letter, that in 1808 the maps of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg represented Spitzbergen as Norwegian territory, and that the name of Grulanda or Gralant, which is stated by Russian journalists to be the old Russian name of the archipelago, is merely a corruption of the Germano-Scandinavian word Gronland, which was given to Spitzbergen by its first discoverers (Barents, in 1596, and Hudson, in 1607), who mistook it for part of Greenland. From this M. Bjornstjerna infers that the Russians could not have discovered Spitzbergen, as they only knew it by a foreign name. If colonization is to be regarded as giving a right to the possession of the territory the Dutch, English and Hamburgers would have a better claim to it than Russia. On the other hand, the *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg and the journal of the same name which is published at Moscow say there are upward of twenty ukases of Peter the Great and Catherine II. in which Spitzbergen is mentioned as a Russian territory, and appeal to the opinion expressed in 1866 by Mr. Campbell, the United States Ambassador at Stockholm, in support of their statement that the frontier between Russia and Norway is "unnatural and offensive to Russian national feeling."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Position of the Hohenwart Ministry.

In dissolving a number of the Provincial Diets and the Reichsrath there can be no doubt that the Hohenwart Ministry has taken a decisive step, which plainly shows its intentions and brings the contest between its policy and that of the so-called constitutional or German party to a crisis. The German organs have not failed to remark that of the eight dissolved Diets, one only—that of Tyrol—had a majority devoted to the Ministry; the constitutionalists were in the ascendant in the remaining seven. It is inferred from the action of the government that it counts upon majorities in the new Diets, and that the discontented nationalities will send in, for the first time for a considerable period, their representatives to the Reichsrath, and thus overthrow the German majority, which for so long a period has there had everything its own way. Meantime the German organs are vigorously sounding the notes of battle; and, while evidently attacking the Ministry, earnestly exhort the Austro-Germans to put forth all their strength in the coming electoral struggle. "The views of the Ministry," exclaims the *Presse*, "being perfectly clear, the course of the constitutional party has become quite plain. It cannot afford to dispute about electioneering programmes or resolutions in reference to this or that point of the liberal platform: it must solely attend to obtaining electoral returns, which will serve the objects of the party." "The dissolution of the Diets, and the intentions which have prompted this step," says the *Wanderer*, "have changed the contest from an internal one, as it has hitherto been, into a contest of nationalities, in which every so-called compromise can only be an armistice." In other words, the different nationalities of Austria are now fairly at war; and, as reconcilement between them is out of the question, Austria must eventually break up.

A Good Sensation Story.

One of the most touching incidents of the late war has yet to be recorded. When the Prince de Salm-Salm returned to Europe after the death of the Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro the Archduchess Sophia appointed the Princess to an official post at Schoenbrunn. The Princess soon became the bosom friend and companion of the Archduchess, who still refuses to be comforted for the loss of her favorite son. The Prince meanwhile had joined the army and fell at Gravelotte. The Princess, although entirely deprived of all fortune by the deplorable event of Mexico, and wholly dependent on the bounty of the Archduchess, hesitated not to sacrifice the sum of 5,000 francs—all she possessed—to recover her husband's remains. The watch, the signal of recognition of the body, besides the usual tokens of uniform and accoutrements, was of peculiar make—a present from the Emperor Maximilian, and of pure Mexican gold—to which was attached a chain of the same material, with a locket containing a small photographic portrait of the Princess, with the initials of husband and wife, and the motto, four times repeated, "For ever mine," in German, English, French and Spanish. For a considerable time no hope was entertained of the recovery of the body, when at last the 5,000f. reward was claimed by a certain peasant of Gravelotte, who had discovered the body of an officer in uniform, too much decomposed, however, to be recognizable, but in whose pocket the watch was found, with a portion of the chain still attached. The printed description distributed all over the country had made it familiar enough to the inhabitants. The reward was cheerfully paid, although the chain was broken and the locket containing the Princess' likeness was gone. The body was brought to Vienna and there interred with all due reverence, and the Princess de Salm went to pray each day beside the tomb. Last week intelligence arrived from the Mayor of Gravelotte declaring that the real body of the Prince de Salm had been found in a little wood on the hill beside the battle field, and as proof of the identity, in spite of the utter impossibility of recognition, the pocketbook, marked with the Prince's cypher, containing several letters addressed to him by the Princess, were discovered beside him, and the remnants of a gold chain, to which was attached the locket containing the portrait of the Princess, were found still clutched in the grasp of the skeleton fingers of the corpse! The announcement has produced the greatest sensation in Vienna, and the supposition is that the watch must have been found in the possession of a robber, and that the Prince had succeeded in tearing the portrait from his grasp!

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The royal warrant for the retirement of British artillery officers has been issued.

The Institution of Civil Engineers, London, has more than doubled its members in less than nine years. In November, 1862, the number was exactly 1,000; at present it is 2,009.

The population of Great Britain keeps on increasing at the rate of 1,173 per day, of which number it is calculated 468 emigrate and 705 remain in the land of their birth.

The increased postal tax of France went into operation on the 1st inst. The local postage in Paris is fixed at fifteen centimes instead of ten centimes, and for the provinces the rate is twenty-five instead of twenty centimes.

We have already noticed that some of the Spanish Universities are to be suppressed. We have now to chronicle the intention to suppress some of the cathedrals, as appears from the newspapers. We think, however, we can assert, without fear of contradiction, that ramshops are in no danger of meeting with a like fate.

The Ducatel subscription will reach 100,000 francs; not more than a tenth that the service rendered deserves. It is remarked that neither M. Thiers nor any member of the Cabinet has given a centime. M. Ducatel has bestowed in charity between five and six thousand francs out of the sum collected.

The province of Teruel, in Spain, is suffering from inundation. The damage in the town of Calamocha alone is said to be no less than three to four hundred houses, some of them entirely destroyed. The people are poor and the blow is very heavy. The Governor has asked the sum of $25,000 from the government.

It is curious that the province of Biscaya, the most republican—not in the revolutionary sense, but in the true self-governing meaning of the word—the most American, in short, of the Spanish provinces, where law and order are reverenced, should be the most strongly attached to the old monarchy. If a war for Don Carlos VII. should break out nineteenths of Biscaya will be in the field for him.

The Court in session at Marseilles for the trial of the military sub-intendant Brissey, at one time military commandant of the department whereof Marseilles is the capital, is composed of four generals and two colonels. The trial commenced on August 31, and will probably last two weeks. It is one of considerable importance to the party of law and order, and its progress will be watched with great interest. The charges against the accused are of an extremely grave character, nothing less than an attempt to excite a communist insurrection.

A Leipzig paper announces that the German government wishes to organize an International Congress, in order to establish a uniform postal system. The representatives of the empire in distant countries have already received the programme which is to serve as the basis of the deliberations, and they are to communicate it to the transatlantic governments, begging them at the same time to express their views respecting it, and to state whether they will be represented at the Congress. When these answers have been received similar programmes will be sent to the governments of Europe.

A Congress of the free Catholics of Switzerland is to be held at Soleure on the 18th inst. Catholics from foreign countries will be admitted to the meetings as well as the members of other religious bodies. The principal objects of the Congress are to bring about a reform in the Catholic Church and to check the pretensions of the partisans of infallibility.

With reference to the blight, says the *Irish Times*, which in so many parts of Ireland has shown itself among the potatoes, we understand that the disease has chiefly fallen upon the earlier kinds, which came to maturity a month ago. The field potatoes, Scotch downs, &c., are still holding out well. The crop, notwithstanding the disease, will prove a large one.

All the choice "chops" of Congou brought to the Hankow market this season have been bought for the Russian market and shipped direct to Odessa. Not a single "chop" of the finest grade of first crop of tea has been seen in England of the growth of 1871, neither will there be of 1872. Why is this? The puffing and professed cheap selling of the retail grocer and tea dealer has brought it about. They pretend to offer the finest tea at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per pound. The thing is absurd. It cannot be done. Fine tea costs the importer more money. The Russians outbid us, because they are willing to pay a fair price for the best article. The Americans appropriate nearly all the choice greens.

According to the report of the Emigration Commissioners of Liverpool, it appears that during the month of August there sailed to the United States thirty-four ships, with 2,883 cabin and 12,993 steerage passengers; of whom 8,624 were English, 241 Scotch, 2,493 Irish, and 4,015 foreigners, making a total of 15,373. There were five ships to Canada, with 356 cabin and 2,276 steerage; of whom 1,833 were English, and 799 foreigners, there being no Scotch or Irish. To New Brunswick one ship sailed, carrying 7 cabin and 4 steerage, 10 being English and 1 Irish. This ship was a "second clearance" vessel, from Glasgow. The above was under the act, making a total of 18,016. To the United States, not under the act, there were 708 passengers; to Canada, 227; to Victoria, 73; to South America, 134; to Africa, 14; to the West Indies, 60; to New Zealand, 20; making a total of 1,236. The total emigration during the month amounted to 19,252, which, when compared with the numbers during the corresponding month of last year (15,470), shows the great increase of 3,845.

FOREIGN PERSONAL ITEMS.

——The King of the Belgians paid a second visit to the London International exhibition on August 31.

——According to *La Liberte* M. Guillaume Guizot has been appointed Minister to Greece, to represent the French republic.

——Gustave Graux, editor of the *Republican of the West*, has been arrested at Vienna for publishing an outrageous article against the Ministers of State.

——Professor Maasson, of the University of Vienna, has refused to join the anti-infallibility party, and during the late elections voted for the old *régime*.

——Rogue and Barcia, recently arrested at Madrid charged with the murder of General Prim, have been released for want of convicting testimony.

——MM. Pochet, Dezairs and Perrin have been appointed special attorneys to the Court of Appeals in Paris, in the place of Messrs. Houdard, Bailly and Glot, who have retired.

——M. de Aralyo Ribeyro, Baron de Rio Grand, has remitted 2,000 francs to the President of the Public Assistance Administration for distribution among the suffering poor of Paris.

——Count Beust, says the *Press*, left a document at Gastein containing full particulars of the interview between himself and Prince Bismarck, which had been approved of by the two Courts.

——The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that the nomination of Professor Friedreich, at Munich, as University Senator, has not been confirmed for the reason that he is a professor only by courtesy, such not being eligible for office.

——Abbe Armand David, who has been in China as a French missionary for some years, has returned to France, bringing with him a large number of zoological and other specimens collected during the time he was exploring the plains of Thibet.

——Marcellin Purdy, brother of the famous Governor of the Hotel de Ville, has just been captured at Melun, according to *La Liberte*, and held for participation in the Communist raids. He was one of the most revolting type that figured in that masquerade, as may be testified by those who remember his legendary sabre of rusty iron, nearly five feet long, his crusader's spurs; boots *à la* Louis XIII., mounting above his knees. He had the special mission of ushering in people to his brother.

——Prince Gortchakoff, Chief of the Russian Cabinet, and President Thiers will meet at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in a few days, according to arrangements made by General Le Flo. Their last interview was not very satisfactory. Gortchakoff asked M. Thiers from whom he came, and the latter said "from France." "Rather vague," said the Prince, smiling. "I hope you don't imagine," said Thiers, "that I come in the name of Gambetta and Jules Favre. I am an ex-Minister of Louis Philippe and represent a republic."

——Prince Humbert's travels through Spain are thus described by *La Correspondence*:—"The heir to the Italian throne travels in strict incognito. When the train reached Villalba the persons who expected him, among whom was his brother, naturally approached the first class carriages; but what was their surprise to see a young man in a striped shirt, looking more like a stoker than a prince, jump lightly from the locomotive, make his way through the group and throw himself into the arms of King Amadeus. Needless to say, it was Prince Humbert, who had been performing the duties of a machinist." These little anecdotes of princes are so refreshing to the American mind!

——The Earl of Derby presided at the dinner held in connection with the agricultural show held at Bury recently. In proposing the toast of "The Army and Navy" His Lordship said, whatever the army had to complain of it could not complain of a want of attention on the part of the public, and as regarded the navy, he believed it to be the most powerful in the world. No doubt naval matters were in a state of transition, though that was no excuse for carelessness or neglect. It must, however, be borne in mind that when numerous experiments were being made and great changes taking place it was almost inevitable that there should be some failures. There was only one thing certain about the services, and that was that they would cost a great deal of money. Referring to the late war, His Lordship said it was not to be expected that a powerful and high-spirited nation, humiliated by an unexpected defeat, would not desire to try its chance again. Whatever happened, however, in that respect he did not think there was any reason to fear that we should be dragged into it.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Professor Verchow, who is at present staying at the watering place of Misdroi, has, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, discovered some lacustrine habitations on the island of Wollin, in Lake Vietz.

The largest obelisk ever known to have been cut from the granite quarries in Aberdeen has just been hewn from the Stirlinghill quarry. It measures twenty-five feet in length and weighs sixteen tons, and is worth in its rough state upwards of £200.

An international exhibition is to be held at Brussels in 1876, and the preliminary arrangements for its organization are now being made. It is to coincide with the triennial exhibition of the fine arts and will take place in the same building.

The work of fitting the large iron caissons in their position at the new extension works which they are to occupy at Chatham dockyard was successfully carried out recently. The operation of floating and fixing the caissons was carried out under the direction of the dockyard officials.

The largest obelisk ever known to have been cut from the granite quarries in the neighborhood of Aberdeen has just been hewn from the Stirlinghill quarry. It measures twenty-five feet in length and weighs sixteen tons, and is worth, in its rough state, upwards of two hundred pounds sterling. It is a beautiful piece of red granite, entirely free from flaws.

A very powerful steam crane is now being erected at the Chatham Dockyard Extension Docks, intended to lift the most ponderous articles likely to be landed there. It will be tested to lift 100 tons, while there is no crane now at the dockyard constructed to raise above twenty-five tons.

The Rev. J. Jellet brought the question on the growth of the beetroot for sugar in Ireland before the Royal Irish Academy a short time ago. He shows that the saccharine qualities of the roots grown at Glasnevin are high; and the inference drawn from the experiments is that the beetroot sugar may be profitably made in Ireland.

The *Sporting Gazette* announces the outbreak of hydrophobia in several hunting kennels in England and Scotland. The Quorn have all lost their entry, and many of the Abrington have died; while still more serious fears are entertained of the huntsman and one of his assistants at the latter pack, both of whom are bitten. The disease has spread among some of the Scotch packs.

While so much activity prevails among the physical astronomers of Europe and America in endeavors to find out what the sun is made of and to explain its phenomena, and while analogies are found between the photosphere and the tails of comets, it is the better worth remembering that the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna have offered a prize for the discovery of comets. In a circular, addressed to investigators, they remark that of late years but very few comets have been discovered, notwithstanding the multiplication of telescopes; and they attribute the defect to the special attention bestowed on the minor planets. In this they find occasion for regret, considering the relation between shooting stars and comets, and, as the Academy might have added, solar phenomena. And astronomers generally will agree with them in thinking it "exceedingly desirable that we should know more than two or three hundred out of the many thousands of comets which undoubtedly belong to our system, especially as most of those which we know are calculated only in parabolic orbits." Recognizing the fact that observatories, with their regular work, cannot spare time for enterprising "sweeping" of the sky in hope of discoveries, they appeal to amateur astronomers to undertake the work in the interests of science. The time allotted will expire on the 31st of May, 1872 (it should be renewable), and the prize is twenty Austrian ducats, or a gold medal of the same value. The prize is to be given for the first eight comets discovered in the year, and it is stipulated that the comets shall be telescopic—that is, invisible to the naked eye—and that news of the discovery shall be immediately sent to the Academy. The award of prizes is to take place at the end of May in each year.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Equipment of the Frigates Delaware and Albany—Where They Will Be Placed if Cholera Visits the Port—The Sanitary Cordon Dr. Carnochan's Caution Suggested.

The recent intelligence that a vessel from the port of Hamburg put into the harbor of Cardiff, England, with almost the entire crew prostrated with that dreadful disease, the cholera, is quite enough to convince the most sceptical that the march of the scourge, from its appearance more than a year ago in Cronstadt, Russia, has been steady along the shores of the Baltic Sea and across the German territory, until now it points its demon finger to our coast and our city. A port in such regular and rapid communication with us as Hamburg afflicted with this disease, however mild may be the type, calls for the greatest vigilance of our quarantine authorities, and behooves every official connected with the administration of the laws affecting the health of this port to be earnest, watchful and unremitting in his labors to protect the lives of our citizens and the greatness of our commercial relations. A cholera scourge would be as disastrous as a blockade to the port of New York, and though the destroyer is not upon us, it is well to be ready to meet the ravages of such a merciless enemy.

An ounce of prevention is worth a hundred weight of cure in matters of this kind, and a visit to Quarantine is convincing that Dr. Carnochan is not insensible to the danger that is imminent and is doing everything possible to perfect the sanitary cordon which he and his assistants and colaborers have thrown around the city. It is due to him to state that he first submitted to the Commissioners of Quarantine that it was reasonably probable that the cholera existing in Europe, in several places, as an epidemic, would extend to this country and this port, and, in order to be prepared for its visitation, he suggested the early and immediate action of the Commissioners to petition the government for one or more vessels of war suitable for the reception of persons coming from such infected ports. Promptly and effectively he urged the necessity of these ships, whereupon the Commissioners deputed Dr. A. N. Bell, of the Board, and its engineer, Charles N. Haswell, to proceed to Washington and request of the Navy Department the temporary service of two large steam vessels. Secretary Robeson, when waited upon by these gentlemen, readily comprehended the importance of the matter, and, with a great degree of promptness and executive ability, at once directed Admiral Smith, United States Navy, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to place the steamers Delaware and Albany at the service of the Quarantine Commissioners.

The vessels were taken possession of a fortnight ago by the Commission, temporarily anchoring them off the First landing, Staten Island, where they are being fitted and provided to meet the emergency of the advent of cholera, when, upon its appearance, they will be transferred to the Lower Quarantine station. The immediate purpose of the Delaware and Albany is to receive from vessels in which the cholera unhappily prevails any and all well passengers, and retain them on board until all possibility of the development of the disease with them is passed. Those sick will at once be sent on board the hospital ship Illinois, now stationed at Lower Quarantine, receiving that care and medical attention characteristic of the attending physicians.

The equipment of the Delaware and Albany has been entrusted to Dr. Carnochan and the engineer, Charles H. Haswell. For more than ten days that work has been in progress, and is now so far completed that within a week, or less if required, fourteen hundred persons could be received on board of them. Considerable skill and ingenuity has been exercised in the arrangement of the temporary berths, so as not to injure the vessels, and the entire fitting of the frigates and providing them with all the necessary articles of bedding, furniture and cooking utensils will be done in an exceedingly economical manner, alike satisfactory to the Commissioners and complimentary to those effecting it.

There may be no use for these roomy, well ventilated ships-of-war this year, and it is hoped they will never be required in the manner intended, but their provision and admirable arrangement, when there is real danger of a visitation of dread disease, is a matter of much satisfaction.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CONNECTICUT.

A Would-be Bigamist Shoots a Girl for Refusing to Marry Him, and Then Kills Himself.

[From the New London (Conn.) Star, Sept. 14.]

About two years ago Leonard Rogers came to this city and went into the employ of Thomas Carroll. Sometime subsequent to this he made the acquaintance of a girl named Hattie Lewis, and from that time kept her company. Hattie lived with her mother in a small house on Prospect Hill, on the Hartford turnpike, one and one-half miles from this city. Rogers for the past few days has been unsuccessfully endeavoring to get the girl to become his wife. At about nine o'clock this morning he visited the house on Prospect Hill. He took a lunch and conversed with the girl and her mother until about half-past one o'clock. At that hour he stepped into a back hall and called Hattie in after him. When she got inside the hall Rogers shut and locked the door, and, it is supposed, repeated his proposal of marriage to the girl and was again refused. After they had been in the hall a few moments the mother heard a scream, and, rushing towards the hall, tried to gain admittance. Her attempts to force the door open were unsuccessful. Rogers told her that if she renewed the attempt he would blow her brains out. He had hardly concluded the threat when the mother heard the report of a pistol. With one mighty effort she broke through the door and saw the body of her daughter lying on the floor, dead. In her right temple, one and a half inches above and forward of her ear, was the mark of the fatal bullet. After shooting Hattie, Rogers ran from the house into the road, crossed a narrow field, the farther wall of which he scaled. He called to two men passing up the road, whose attention had been attracted by the shooting, and said, "They have fooled me as long as they ever will; I have got the best of them this time. There's a letter in my coat pocket that I want you to read when I am dead." When he had finished this, he placed a pistol to his head and shot himself back of the ear, killing himself instantly. A jury was summoned and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Rogers was a half breed Mohegan Indian, about thirty-five years of age. He has a wife in Malone, New York, who he seems to have entirely forgotten. The real name of the murdered girl is Hattie Lilly. Lewis is the name of her step-father.

HOW A HORSE WAS MADE A TROTTER.—Judge Brigham, the horse between whom and Tommy Jefferson there is talk of a $5,000 match, is said not to have showed any disposition to trot fast until he was one day frightened by the whistle of a factory at Fall River. Mr. Greene had been experimenting with him, and had about lost patience, and arrived at the conclusion that he would never make a trotter, when the unearthly shriek of the steam whistle frightened the horse into a new existence. He showed in a moment that he could trot, and since then he has taken rank among the great flyers of the land.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the widening and straightening of

BROADWAY,

between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second street and Thirty-fifth street, and that part between Forty-second street and Forty-seventh street, of a greater width than 100 feet,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:—

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, awards and valuation, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Q. Jones, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, 82 Nassau street, room 24, in this city, on or before the 18th day of September, 1871, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 18th day of September, 1871, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the city of New York, there to remain until the 29th day of September, 1871.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said city, and bounded by and included and contained within the centre lines of the following named streets and avenues, that is to say:—

Beginning at the point of intersection of the centre line of Forty-ninth street with the centre line of Eighth avenue and running thence easterly along the centre line of Fifty-ninth street to the centre line of Madison avenue, thence southerly along the centre line of Madison avenue to the centre line of Thirty-fourth street, thence easterly along the centre line of Thirty-fourth street to the centre line of Lexington avenue, thence southerly along the centre lines of Lexington avenue and Irving place to the centre line of Fourteenth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Fourteenth street to the centre line of Fourth avenue, thence southerly along the centre line of Fourth avenue to the centre line of Astor place, thence westerly along the centre line of Astor place to Broadway, thence southerly along the centre line of Broadway to the centre line of Waverley place, thence westerly along the centre line of Waverley place to the centre line of Sixth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Sixth avenue to the centre line of Fourteenth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Fourteenth street to the centre line of Seventh avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Seventh avenue to the centre line of Twentieth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Twentieth street to the centre line of Eighth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Eighth avenue to the centre line of Twenty-eighth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Twenty-eighth street to the centre line of Ninth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Ninth avenue to the centre line of Sixty-sixth street, thence easterly along the centre line of Sixty-sixth street to the centre line of Eighth avenue, and thence southerly along the centre line of Eighth avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the new Court House at the City Hall, in the city of New York, upon a further notice of twenty days to be hereafter given in two daily newspapers published in the city of New York, pursuant to the provisions of the fourth section of chapter 580 of the laws of the State of New York, passed February 27, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners

Dated NEW YORK, August 15, 1871.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do up stairs work and waiting or general housework, city or country.

159 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook and good baker; assist with the washing if required; best city reference.

393 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED cook, in a nice family; city reference. Address E. B., box 211 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

145 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

213 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; best city reference.

221 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE TO do up stairs work and one to do down stairs work; good city reference.

327 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST AVENUE, 299.—TWO FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS wish work in their own house or to go out by the day or week.

58 EAST 41ST ST.—A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking. Call or address.

109 WEST 53D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW more customers; work done at her own house; made in the latest style; moderate price; ladies' underwear made to order; best work done in New York.

125 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor.—A dressmaker would like a few engagements; can also make boys' clothes; is a good operator; has a machine of her own if wanted.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent dressmaker, who understands operating, cutting and fitting, would like to go out by the day.

360 3D ST.—A YOUNG LADY, LATELY FROM Canada, as seamstress in a private family. Miss BELKEYS.

410 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, with highest recommendations, as seamstress in a private family. Address.

A THOROUGH FAMILY SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands ladies' and children's dresses; also ladies' and infants' white goods; family sewing of every description by the day or week. Address M. D., box 18, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

226 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to do general housework in a small private family; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent references.

Housekeepers, &c.

24 AV. D.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN AS housekeeper in a private family; good city reference.

701 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., FIRST floor.—An accomplished young German woman as housekeeper or head servant in a German-American family; good references.

A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN WIDOW LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address E. S., box 107 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS

OF THE DAY

EVERY EVENING.

Laundresses, &c.

110 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first class laundress; best city references.

143 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wants the washing of first class gentlemen or families. Mrs. FREEMAN.

145 EAST 32D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A respectable girl as laundress in a hotel or boarding house; city reference. Call for two days.

153 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 16.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress wishes gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her house; understands fluting; does up linens in superior style.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman solicits work by the day at washing, ironing, house cleaning, &c.

232 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; also families' washing done by the month.

236 EAST 36TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPETent woman to do ladies' gentlemen's and families' washing; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. FOX.

429 EAST 14TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman wishes some ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own house; good reference.

Nurses, &c.

27 VANDEWATER ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable widow woman, with fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call for two days.

54 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A MONTHLY NURSE now disengaged; no objection to the country; best city reference.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE CAN BE ENGAGED immediately. Best references.

113 WASHINGTON ST.—A HEALTHY WOMAN, WHO has just lost her own baby, will take a young baby to wet nurse. Call for two days. MRS. BURNES.

118 YORK ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse or an invalid lady, to go South or to California. Call or address.

178 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A young married woman as wet nurse.

302 EAST 26TH ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 2D AV.—A respectable middle aged woman to take charge of a baby from its birth; best city reference.

332 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH ST., third floor, back room.—A woman who lost her own baby wishes to wet nurse a baby at her own residence.

502 WEST 44TH ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN WISHES a baby to wet nurse; has lost her own baby, two weeks old.

1,450 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home; lost her own child, three months old. Call from 9 till 12 o'clock A. M.

2,256 2D AV., BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—Two Protestant German girls, who speak French and a little English, to mind growing children and do sewing; or as waitresses and to do sewing; or as ladies' maids and to do sewing. Address Mr. HUNOLD.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION AS nurse or maid, with a family going to California; would make herself generally useful. A letter addressed to M. F., Stapleton, Staten Island, will receive an immediate reply.

Waitresses, &c.

302 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference.

333 EAST 11TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE north of Ireland girl as waitress or chambermaid and assist in washing, best reference.

993 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young Protestant woman as first class waitress; can be seen Saturday and Monday; would go in the country

Miscellaneous.

39 CLINTON PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL WITH A family travelling to any part, who is both willing and obliging; no objection to take care of children; best reference

78 3D EAST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a bakery or confectionary; has good references, and will serve a week or two on trial if required. Address Mrs. KEARNS.

91 GRAHAM AV., WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—A YOUNG German lady, who is well educated in German and French, as governess or as school teacher. Address Miss A. SCHAEFER.

239 WEST 38TH ST.—A LADY, WHO HAS RESIDED several years, as governess in a family or visiting governess; she is an excellent musician; speaks French fluently, and can also teach the rudiments of German; satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address N. B.

314 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, SOCIABLE and refined, as lady's companion; has no objection to traveling. Address COMPANION.

A CATHOLIC YOUNG LADY, FIRST CLASS TEACHER of English and music, desires a position in a school or private family; terms moderate. Address C. L., box 189 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND EXPERIENCE WILL give private instruction in all the English branches, music and Latin for $4 a month; she is very successful in the rapid advancement of ladies whose early education has been neglected; unexceptionable reference. Address STEWARD, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS, TO whom she will teach French or Spanish grammatically or conversationally, at $4 per month. Address L. T. W., box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY (GERMAN) WISHES A FEW SELECT scholars for piano and vocal music; is also thoroughly conversant with the German, English and French languages, and desirous to act as visiting governess. Address, for three days, H. H., box 752 Post office.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, JUST FROM EUROPE, wishes a situation in a private family as governess or as housekeeper; good reference. Address J. W., box 136 Herald office.

A GRACEFUL AND EASY STYLE OF PENMANSHIP, correspondence and all the English branches and music taught to ladies of neglected education in a few months, at $4 per month. Address E. D. E. W., Herald office.

I DESIRE A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF OIL PAINTing, drawing, &c.; can furnish excellent recommendations. Address Miss E. C. CLOW, Catskill, Greene county, N. Y.

WAX FRUIT AND FLOWERS.—INSTRUCTION given by a lady. All styles made to order. 58 West 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL OR AS SEAMstress, by a middle-aged single woman; is a good dressmaker; no objection to the country. Address M. J. Herald Brooklyn Branch office, No. 4 Court st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED—TO assist in washing in a small family. Call after 10 o'clock at 106 West 31st st.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERMANENT ENGAGEment is open to a lady familiar with the ways of business and of liberal education; salary $12. Apply at 117 Nassau st., room 13.

FIRST CLASS CLOAK HANDS WANTED—STEADY work and good wages. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, 167 Church st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of experience, in a family of four adults, to take the entire charge; one willing to do the work with one servant (which she may select) will have a pleasant home and satisfactory pay. Address H. B., box 777 New York Post office, stating experience and qualifications in full, with reference.

MILLINER WANTED.—APPLY TO MRS. JOLLEY, 81 4th st., Williamsburg.

MILLINER WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT WORKer; to a good one a permanent situation is offered. Apply immediately to Mme. FERRERO, No. 6 Lafayette place.

WANTED—AT 118 EAST 18TH ST., A COMPETENT chambermaid and waitress; good reference required.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR SCOTCH GIRL, for general housework. 28 West 36th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Inquire at 214 West 47th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND TO DO THE COARSE washing and ironing. A competent person only need apply at 56 West 46th st., from 10 to 12.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a ladies' boarding house. One of experience may apply at 52 West 28th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; she must understand fine washing and ironing. Apply at 62 Park av., from 10 till 2 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, SCOTCH OR English cook, willing to assist with washing; city references. Apply at 57 West 22d st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR PLAIN cooking and washing in a small private family; good wages. Call at 42 East 20th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—SMART GIRLS, FOR LEARNING DRESSmaking; also first class hands. Mme. EGGER, French Dressmaker, 42 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av. Good wages.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS GIRL to do general housework in a small family; must have city reference. Apply at 247 East 71st st.

WANTED—A GIRL, AS WAITRESS AND LAUNdress. Apply at 139 East 45th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork daily from 8 to 12. 25 East 20th st., near Broadway; apply before 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must understand washing and ironing; good wages paid; references required. Call for two days at 419 West 43d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERIENCED WOman, for storeroom of hotel; reference required. Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Chambers st. and West Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, IN A SMALL private family; washer and iron. 721 2d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WHO UNderstands pulling and fluting. Inquire Saturday morning, from 10 to 12, at 227 West 23d st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS COOK for an institution. Apply at corner Lexington av. and 51st st. Reference required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class cook; also a man waiter; city recommendations required. Apply at 245 West 14th st.

WANTED—A MILLINER, TO GO SOUTH; LIBERAL wages paid to a first class trimmer. Apply between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. to A. & W. W. SHUMWAY, 324 Canal st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID AND A Protestant laundress to go a short distance in the country. Apply Monday at No. 9 West 2_th st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERATORS, to make fine shirts and drawers; also first class bow and scarf makers. No work given out. Apply to FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 690 Broadway, entrance in the rear by alley from Great Jones st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE charge of an infant from birth; middle aged woman preferred; best recommendations required; satisfactory wages paid to a suitable person. None other need apply in Brooklyn av., between Warren and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRLS WANTED—TO LEARN MANUFACture of lace goods; must be very tidy and intelligent; pay to commence at once. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. to CHASE & STANTON, 819 Broadway.

100 TAMBOUR WORKERS WANTED—ALSO EMbroiderers. S. & W. E. CORWIN, 194 Church st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED FROM IRELAND, wishes a situation to assist in a bar or grocery store. Call at 646 East 16th st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 30, SINGLE, AS WAITER, or any place where he can make himself useful; can drive; first class reference. Address P. H., box 150 Herald office.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as waiter or any light employment; wages no object. Address C. B., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a first class waiter, Swiss Protestant; good references. Address L. M., box 158 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a private family; can give good city reference. Call at 241 4th av., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER OR oysterman, in a hotel or restaurant; best city reference. Call on or address G. A. GORDEN, 176 8th av., corner 19th st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER BY A young man; will be disengaged on the 25th inst. Address BUSINESS, box 170 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as waiter; best city references; 3½ years with present employer; will be disengaged at the end of the month. Call on or address WILLIAM, No. 1 West 47th st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, to carry out packages and make himself generally useful. Apply at 52 East 10th st., after 9 o'clock A. M.; good reference required.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a private family; can give good city reference. Call at 241 4th av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE house, hotel, saloon or boarding house; from Washington, D. C.; have waited all my life. Apply at 79 Mercer st., between Prince and Spring sts.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AS LIBRARIAN OR SECRETARY TO A GENTLEman.—An American, aged 26, educated in Europe, desires a situation as above; has a practical knowledge of chemistry. Address B., box 106 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH OF 15 WANTED—IN AN office; salary $3 a week. Apply by letter in own handwriting to COMMISSION MERCHANT, box 1,708 Post office.

A SWEDE, AGED 27, CONVERSANT WITH THE ENGlish and German languages, writing a plain hand and correct at figures, wishes employment; best references. Address B., box 135 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS TRAVELLED FOR 18 years in America, will travel in any capacity as agent, or with small samples, on salary only; prefers the jewelry line; will go South, to West Indies, South or Central America, Mexico, South Africa, as a geologist; is a perfect master of all the precious stones in the rough, or will travel as an author; highest references will be given. Address for three days G., box 138 Herald office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS A capable business man and accountant, in middle life, well and favorably known in some of the best banks of this city, and possessing real estate of considerable value, would like some suitable occupation; assurance is given that his references are unexceptionably good, and no proposition will be entertained from any business of questionable character. Address G. B. K., box 121 Herald office.

CLERK OR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—SITUATION as above wanted, by a young man just arrived from Scotland; good testimonials. Address B. K., box 149 Herald office.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, DRESS GOODS HANDS. Experienced, smart men can apply to S. DOWNING, 867 Fulton st., corner Clermont av., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE FULLY COMPETENT, with good references; German preferred. Apply at corner 3d av. and 71st st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—COMMERCIAL OR OTHERwise, by a gentleman lately arrived from Europe who corresponds and converses fluently in English and German; understands bookkeeping and general office work. Address box 156 Herald office.

WANTED—FOUR DRY GOODS SALESMEN FOR dress goods, hosiery, &c.; also one bookkeeper, to go to Georgia. Apply at 87 Thomas st., to-day, between 12 and 1.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A FANCY GOODS house; one having experience preferred. Apply at HENDERSON, JUSTICE & CO.'S, 498 and 500 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PUSHING DRESS GOODS salesmen; one German also. Call at ALTMAN'S corner 3d av. and 10th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, JUST arrived, aged 25, a situation in a dry goods store; good references. Address G. HEALD, Sweeny's Hotel.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK; must be German and willing to work. Apply at 1,032 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SALESMAN, IN A fancy goods house, by a person who has an experience of twenty years in the business. Address G. E. S., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; salary $50 per month; only those having had experience and not afraid of work need answer. Address ENTRY CLERK, box 4,442 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL OUR GOODS BY SAMPLE; steady situation. NEW YORK ENVELOPE PRINTING COMPANY, 48 East 23d st., corner 4th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE HOSIERY, LACE and embroidery and domestic departments. Apply, with city references, to CAMPION & STUART, 831 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A practical, experienced man; best references given. Address H. P., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A COMMISSION HOUSE IN BUTTER, eggs, &c., a bookkeeper; will have considerable correspondence to do, and must be well qualified. Address, giving references and stating age, box 194 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, UNMARRIED, WELL posted in the grocery business. Apply at 450 Greenwich st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COLORED SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman, either in city or country. Good reference given. Address B. W. L., Herald office.

A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, WISHES A SITUATION AS gardener; can take charge of a gentleman's place; understands all its branches, as greenhouses, vegetables, &c.; best references. Address or call at 143 Greene st., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience, as coachman and gardener; satisfactory reference; city or country. Address A. M., box 103 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; can give the best city reference. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS ON a farm or in a gentleman's family; he understands the care of horses, &c.; wife would do general housework; just arrived. No. 6 Bowling Green.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT MAN, as coachman or teamster; understands all about horses. Call on or address BERNARD CUMMINGS, 1,338 3d av., care of K. Kenny.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as groom; has good city references. Call on or address W. M. G., 148 East 41st st., stable.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART SALESMAN IN A wholesale liquor house who has an established trade and a thorough knowledge of the business; a good salary will be given. Address B. B., box 169 Herald office.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A MARried German; understands the management of large gentlemen's places, graperies, greenhouses and landscaping. Address C. G., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Call at or address No. 1 East 38th st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman; is one of the best of grooms; understands gardening; no objection to the country. Address M. M., box 121 Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly and is a first class driver; his wife is willing to attend to the laundry or kitchen; no objection to the country. Address CHAS. NAKE, care A. Reisinger, Sheriden House, 159 and 161 Canal st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN OYSTERMAN AND WAITER WANTED.—APPLY AT EARL'S Oyster House, 376 8th av.

A YOUNG MAN AS WINDOW DRESSER WANTED—Must be a good ticket writer. Apply, by letter, to ALEX. LYLE, 6th av., corner of 23d st.

AGENTS—$8 TO $12 DAILY.—SCOVIL'S SHORT HAND; easy, swift and legible. Address EDITOR, 280 Fourth avenue, New York.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—FIFTEEN YEARS of age; must come well recommended. Apply at 9 A. M. to WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

ADVERTISING CANVASSERS, EXPERIENCED ON directories, wanted at room 49, 21 Park row, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Proposals received from advertising agents for fifty pages in a valuable medium.

BOY WANTED—AT 14 MURRAY STREET, SECOND loft.

CANVASSERS WANTED—THOSE WHO HAVE HAD experience in the advertising business; to capable and energetic men steady employment will be given. Address ENERGY, box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN, AS CARVER AND butcher. Address M. S., box 162 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD ORDER COOK; MUST BE quick; also two smart waiters. Apply at 43 West st., hotel, between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—TWO PORTERS; ONE FOR THE BROOKlyn delivery. Apply, with references, to CAMPISN & STUART, 831 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, WHO has had business experience, to make himself generally useful; salary $16 per month. Address DOWN TOWN, box 147 Herld office.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, MALE AND female; $50 per week permanently. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 4 Liberty square, Boston.

WANTED—A MAN IN A GROCERY STORE, WHO understands his business. Call at the corner of 2_th st. and 7th av.

WANTED—TRAVELLING MEN, FOR CITY AND country trade; big profits to live, wideawake men. Apply at once to COSTAR COMPANY, 237 Centre street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PORTER, UNMARRIED, accustomed to mark bales; must be a Protestant and well recommended; good pay and fair treatment to an energetic man. Address box 6,119 Post office.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN ERRAND boy; he must have good recommendations and reside with his parents. Address box 1,914 Post office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TO TRAVEL; lady to introduce goods to ladies and gentleman to advertise. Call at 38 West 26th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS NIGHT MAN IN A restaurant; must understand opening oysters and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply after 8 A. M. at 55 East 13th st.

THE TRADES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED TO GIVE out work to responsible parties accustomed to make boys' clothing. Apply at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A VARNISH MAKER WANTED—COMPETENT TO take charge of an establishment. Address VARNISH, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CARPENTER IN ALL ITS branches wants permanent employment in a hotel or public institution; wages $2 per day or $1 50 with board and lodging. Address J. P., Herald office.

A GOOD FURNITURE GILDER WISHES A PERmanent place in a furniture manufactory. Address A. B., box 146 Herald office, till Monday.

CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED—A CUSTOMER CUTter, one that understands his business. Call this day at No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

DYERS WANTED.—ONE GOOD JOB DYER AND ONE finisher and presser, to go to Danbury, Conn. Address LOUIS MANGLIN, Danbury, Conn.

JOURNEYMEN SILK HATTERS WANTED—AT JOHNSON'S, 1,255 Broadway, corner 31st st.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A RETAIL SALESMAN who understands jewelry repairing. HEATHCOTE & COHEN, 605 Broadway.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A FEW GIRLS, AS polishers and chain makers; must understand the business. Apply to HODENPYL, TUNISON & SHIEBLER, 97 Cliff st.

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS CUTTER for a fine custom trade, to go to Watertown, N. Y. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 174 5th av.

TO BREWERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS BREWer, by a gentleman of experience and undoubted ability. Address WM. GRANGER, Coolidge, Pratt & Co.'s, Arch Street Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCH CASE MAKER. 18 ANN st. LACHAT & RACLE.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LAPIDARY, AT M. FOX & CO.'S, No. 1 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH FOR RAILWAY WORK; also a carpenter or wheelwright, to fix wheels to cars. Address CONTRACTOR, box 149 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, STEADY PLUMBER. None others need apply to ADEE & DELEREE, Water st., near Beekman.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH AND BOILERMAKERS' helpers, to drive bolts. Inquire for D. BURTIS, JR., pier 29 East River.

WANTED—FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS, A DRAUGHTSman, to finish, letter and color some topographical maps. Apply to-day (Saturday), between 1 and 2 P. M., to W. E. WORTHEN, 68 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MACHINISTS, BOILER makers and pattern makers. Apply at office of the West Point Foundry, 30 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A PRINTER, IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALlery, who is able to speak German. Inquire at R. SPITZER'S Photograph Gallery, 497 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO ASSIST IN THE REpairing of clocks and watches and to make himself generally useful in a retail jewelry store. Address CLOCKS, box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JARDINIER FRANCAIS, ARRIVANT DE FRANCE, connaissant toutes les specialites de l'horticulture, desirerait une situation. Nombreux certificats. S'adresser au 109 Greene st., Pension Francaise.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, RECEMMENT ARRIVEE dans ce pays, cherche une place comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfants; connait la couture et repassage. Adresser Mme. JOS. BRAUN, 129 4th av., between 12th and 14th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLEACHING, CLEANING AND DYEING OFFICES OF E. LORD, 934 Broadway, near Twenty-second street; 439 Broome street, corner Broadway; branch office and factory, 111 Eighth avenue.—Coats, Pants, Vests, Blankets, Robes, &c., beautifully cleaned.

SANITARY REMEDIES OF THE UTMOST IMPORTance. Send for circular. JOHN FOGGAN, Importer, 79 Nassau street, New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUKOO CLOCKS, OUR manufacture; French and American Clocks, Jewelery, Diamonds, Silverware. A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, 203 Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, and 523 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. (Established 1847.) Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 7 Reade streets.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—RARE CHANCE TO INVEST small capital in old established business.—An old established wholesale and retail Farm Machinery and Seed Business, which commands a large trade in Missouri and Kansas; has been thoroughly advertised, and with large trade firmly established. Stock on hand from $12,000 to $15,000. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Address, for further information, HENRY L. HAHN, Assignee, Kansas City, Mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at auction at the Phoenix Hat Factory, at Brewsters, on the Harlem Railroad, two hours from New York city, on Tuesday, the 19th of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Stock and Machinery belonging to the estate of the late C. W. Budd. Catalogue of the same will be furnished on day of sale. C. E. WARING, Administrator.

A.—MORTGAGE SALE.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONcern.—JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street, one bay Horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, together with one Spring Cart and one Dirt Cart, Harness &c. Also one pair of Canadian Mares, Phaeton and Harness. N. B.—This stock must be sold to satisfy mortgage. ANDREW J. HERMION, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau st., opposite Post Office. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a general assortment of Household Furniture; also Theatrical Dresses, Silk and Satin Dresses, Opera Cloaks, Scarfs, Hoods, Cloaks, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms, 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar, and 38 Church streets. HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c. WALDRON & COOKE will sell, this day, as above (continuation of last Wednesday's sale), Second-hand Goods from residences; also part of assignee's stock of New Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including Parlor and Library Suits, covered in latest styles of covering; some of the suits are very beautiful; walnut, mahogany, rosewood and enamelled Chamber Furniture; Bookcases, Buffets, Extension and Centre Tables; Chromos, Engravings, Fancy Goods, from Eighth Avenue $1 Store; 10 New Carpets (misfits), also Second-hand Carpets, Oilcloths, Bedding of every description. For account of whom it may concern—Double-barrelled breech-loading Gun, cost $140; Gold hunting-case Watch, cost $225; superb Velvet Carpet, containing 140 yards; 25 volumes superbly bound Books; Ivory-handled Table Cutlery; Silver-plated Forks and Spoons, &c. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE—BY EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER. THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock, at the large private residence, 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, magnificent rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Dining Table, Buffet, Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, commencing at 1½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—120 WEST TWENTY-THIRD street.—LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Saturday morning), commencing at 10½ o'clock, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, best city maker; 4 rich Parlor Suits, 20 Bedroom Suits and complete Bedding, 500 yards of Carpet, Bookcase, 500 volumes Books, Paintings, Bronzes, Centre Tables, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Rockers, Lounges, Clocks, Looking Glasses, solid Silver and Cutlery. The whole contents of the above private residence. Sale positive, rain or shine, in lots to highest bidders. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER, salesroom 79 Nassau street, near Fulton. M. DOUGHTY will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 79 Nassau street, superior Household Furniture, comprising rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, by city makers; pure curled hair Mattresses, Paillasses, Spring Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters, Tapestry, ingrain and body Brussels Carpets, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, four round corners, combination Safe, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT 93 Water street, Newburg, Orange county, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 20, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Attendance given by GEORGE M. LEASE.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL on Saturday, September 16, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, 521 Broadway, 40 Sponge and Hair Mattresses, 6 Spring Beds, 21 Cottage Bedsteads, lot Chairs, enamelled Bedroom Suit, &c.; no reserve. Dealers are specially requested to attend.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOM 521 Broadway. PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell on Saturday, September 16, at 12 o'clock noon, for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances, 25 Sewing Machines, in perfect order, viz.:—Singer, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Elliptic and others of the best manufacture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 521 Broadway. ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, Paris Jardinieres, Bronzes, Parians, &c. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, by order of J. S. JAMES, Esq., Assignee, on Saturday, September 16, at 10½ o'clock, at his SALESROOM, 521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel block, a large assortment of elegant Furniture, embracing rosewood and walnut Parlor and Library Suits, in silk, terry, brocatel and reps; Centre Tables, Pedestals, Bookcases, Library Tables, superb Bedroom Suits, Armoire-a-Glace, Pillar Extension Tables, Buffets, and a great variety of other articles. Sale without reserve. Goods now on view and catalogues ready early morning of sale.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day at 10½ o'clock, 101 Crosby street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, hair and other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bedding, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Goods too numerous too mention.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—CHOICE AND VALuable Lots to close an estate. J. P. TRAVER & CO. will sell on Monday, September 18, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, 6 Lots at East New York, running through the block, fronting on Broadway and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road and Conway street, opposite the Evergreen Cemetery; the most valuable and central plot of lots in the place. Maps and terms at office of auctioneers, 59 Great Jones street, or on premises day of sale.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. THIS DAY, Sept. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Mattresses, black walnut and other Office Desks. Also one Coach, in good order.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE this day, at 2 o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street. One bay Horse, 16 hands; one Dirt Cart, two Express Wagons, Harness, &c. HARVEY LOUX, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture. HENRY ZINN, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 4 story mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street, viz.:—Brilliant toned 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700; rich Parlor Suits, in plain and figured satin and silk reps; Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Bookcase, &c.; also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; 20 curled hair and spring Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Bedding, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; Lounges, Clocks, China, Glass Ware; Extension Tables, Chairs, Buffets, and 200 lots by catalogue.

SHERIFF'S SALE. NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—James M. Macgregor against William Hatten.

In pursuance of an order made this day by the Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, directing the sale of the share or interest in the James Foster, Jr., a domestic vessel seized under a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in this action, I will expose to sale at public auction such share or interest, being a sixteenth part of said ship James Foster, Jr., her tackle, apparel and furniture, on the deck of said vessel, at her berth, in the East River, at the foot of Beekman street, in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated New York, Sept. 13, 1871.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff city and county of New York.

NEIL BRYANT, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, this day, at 10 o'clock, at 121 Bowery, lot of Shelving and Fixtures, Awnings, Glass Cases, unfinished Harness, &c. By order. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff. J. KOEHLER, Deputy Sheriff.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER. Office No. 6 City Hall place. By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell, on this day, at 10 o'clock, the Fixtures and Furniture of the Liquor Store, No. 4 New Bowery, one 4 Pull Ale Pump, splendid Counter, one large Mirror, Copper Measures, Chandeliers, Glassware, &c. WILLIAM ABBOTT, JR., Attorney for Mortgagee.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE—$4 A CHALDRON, DELIVERED IMMEDIATEly from Metropolitan Gas Works, Forty-second street and North River. Orders by mail promptly attended to. H. & H. MURRAY.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL experience; diseases permanently cured without mercury; consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all Female Complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR OF MIDwifery (25 years' practice), treats and cures all Female Complaints, from whatever cause produced. Elegant rooms for nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, BY Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, corner of Fifth avenue.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies, from whatever cause produced. Price $5. Dr. MAURICEAU, 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED.—DR. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, 149 CHARLES street, between Washington and West—Ladies consult her on all ailments. Board, nursing. Infants adopted.

MADAME RESTELL'S MEDICINES CAN BE OBtained at druggists', 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue and 192 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or sent by mail; price $5. Caution, beware of imitators.

MRS. DR. EUSEBIA MUNROE, MIDWIFE AND Electrician, No. 80 Eighth avenue, near Twelfth street.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST treat female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Excellent board for patients. 141 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

179 BLEECKER STREET—DR. HARRISON'S PRIvate office.—All diseases cured immediately.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE, SIX LOTS ON EAST SIDE; SUITable for building; street regulated; cheap; easy terms. THOMSON & WAITE, 12 Pine street, room 8.

BUILDERS—I WILL SELL NINE LOTS NEAR MADIson avenue, with loan of $90,000; street sewered and paved; also 12 Tenement Lots. Address BUILDER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, with all improvements, furnished or unfurnished, on easy terms; perfect order; parlors frescoed. Inquire on premises, 207 East Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, ON SEVENTYthird street, between Third and Fourth avenues; terms easy. Also the corner House, Seventy-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Will exchange for Lots on Lenox Hill. Houses, Stores, Offices, &c., to let. W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

$5,000 CASH, $10,000 MORTGAGE, WILL BUY A first class brown stone House, Fifty-second street, near Lexington avenue. THOMSON & WAITE, 12 Pine street.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS

OF THE DAY

EVERY EVENING.

West Side.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and Broadway, northeast corner of Ninth avenue and Sixty-eighth street—Eight excavated Lots for (lowest) $40,000—five of these Ninth avenue store lots; excavated, each 20x50 feet; and three excavated street lots, each 16.8x100 feet. V. B. KING & CO., No. 5 Wall street.

A NEW TENEMENT HOUSE; RENTAL OVER $4,400; terms will be made easy; must be sold. ROOME & DUSENBERRY, first floor, 162 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House for sale, in Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; possession. WILLIAM H. BELLAMY, 5½ Pine street.

A FULL SIZED, DESIRABLE NEW BROWN STONE Dwelling, fronting Central Park, for sale, partially furnished; terms easy; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FRONT AND REAR TENEment Houses, four stories, with store; rents for $2,200; price $17,000; also a Cottage House; price $7,000. JULES GLAENTZER, 489 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT MEDIUM SIZED THREE story high stoop brick House 117 West Twenty-second street. Terms reasonable. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THREE FULL LOTS, FINE location, west side, with rear buildings; splendid opportunity to build tenements; now paying a good interest. JULES GLAENTZER, 489 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO BRICK HOUSES IN THE Ninth ward; also vacant Lots in various parts of the city. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House 55 West Fifty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession at once. Inquire on premises.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, 106 BROADWAY, have for sale first class Houses in the upper part of the city; also furnished and unfurnished Houses to let.

TO INVESTORS.—PROSPECT PARK LOTS FOR SALE; several handsome corner Plots, on western slope; all street improvements complete. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

$27,000 LOTS.—A FULL FRONT ON TENTH avenue, with a street lot adjoining, will be sold at above price. Apply to the owners, BRINER BROTHERS, 315 and 317 East Twenty-second street.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, 106 BROADWAY, offer for sale Unimproved Lots and Plots in various localities.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD

RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A GENTLEMAN OF decayed circumstances is compelled to sell the property known as 123 Fulton street, at the termination of the bridge; price $22,000; rent $2,500. DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby street, near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, will let two handsomely furnished Rooms very low; house pleasantly located, with every modern improvement; eight minutes' walk from South or ten minutes from Hamilton avenue ferry. Apply at 241 Bergen street, Brooklyn.

BEDFORD AVENUE.—$4,500; HOUSE AND LOT; modern improvements; terms easy. H. OLDFIELD, 188 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES AT A BARGAIN.—TWO NEW brown stone Houses, all improvements, very cheap; immediate possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PALATIAL RESIDENCE in Brooklyn to rent to a desirable tenant; 200 per month; neighborhood highly aristocratic; immediate possession. Principals only may address LATHROP, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE 12 Hanover place, Brooklyn; 20x100; 30 feet from Fulton avenue; $9,000. Apply to the owner J. PEREGO, JR., 85 Nassau street, New York, or at the house in the evening.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 396 GRAHAM AVENUE, Brooklyn, E. D.; two stories, high brick basement, water and gas; house in good order; price $4,000; $2,700 cash; balance can remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, near Gates avenue and Broadway; will be sold at a sacrifice. Call on J. P. O'KEEFE, 27 Grand street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—SMALL FACTORY No. 1 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, two story brick, 25 by 55, with ten-horse power Steam Engine and Shafting. Apply to J. VAN MATER, 274 Pearl street, Brooklyn.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—A LOT, SITUATED ON Vernal avenue, near southern entrance, will be sold very low. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

TO LET—AT $700, IF IMMEDIATELY, THREE STORY brick House, all modern improvements; best location in Brooklyn. Apply to C. M. CARPENTER, 56 White street, New York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINing all modern improvements, with extra ground; good location, convenient to cars and at a reduced rent. Apply to D. S. QUIMBY, Jr., 201 Montague street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.—TWO FULL CORNER LOTS, with four brick Houses, containing two stores and 76 rooms; fine business stand; rented for $4,000 per annum; can be bought cheap, as the owner is leaving the city; only $28,000; a great bargain. Also a corner Lot, with two three story and basement Houses, containing a store and 28 rooms; an old established business stand; rented for $1,7_0 per annum; only $11,500; easy terms. Apply to J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City, second block from ferry.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO RENT, TWO VILLAS, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within 30 minutes of Wall street. O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK OR DAIRY FARM, FROM 250 to 600 acres, for sale; desirably located; near depot; 40 miles from city; good buildings; land well improved; price $100 per acre; rare opportunity to purchase a large farm. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., AT the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean, 44 desirable Villa Plots, containing from one to four acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within half a mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, 3½ miles from Long Branch and 1¾ hours from New York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, 20 Nassau street, New York.

A FINE FARM OF NINETY ACRES FOR SALE ON the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 27 miles from New York; highly improved; orchards of fine pears, peaches, and a vineyard of 2,000 choice vines, in full bearing; all the small fruits; good substantial residence; fine stream; magnificent mountain scenery. Address SOMERSET, Herald office.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM depot, a House and corner Lot. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold at a bargain. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 18½.

AT ELIZABETH.—A HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, barn, two acres of ground, five minutes from depot, will be exchanged for Jersey or Connecticut shore Farm. Photograph, &c., with JACOB SHARPE, 311 Pine street.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A NICE RESIDENCE at Tremont, on Harlem Railroad; on the finest avenue; owner going away. Address box 5,917 New York Post office.

CLOSTER, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NEW 2½ STORY French roof House, 16 rooms, very sightly and convenient; fine water and abundance of fruit and flowers; lot 95x225; high land, and but one minute to depot; churches and schools. HENRY S. DOWNS, 115 Broadway, room 10.

ENGLEWOOD AND PALISADES—CHOICE PROPERties for sale or rent; some furnished Houses, for the winter or year. CHAS. D. KELLOGG, 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF Ground, or more if desired, with an attractive and commodious Cottage, stable, &c., occupying a commanding position on Tea Neck Ridge, between Englewood and Ridgefield, having an uninterrupted view of both places; convenient to depots (Midland and Leonia); neighborhood exceedingly desirable for gentlemen of leisure or business, being strictly first class and only nine miles from city; would trade for a small House in this city, lightly encumbered. Apply to HENRY A. HOYT, 141 Broadway, room 1.

FOR SALE—NEAR LAKE MAHOPAC, THE HOMEstead (2½ story double house) and Farm of 58 acres of the late D. T. Valentine, about equally divided by and on turnpike to Peekskill, between Red Mills and Jefferson Valley, and two miles from lake and depot, consisting of the choicest land; apple orchard and fruit of every variety, grapery and vegetable garden, farmer's house, barns, &c. Apply to WM. C. VALENTINE (new No.) 1,230 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, ON HARLEM RAILROAD, fine Building Lots, near the depot; also two Plots, 2½ acres each. Apply to JAMES BUCKHOUT, Tremont.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED COUNTRY Seat, on East River; house 15 rooms; fine shore front, splendid view; bathing, fishing, yachting; steamboat dock and railroad station ten minutes distant, whence the city is reached in 35 minutes; barns, stable, icehouse, kennery, together with the Horses, Cows, Hogs, Poultry, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, Yacht and Skiff. Apply to FRANKLIN, 40 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A LARGE HOUSE, one or two acres ground; a great bargain. Address S. BONNETT, builder, New Rochelle.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 36 ACRES, ONE HOUR FROM city, price $4,000; 67 acres, Stock, Crops, &c., $8,500; 120 acres, fine Dairy Farm, $14,000; great variety first class Places, $20,000 to $100,000; several to exchange. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES, CONTAINING 12 rooms, lot 50x100, on the best avenue in the town of Greenville, N. J.; only 20 minutes by New Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty street; three minutes from station; 23 trains daily. Inquire of CHARLES STOVEKEN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN PIERREPONT street, Brooklyn, near Columbia street. The owner leaving the city will let to a private family without children. Rent $300 per month. Address WALL STREET, New York Post office.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT STONE MANSION, Country Store and Farm of 25 acres, in the most healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania, 6 miles from depot, 3½ hours from New York; brick store, 25x60, doing large business in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, &c.; elegant mansion, hall and 13 rooms; good barn, carriage house, ice house, piggery, hennery, &c.; 100 choice bearing fruit trees; splendid water; offered at a great sacrifice on account of owner's death; buildings alone cost over $10,000; price, including crops, 2 horses, 3 cows, hogs, poultry, carriage, wagons, harness, farming tools, Brussels carpet in parlor, only $6,500; terms $3,000 cash, balance $500 yearly. Take Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, from foot of Barclay or Christopher street, New York, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.; buy a ticket for Stroudsburg, Pa. Apply to GEO. L. WALKER, Justice of the Peace, office directly opposite the depot, Stroudsburg, Pa.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, 106 BROADWAY, pay special attention to buying and selling Real Estate in Westchester county; also have money to loan on bond and mortgage in this county.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES; good buildings, ice pond, water power, fine mountain views, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND, TWO very desirable Cottages, of eight and ten rooms; of easy access by Harlem boats from Peck Slip and Eleventh street, and by ferries to Hunter's Point. Will be rented low. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

TO RENT—FRENCH ROOF COTTAGE, SMALL, IN fine order, west side of Harlem road, Tremont; possession immediately; splendid view and healthy. M. HARD, 44 Beekman street.

$2,500.—FARM, NEAR KINGSTON, N. J., 30 acres; good buildings, Stock, Crops, Implements; 45 acres, $6,500, and many others. F. FLATAU, No. 2 New Chambers st., corner of Chatham.

$6,500.—FARM, HOTEL AND COUNTRY STORE, at Monticello, Sullivan county; 50 acres, two orchards; buildings first class, well furnished; large stock; crops, implements; terms easy; buildings alone are worth the money. F. FLATAU, No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

BROOKLYN, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, ALBANY AND Lacrosse Lots to exchange for Merchandise, Horse and Buggy, or other property; splendid Flouring Mill to trade; bargains. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PROPERty, a Music Store in a first class location. For particulars address box 175 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—172 ACRE FARM, FINE buildings, near village, 38 miles from New York; 128 acre Farm, well fruited and watered; must be sold cheap; 148 acre Farm, 5 miles from New Brunswick, splendid; 60 acres, a Fruit Farm of choice selection of fruits; 16 acres of Land, mostly covered with choice fruits; 60 acres of Land, good house and barn, half mile from depot; 110 acres fine Land, 4 miles from New Brunswick, very cheap; 74 acre Farm, adjoining village Hightstown; must be sold; 9 acres, a beautiful Country Residence at Princeton, N. J.; 108 acre Farm on the Raritan, 2 miles from New Brunswick; 320 acre Farm, the finest in the State of New Jersey; 8 beautiful Country Residences at New Brunswick, from 1 to 2 acres each, price from $10,000 to $95,000. S. S. MANGAM & CO., 39 Nassau street, room 18½.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BUSINESS PLACES—10 Houses and Lots in Brooklyn. Also wanted, a party who speaks German, with $1,000; secured by real estate mortgage. Apply to C. M. DEDRICK, 27 Chatham street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT SUBURban residence, carriage house, &c.; vacant Lots or Western Land wanted; will pay some cash. CHAS. R. MILLER, 218 Fulton street, New York.

STAMFORD.—PROPERTY FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR to rent. Send for my fall list. R. WILSON, Stamford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—NEAR NEW YORK, IN EXCHANGE for Horses, Wagons, Grain, Hay, Bricks, &c.; all easily turned into cash. Address, with full particulars, MAPLES, box 101 Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND SEVenth avenues, above Thirty-fifth street; limit $25,000 worth the money; a prompt cash purchaser. Apply to J. M. PHELPS, 82 Cedar street.

NEW YORK PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY IN ALbany or vicinity may find a purchaser by sending description, stating price, to JOHNSON, box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—IN SUMMIT, N. J., A DESIRABLE FAMIly Residence, eligibly located, with all the modern improvements, and about five acres of land, with carriage house, stable, &c., on the property. Any person wishing to sell may hear of a purchaser (if property and price should suit the advertiser) by addressing a communication, giving particulars, to CONFIDENTIAL, Herald office, New York.

WANTED—A NEAT BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN good order, with immediate possession, including parlor carpets and mirrors, anywhere between Fourth street and Sixtieth, and Eighth avenue and Third avenue. Must be on a good, quiet block; not over $18,000. Address CASH BUYER, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A PROMPT PURCHASER, A SMALL Dwelling, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets, Seventh and Ninth avenues; also one not less than 18 feet front, between Fourth and Seventh avenues, Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Call in person or send full particulars. AD. BANDMAN, Southeast corner Broadway and Walker street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A STORE AND DWELLING WANTED TO RENT—Long lease desired; in country village; principal street and good business location; suitable for groceries; terms moderate. Address for one week, stating full particulars, J. H. H., station D, New York.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED FLOOR WANTED—IN A respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $600 per year; references given and required. Address, with particulars, L. MASON, care C. Roussel & Co., 81 Grand street.

HOUSE FURNISHED COMPLETELY WANTED—BY a very desirable private family, for six months from 1st November; state location, size and lowest terms. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT, BY A SMALL FAMily. Address box 822 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FOR housekeeping, two or three furnished Apartments, in a small house. Address, stating lowest terms, C. D., box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—A HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURnished House for one or more years; respectable neighborhood; small house preferred. Address WILLIAMS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, ONE OR more years, in a thoroughly respectable locality; best references; small house preferred. Address HENRY, Herald office.

WANTED—BETWEEN LIBERTY AND BEEKMAN streets, two connecting Offices, or one Office with small loft; with hoistway preferred. Address J. I., box 613 Post office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE IN all its details, in New York or Brooklyn; rent not to exceed $175 per month; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address J. H. E., Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND OR THIRD Floor, for housekeeping; central location preferred; moderate rent. Address, stating terms, E. MARCUS, Union Club, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED MODERATE SIZED House, located between Sixth and Lexington avenues and Fourteenth and Fortieth streets; rent about $2,200; house must be in good order; all applications should state exact location. Address box 4,114 Post office.

WANTED—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, IN New York, fully furnished; location above Fourteenth street and between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address AMERICUS, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NICE FLOOR, NOT FURNISHED, FOR a small family without children, within 10 minutes' distance from Broadway and Fourteenth street; no cooking required. Apply at F. W. CHRISTERN'S foreign book store, 77 University place.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, AT MODErate rent, by a private family. Address box 4,402 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, within one hour of New York, for a small family. Address RENWICK, Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEments, in Brooklyn or New York, in first class neighborhood; rent from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum. Address ELIAS, Herald office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL STORE IN THE country or city, suitable for a drug store; or would buy one already started. Address, stating price and location, F. GREENE, 56 Third street, New York.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1, 1872, BY A responsible party, for his family, a first class furnished House, 20 to 25 feet in width, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, above Thirtieth street. Address, full particulars, J. P. LATTIMER, box 190 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

$1,200 RENT PER ANNUM WILL BE PAID FOR a Sitting Room and Bedroom, adjoining, unfurnished, except with carpets, in a basement house, with breakfast and dinner in apartments, and with privilege of reception room; location restricted between Twenty-third and Forty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address PERMANENCY, Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

DR. CRANE GUARANTEES TO RESTORE DECAYED Teeth to their original beauty and strength, without pain, by his new process, with osteoplastic platina and gold. Rooms 258 West Forty-second street.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—TEETH INSERTED WITHout plate or clasps; nitrous oxide gas given; entire upper set, $10; warranted. Drs. H. BERHARD & ARRASTIA, 301 West Thirtieth street, near Eighth avenue.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful teeth $1, set $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,809. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 11 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

ALBERT W. FLANDREAU—THERE ARE LETTERS for you in the Paterson Post office.

"ANCIENT ORDER OF EGYPTIAN MONKS"—SATURday evening. Monastery of the North.

A. J.—CALL AT EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, AS Frances has returned from Europe.

ASTOR HOUSE TO GREENPOINT FERRY THURSday P. M.—Lady in blue, please address EDWARD, box 130 Herald office.

FRANK—FORMERLY C.—FORGET AND FORGIVE. Come in haste. MRS. C. K.

FOR ADOPTION—A MALE CHILD, TWO WEEKS old; a fine, healthy, strong constitution; respectable American parentage. Address O. F., box 206 Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY HURFORD; left his home at Bergen Point on Wednesday last and has not since been heard from; aged 48 years, six feet high, stout build, light complexion, sandy whiskers and moustache; hair slightly gray; has scar on centre of forehead; was dressed in small check brown and black plaid suit. All information thankfully received by his wife, SARAH ANN HURFORD, Bergen Point, N. J.

JOSIE G.—WILL YOU FAVOR ME WITH AN OPPORtunity to explain? Rigid behaviour required at that moment, but only for the moment. Why did you hurry? I have waited one year to see you again; too long not to be mortified at having lost this opportunity, unless you address L., box 182 Herald office.

MRS. KATE WOOD TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming A. P. B. that she has returned to this city, and her present address can be found by applying at her former residence (105).

WILL YOU MEET ME AT MY CHURCH SUNDAY? Out early. You certainly know who this is from. Can say no more.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL SUM OF MONEY. INQUIRE OF CHARLES S. RAND, 17 Park place.

LOST—A REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REturn of a white, long haired Dog to 127 East Sixteenth street.

LOST—FROM ST. JAMES HOTEL, A WHITE SPITZ Dog, with red collar; a liberal reward will be paid for same if left at office.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON WEDNESDAY LAST, A Poodle; answers to the name of Snort. Return to 58 Clinton place and receive above reward.

LOST—WEDNESDAY P. M., GOING FROM TRENTON to New York, a Solitaire Diamond Pin. $100 reward by leaving at JOSEPH J. WALTON'S, 96 Liberty street, or 41 Church street, New York.

LOST—A BLACK LACE SHAWL, WHILE RIDING, ON Thursday afternoon, in Fifth avenue, Central Park or Sixth avenue, above 110th street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at Union Square Hotel.

LOST—FRIDAY MORNING, EITHER IN BANK STREET or a Bleecker street car, a Pocketbook containing a sum of money and some other articles, which on being returned to the owner, Mrs. C. A. FORMAN, residence 71 Bank street, the finder will be suitably rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—WHO RETURNS A WHITE FRENCH Poodle Dog to 137 Grand street.

$20 REWARD. LOST OR STOLEN FROM J. KANE, Bombay Hook, N. J., a Row-boat, 15 feet long, painted drab, with blue border round gunwales and seats; stern end branded "W. Beard." The above reward will be given to any person giving information leading to the recovery of the said boat.
BOMBAY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 14, 1871.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A WHITE SPITZ DOG; NAME of owner on collar. A suitable reward will be given and no questions if the finder will return to 25 West Forty-sixth street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 67 Liberty street.

A FIRST CLASS STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.; furniture moved, city or country; furniture packed, shipped. Office 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 350 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 639—SEPT. 15, 1871.
22, 46, 39, 61, 18, 46, 1, 74, 15, 63, 62, 43, 6, 64.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 5.0—SEPT. 15, 1871.
19, 73, 61, 26, 74, 55, 17, 47, 15, 18, 32, 59.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 439—SEPT. 15, 1871.
37, 25, 1, 44, 60, 70, 7, 77, 23, 57, 73, 21, 18, 8.
PADUCAH CLASS NO. 440—SEPT. 15, 1871.
47, 34, 26, 69, 3, 1, 66, 74, 25, 40, [illegible], 29.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 205 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA AND KENtucky State Lotteries. Official drawings on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 205 Broadway, Post office box 4,969, 155 Fulton street, and No. 2 Park row.

BUSINESS CHANCES FOR LIVE MEN. THE STANDS at the Grand Military Festival will be sold at auction to the highest bidders, on Wednesday, September 20, at the Fashion Course, at 3 o'clock P. M. The festival will be held two weeks, and will attract more than 100,000 visitors. The Hall, Carousels, two Restaurants (very large), ten Booths at catching platforms, Cigar Stand and side show privileges will be disposed of. Terms, 10 per cent at sale, balance within two days thereafter. Persons desiring ground for exhibitions can apply to the auctioneer before the sale. BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, General Manager, 29 Beekman street, N. Y.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS, ALL DISeases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 10 Union square.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, SEPTEMBER 19.—All the official drawings kept on file.
JOS. BATES, 191 Broadway, room 4.

PASSENGERS ON SHIP JAMES FOSTER, JR., WHO gave power of attorney to the undersigned, but who have not yet to receive a share of compensation on settlement of claims, [illegible] GEO. P. SMITH, 40 Wall street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residences if desired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents,
10 Wall street. Box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
S. B. BANES, Agent, 15 Wall street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, SEPTEMBER 2.—Nos. 11,997 drew $100,000, gold; Kentucky, class 540, Nos. 19, 73, 61 drew $20,000. Hamburg Official of August 9 and 10 received. Address BAILEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SPIRITUALISM.—THE DESPAIR OF SCIENCE. THE greatest truth. CHARLES H. FOSTER,
Test Medium, 16 East Twelfth street.

TO DEALERS IN SMOKERS' ARTICLES.—FIXED Star Vesuvian Cigar Lighters; manufactured only by the Porter Match Manufacturing Company, 79 Tenth avenue, New York.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS
OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

A DOUBLE GUN, FROM $7 UP; A LARGE ASSORTment, new and second hand, at reduced prices; also a lot of double Guns slightly damaged, cheap.
GEO. SMITH, 54 Chatham street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION,
MORRISANIA,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
SECOND ANNUAL FALL MEETING,
September 16, 18, 19 and 20.
Premiums, $16,000.
FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

PURSE No. 1—$1,000, for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; $600 to the first, $250 to the second and $150 to the third horse.
H. J. Doremus entered s. g. Joe.
G. N. Ferguson entered b. m. Bright Eyes.
Alex. Snyder entered b. g. Westchester.
M. Roden entered b. g. Castle Boy.
B. F. Cowen entered g. g. Ed Eaton.
S. J. Whitney entered blk. g. Camora.
S. T. Bane entered s. m. Ida May.

PURSE No. 2—$2,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:25; $1,500 to the first, $600 to the second and $400 to the third horse.
D. Mace entered ch. g. Judge Fullerton.
John Murphy entered b. g. J. J. Bradley.
Thomas S. Carpenter entered blk. s. Thomas Jefferson.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

PURSE No. 3—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $800 to the first, $400 to the second and $300 to the third horse.
D. Mace entered blk. m. Tempest.
W. E. Weeks entered blk. g. Eight Bells.
R. Johnson entered b. m. Lotta.
John Rogers entered blk. m. Ellen Tree.
D. Tallman entered b. m. Brown Kitty.
C. L. Bachus entered b. m. Lady Bacous.
G. P. Carpenter entered b. m. Hartford Belle.
J. Dagrey entered b. m. Fanny Lambert.
James McKee entered b. m. Young Thorne.
H. Howe entered blk. m. Belle Morrill.
Bassett & Mar entered br. g. Bismarck.
J. J. Bowen entered s. g. Joe Hooker.
R. Patterson entered ch. g. Frank.

PURSE No. 4—$2,600, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:28; $1,800 to the first, $500 to the second and $300 to the third horse.
J. L. Doty entered br. m. Lady Augusta.
James Raftus entered b. g. Dresden.
John Lovett entered b. g. Young Bruno.
M. Rodin entered br. g. James H. Coleman.
B. Mace entered w. g. Medoc.
T. Carpenter entered s. m. Susie.
G. P. Carpenter entered b. m. Lady Ross.
John Murphy entered b. g. Charley Greene.
M. Carroll entered b. g. Ben Starr.
J. J. Bowen entered g. m. Sea Foam.
Samuel McLaughlin entered b. m. Mary.
R. Patterson entered ch. g. Dreadnaught.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

PURSE No. 5—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $600 to the first horse, $250 to the second and $150 to the third.
G. M. Ferguson entered b. m. Bright Eyes.
John Lovett entered b. g. Heathen Chinee.
D. Pfifer entered b. m. Louisa Moore.
M. Rodin entered b. g. Castle Boy.
T. Carpenter entered b. m. May Bee.
M. Goodin entered g. g. Sare.
J. J. Bowen entered br. g. Jack Poor.
S. T. Bane entered s. m. Ida May.
P. Haskins entered b. g. P. Haskins.

PURSE No. 6—$1,500 for horses that have never trotted than 2:35. $900 to the first horse, $400 to the second and $200 to the third.
H. J. Doremus entered s. g. Joe.
D. Donley entered g. g. Thomas Jefferson.
Alexander Snyder entered b. g. Westchester.
R. Johnson entered b. m. Lotta.
Lou Morris entered b. m. Nettie Morris.
Bassett & Mar entered br. g. Bismarck.
Alden Goldsmith entered b. g. Bodine.
R. Patterson entered ch. m. Belle of Oneida.
J. Splan entered br. m. Constance, formerly Lady Saul paugh.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PURSE No. 7—$4,000, free for all horses; $2,500 to the first horse, $900 to the second, $650 to the third and $450 to the fourth.
D. Mace entered br. g. George Palmer.
M. Rodin entered b. g. Henry.
B. Daniels entered b. m. American Girl.

PURSE No. 8—$2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:21; $1,300 to the first horse, $500 to the second, and $200 to the third.
B. Mace entered s. g. Climax.
John H. Whitson entered ch. g. Clarence.
Mr. Degonge entered s. g. Fleetwood.
R. Johnson entered b. m. Lotta.
D. Tallman entered br. s. Daniel Boone.
D. Pfifer entered g. g. Lottery.
B. Daniels entered b. m. Topsy.
Thos. S. Foster entered br. s. Dauntless.
C. Hoagland entered g. g. Grey Jack.

All the above races are mile heats, best three and five in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the "National Association."

Single admission $1. No extra charge for Grand Stand. Carriages free.

Races to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. each day.

Trains by Harlem Railroad leave Forty-second street and Fourth avenue each day at 11:30 A. M. Special at two o'clock and 2:30 P. M., returning after the races. Harlem steamers leave Peck slip at 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., and Fulton Market slip at 1:10 P. M., connecting with horse cars at Third avenue bridge for the Park.

Programmes, giving full particulars, will be distributed on the grounds gratuitously.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AT A special meeting of the Fleetwood Association, held at the Club House, August 7, it was unanimously resolved that from the present date the Club House Park and its surroundings shall be exclusively for the use and accommodation of its members.

The Board would be pleased to receive the names of such gentlemen as would like to become members. The conditions of membership, without box stall, are $50 per year, dating from August 1, 1871; with exclusive use of box stall, $200, for five years, dating from August 1, 1871.

Members also have the privilege to take friends inside Club grounds during the meeting by paying five dollars for each person daily.

Any further information will be furnished by the President, Superintendent or Clerk of the Association, who will always be found at the Park.
By order of P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.

FOR SALE—A MEMBERSHIP OF FLEETWOOD ASSOciation; four years unexpired; one of the best box stalls. Address box 2,140 Post office.

TROTTING.—ENTRIES ARE SOLICITED FOR THE following purses to be trotted for at the Fashion Course October 2, 3, 4, 5, in aid of the Union Home. Entries must be made by September 25.

First—Gentlemen's Purse, for horses that never have beaten 3 minutes—$200 for first horse, $50 for second.

Second—Queens County Purse, for horses that never have beaten 2:45—$300 for first horse, $75 for second.

Third—Long Island Purse, for horses that never have beaten 2:35—$400 for first horse, $100 for second.

Fourth—Manhattan Purse, for horses that never have beaten 2:35—$500 for first horse, $200 for second.

Entrance 10 per cent. Close September 25.

INDUSTRIAL RACES—TROTTING.

These one-mile races must be driven by the owners or employes engaged in their business. Horses to be those usually employed in such business. Entrance fees (in each case), with three season tickets, $30.

FARMERS' TWO HORSE BOLSTER WAGON—TROT.
First Prize..............................New Bolster Wagon, $200
Second Prize.............................New Harness, 60

EXPRESSMEN'S RACE—TROT.
To light Express Wagon. First Premium, new Wagon, $250.
To light Express Wagon. Second Premium, Harness, $50.

BUTCHERS' RACE—TROT.
To Butcher's Cart...............First Premium, new Cart, $150
To Butcher's Cart...............Second Premium, Harness, $60

CARTMENS TWO-HORSE TRUCK RACE—TROT.
First Premium, new Truck, $250.
Second Premium, Harness, $100.

GROCERS' RACE—TROT.
First Premium, new Wagon, $200.
Second Premium, Harness, $50.

BAKERS' RACE—TROT.
First Premium, new Wagon, $200.
Second Premium, Harness, $50.

Call upon or address, enclosing fee,
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Manager,
29 Beekman street, New York.

THE PROSPECT PARK
FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION
will hold their
SECOND ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL FAIR
on the grounds of the Association, at Gravesend,
OCTOBER 17, 18, 19 and 20.

Animals and articles for exhibition and competition are invited from all quarters.

Premium lists can be obtained by application in person or by letter to
GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Superintendent,
Fulton street, corner Boerum, Brooklyn.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CITY BUILT TOP BUGgies, four and six seat Rockaways, Phaetons, Cabriolets and every other style family carriages, at greatly reduced prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A GOOD WORKING HORSE FOR SALE—WARranted sound and kind; price $100. 205 Hudson street.

A WELL BRED MARE, FIVE YEARS OLD, KIND and gentle for a lady to drive, sound, and can trot better than 2:50, single or double, together with new Stivers' top Wagon, light Harness, Whip and Blanket, for sale, for $600 cash, as owner is obliged to sell. Can be seen at J. U. BRIGGS' stable, 129 West Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT—CONSISTING OF A stylish pair bay Horses, Dog Cart, Harness, &c., for sale at a bargain; the horses are superior in style and action, and warranted sound. Apply at 108 Broadway, room 1.

ASSORTMENT COUPES, LANDAUS, CLARENCES, Landaulets, Hamm's patent, celebrated, very popular American Landaulet; Rockaway, 4 and 6 passengers; Southern Carriages; 25 per cent less than Broadway.
HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

AN ELEGANT HAMBLETONIAN COLT, 4 YEARS; rich bay, black points; very stylish and fine gait; just broken and can be driven in any part of the city; promises speed; pedigree fully certified to; as fine as any in the city. Apply at 226 Sixth street, near Bowery.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.
Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Fine large sorrel coupe Horse, 15¾ high, 7 years old; a very stylish, prompt and easy driver; can trot close to 3 minutes; is an all-day traveller; fears nothing; safe and reliable in every particular; no vices; full mane and tail; unsurpassed for family use; warranted sound and kind.

Pair of elegant and extra handy cross-matched Geldings, dapple gray and bay, 15¾ high, 6 and 7 years old; without exception one of the finest pair of roadsters that can be found; very stylish and pleasant; can trot in 3:10, and that all day; no vice and fear nothing; safe for child to drive; are an extra fine family pair and are warranted sound and kind.

AN ELEGANT ROAD ESTABLISHMENT,
consisting of the celebrated and very speedy sorrel trotting mare Lady Alice, sired by Ethan Allen out of a Jupiter mare; is 15½ high, 9 years old; an extra stylish free and pleasant driver; no vices, and can be driven by a lady; won a race last season (September 6) at the New England Fair Grounds, Manchester, to wagon, pulling over 350 pounds weight, in 2:52, 2:51, 2:57; also was second at Mystic Park, in 2:34; has full mane and tail; stands anywhere without tying; very blocky built; warranted kind and sound except slight soreness forward. Also an elegant top Wagon, by Brewster; Harness, &c.; all to be sold to highest bidder, on account of owner leaving the city.

The fast and famous black trotting horse Black Harry, 15¾ high, 8 years old; kind in all harness; a great pole horse; has trotted in 2:39 double and can beat 2:45; long, flowing mane and tail, and kind and sound except slight soreness in forward feet.

Very handsome and elegant extra combined chestnut sorrel saddle and harness Gelding, 15¾ high, 7 years old; extra stylish, fine and handy driver; can trot in 3½; great roadster; elegant under saddle; goes all gaits; has full mane and tail; no vices; has been driven and ridden by a lady the past two years; warranted sound and kind.

New and second hand Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Blankets, Sheets, Whips, Halters, Lap Robes, &c.
One fine light Road Wagon, made by Lawrence.
One Top Wagon, built by Godwin.
One fine Top Wagon, built by Parry.
One no top Express Wagon, sold to pay advances.
One Park Phaeton, city made, good order.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

AT PRIVATE SALE—
Barouche, made by Brewster.
Four seat Rockaway, made by Brewster.
Top Wagon, made by Wood Bros.
No top Road Wagon, made by J. B. Cone & Co.
No top Road Wagon, made by Vandegraw.
Top Wagon, made by Vandergaw.
Top Wagon, made by Miner Stevens.
Top Wagon, made of Judd, of Broadway.
Extension top Phaeton, city build.
Light Coach, made by Miner & Stevens.
Top and no top Pony Wagon, city build.
Trouble seat Rockaway for four persons.
Harness, Blankets, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth av.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway. All kinds of Light Carriages, &c. leather top Buggies, $130; Rockaways, $125; park and pony Phaetons cheaper than any house in the city.

A.—TWO SECOND HAND 6 SEAT PHAETONS, one Barouche, one Coach, ten road fine top Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, Express and Jagger Wagons, Harness, Lap Robes and Blankets.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A PAIR OF ELEGANT BLACK CLOSE MATCHED carriage Horses from Vermont, 16¾ hands, 6 years old; will sell or exchange for a pair of less value. Can be seen at New England Stables, 659 Seventh avenue.

A DOUBLE SLEIGH WANTED—IN PERFECT order, to seat four persons and driver. Inquire at LOOS & WILLIAMS', 155 West Nineteenth street.

CARRIAGES.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OFFERED, LOWest manufacturers' prices, comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness.
H. E. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND fashionable Carriages at the lowest prices. Pony Phaetons in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES—SECOND HAND; A VARIETY OF ROAD and Top Wagons, Phaetons, Dog Carts, Clarences, Rockaways, Depot Wagons, &c., at R. M. STIVERS', 144 to 152 East Thirty-first street, between Third and Fourth avs.

ELEGANT CARRIAGE HORSES FOR SALE.—PARties in pursuit of an extra pair of fine large Horses are requested to call at LAMB & SONS' stables, Fifty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue—Blacks, 17 hands, 6 and 8 years old, heavy manes and tails, long necks, of great style and beauty, sound, kind and every way reliable; also a chestnut Horse, 15 hands and every way equally desirable; a perfect picture and fine saddle animal. They are the property of a private gentleman residing in the country and selling out. It is believed that nothing superior of their class is to be seen in the city.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING NO TIME TO ride, will sell his entire Turnout, consisting of a beautiful pair of white Horses, a Brewster & Co. Victoria, a Dusenbury and Van Duzer's shifting top Buggy; two double and one single set Harness, Robes, Blankets, one Gibson's Saddle, English Trotting Bridle, assortment Blankets, Whips, &c. None but cash buyers need address box 1,748 Post office.

FOR SALE—COACH, HARNESS AND TEAM, ALL IN good working order; very cheap; price $650. 81 India street, Greenpoint.

FOR SALE—A BREWSTER, OF BROOME STREET, Phaeton, in prime order; will be sold cheap if applied for at once. To be seen at private stable, Eightieth street, 100 feet west of Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 15¾ HANDS HIGH; superior roadster, of great endurance; sound and kind. Apply at private stable 133 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE—TWO WAGONS, EXPRESS OR GROCERY, cheap; corner of Myrtle and Walworth streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SPAN FINE STYLISH HORSES; ONE or both; with Buggy and Harness if wanted. Apply at ROWEN'S Stable, West Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, or 129 Broad street, room 14.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, Horse, Butcher Cart and Harness, nearly new; horse 5 years old, warranted sound and kind; also a top Buggy and Harness. Call at 137 First avenue, near Eighth street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEPARATELY OR TOGETHER, Horse, Wagon and Harness, in good order, suitable for light express or laundry business; horse 8 years old; warranted sound and kind; sold for want of use. Address LAUNDRY, 148 East Fiftieth street.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—A pair of sound and kind Horses, with a Rockaway, nearly new, with pole and shafts and a good set of double Harness; will be sold cheap. Any one in want of a neat outfit will please call upon P. COAKLEY, Pacific street, near Clinton street, Brooklyn.

HORSE, LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON AND HARNESS; also Concord Express and Carpenter's Wagon, one two-seat Dogcart, one No-top Buggy, one Top Buggy, one Collector's Cart, one four-seat Top Wagon, one set new Harness, at 226 Spring street, corner Clarke.

HORSES AT A BARGAIN—$100, $125, $300, SUITABLE for driving or work. Apply at 512 West Nineteenth street.

HARNESS OF ALL KINDS, $8 TO $500 PER SET.—Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c., at low prices. EDGAR & NICHOLS, 10 College place, near cor. Murray st.

LADY'S SADDLE WANTED—ALSO CARRIAGE HARness, if cheap; for sale, Buffalo and Fur Robes; fine Plush Robes at $5 each; bargains in Horse Blankets. 103 Chambers street.

PARTIES HAVING FOR SALE FOUR MULES OR Camdan Horses can find a buyer at 182 Greenwich street. PATRICK CLARK.

SECOND HAND LIGHT SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAY, PONY Wagon, Coupe Rockaway, Barouche, Landau, several Buggies and number of Carriages, slightly soiled, cheap. Large assortment of Harness.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY THE MONTH, a new Clarence, Horses and Harness; the owner, a careful, sober and experienced man, will drive. Inquire in livery stable 210 East Thirty-eighth street.

WANTED—A PAIR OF PERFECTLY MATCHED Ponies for ladies' use; must be sound and gentle. Address R. K. D., box 3,013 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A LIGHT COUPE ROCKAWAY OR DEPOT Wagon, suitable for one horse; must be in good order. Address, stating price, &c., box 2,251 Post office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SADDLE HORSE; kind, gentle and perfectly broken. The horse is wanted for a lady's use, and must be every way suitable; sound, gentle and safe. Apply at Sturtevant House, after 6 o'clock.

$100.—BARGAIN.—FINE ROAD WAGON, POLE, shafts, cost $250 (bay Horse, 6 years old, 15.1 hands; trotted this spring in 2:50); very stylish; Harness, Robe, Whip, &c.; separately. 611 Seventh avenue, near Thirty-seventh street.

EUROPE.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,
700 drawing rooms and bedrooms,
elegantly furnished, at from 3f.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3f. 50c., wine included,
from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5f., wine included,
daily at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

HOTEL WAGRAM,
Paris 208 Rue de Rivoli, 208—Paris,
American Boarding House.
Board at from $1 50 to $3 per day.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, NEAR THE CRYSTAL Palace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families. Its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comfort afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

WHERE THE DIGESTIVE POWERS ARE SO WEAK as to cause imperfect assimilation, and in many cases laying the foundation for consumption and wasting, the use of Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine, already so highly approved by the medical faculty, will be found among the most potent remedial agents. They effect the digestion of cod liver oil and prevent nausea, while they efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach rejects it. These facts are attested by the published records of medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond street, London, and all chemists. Note—Savory & Moore's name and trade mark on each bottle.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 16, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12, on Thursday at 11½ and on Saturday at 12. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

FINANCIAL.

A.—CONVERSION OF FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
An immediate profit of
fourteen and a half per cent
and an annual increase of income of
THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT,
will be secured to holders of 5-20's by
converting them at once into
7-30 INTEREST-BEARING GOLD BONDS
of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The holder of a $1,000 Five-twenty bond who exchanges it now for Northern Pacifics, thereby increases his principal by 14½ per cent, receiving $1,145 in Northern Pacifics for $1,000 in Five-twenties. He also permanently increases the yearly interest income on his investment more than 38 per cent, or from $60 in gold to $83 22 in gold.

For full particulars, apply to
JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—PROMPTLY, ON BOND AND mortgage, in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply only to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., 155 Broadway, room 9.

PARTIES WISHING TO BORROW MONEY ON IMproved or unimproved City Property can be accommodated in sums to suit, without bonus. Principals apply to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTment, Columbia, S. C., Sept. 11, 1871.
The Interest maturing October 1, 1871, upon the Bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in Gold on and after October 1, at the banking house of H. H. Kimpton, Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau street, New York.
NILES G. PARKER, State Treasurer.

WANTED—A SMALL LOAN, ON CHATTEL MORTgage; ample security given. Address S., box 4,277 Post office.

$1,000—TO PERFECT A RECENTLY PATENTED water meter; working model and drawings to be seen. Address WATER METER, Herald office.

$23,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on New York city property; would divide in three or four sums; no bonus.
T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

$70,000 TO BUY FIRST AND SECOND MORTgages, or to loan on New York and Brooklyn improved and unimproved property.
SHIPMAN & ROWLAND, 1,292 Broadway, between Thirty third and Thirty-fourth streets.

$75,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST BOND AND mortgage on improved property in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City; principals only need apply. WILLIAM R. BROWNE, room 15, 117 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735—$75,000.—WILL BUY OR make advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camels' Hair Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c.; highest prices paid. J. H. BARRINGTER,
735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies for any amount.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 10 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner Clinton street and First place, Brooklyn.—Rev. J. Clement French will preach morning and evening, Sundays, 17th and 24th inst. All are cordially invited to attend.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND TWENTY-EIGHTH street.—Mr. Thomas Gales Forster will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, Sunday, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3.

A CHURCH SOCIETY CAN RENT ON SUNDAY Lyric Hall, furnished complete. Also Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second street and Broadway and Seventh avenue. For terms apply to JOHN H. TURNER, 723 Sixth avenue.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE UNIVERSITY, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Will the Pope Be Restored to His Temporal Dominion?"

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION (EPISCOPAL) Fiftieth street, between Second and Third avenues, Rev. Abbott Brown, rector.—Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday school at 2½ o'clock.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., pastor. Services Sunday, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EMANUEL CHURCH, FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET AND Lexington avenue—Services according to the Union Prayer Book at 11 A. M., Rev. Mason Gallagher, Associate Rector, officiating.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, WEST TWENTYsecond street, Rev. Dr. Verren, rector.—This church will reopen for Divine service next Sunday at 10½ A. M.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., pastor elect, will preach Sunday morning and evening.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN FIFTH AVENUE, CORner Nineteenth street.—Divine service will be resumed in this church to-morrow (Sunday), September 17. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF TRINITY Methodist Episcopal church, in West Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, will preach on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH AT THE Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to-morrow morning.

REV. H. D. NORTHORP WILL PREACH IN THE West Twenty-third street Presbyterian church, near Seventh avenue, on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE RECTOR, THE REV. DR. Morgan, will officiate on Sunday. Morning service, 10½ o'clock; evening prayers, 4.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN. DR. THOMPSON WILL preach to young men at the Broadway Tabernacle church, on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, on "The Social Causes of Public Corruption."

THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE SOUTH Church, West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, anticipate holding special services on Sunday, 17th inst., the occasion being the reception of their pastor elect, Rev. M. G. Hodge, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Rev. W. S. Mikels, D. D., Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., and others, will address the meeting, and Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., will preach in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT IDA; LENGTH, 23 FEET 10 inches; beam, 12 feet 6 inches; cabin, 14 feet; price $1,100. Address box 524 Post office.

FOR SALE—SIDEWHEEL AND PROPELLER STEAMships; also Steamboats, suitable for river or exposed routes; also several Tugs; also three Steam Yachts, 150 feet, 130 feet and 55 feet respectively. Apply to FREDERICK C. SCHMIDT, No. 1 South William street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

J. R. TERRY, 19 UNION SQUARE, WILL OPEN HIS fall styles of Hats, for ladies' misses and children's wear, on Monday, September 17.

66 6TH AV.—A FRENCH LADY, LATELY FROM Paris, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies of New York and vicinity for the making up of bonnets and hats in the latest style and at moderate prices.

EXCURSIONS.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave pier 21 East River (Peck slip), Sunday, Sept. 17, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh street each way. Returning, leaves Roslyn at 2:30, Glen Cove 3:15. Townsend's Grove at Glenwood free of charge.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM and High Bridge.—The old established line of steamers, SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE, will make hourly and half hourly trips from Peck slip, to Harlem, landing at Eleventh street each way. Fare to Harlem 15c. These boats connect with the old and only line to High Bridge. Last boat leaves Harlem at 6:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE, Mott Haven, Karl's and Christ's Park and Morrisania.—Palace steamers MORRISANIA and META leave as follows:—
Morrisania—6:10, 7:08, 8:15, 9:10, 10:15, 1:20, 2:45, 4:05, 5:15, 6:30.
Fulton street—6, 7:15, 8:05, 9:15, 10:15, 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:25; landing at Eighth and 118th streets each way.
Karl's Grove and Christ's Park free to picnic parties going by this line.
Sunday boats leave hourly from 9:30 A. M. to 7 P. M., connecting with Pope Catlin for High Bridge. Fare from Harlem to High Bridge on Sunday, 5 cents.
CHARLES H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

NEW AND SAFE STEAMERS PLEASANT VALLEY and FORT LEE, daily from Spring street, for Fort Lee, at 10, 2, 5½ and 7 P. M. Sundays at 9½, 10½, 1½, 2½, and 7 P. M., landing at Thirty-fourth street on all trips. 25c. for the round trip.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT, LANDing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The fast and commodious steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Wm. Donahue, commander, will leave foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 8 o'clock A. M., and pier 26, foot of Barclay street, at 9 o'clock A. M., every Sunday morning. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full powered steamships; the largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Oct. 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold; steerage, $30 in currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD LINE.
PARTHIA.....................Sails Saturday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M.
ALGERIA.....................Sails Saturday, Sept. 23, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage passage to New York, $34.
For freight or cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River.
ENGLAND, Thompson....Saturday, September 16, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, Thomson......Saturday, September 23, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson..........Tuesday, September 19, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct:—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CUBA...Wednesday, Sept. 13	PARTHIA.Saturday, Sept. 16
SCOTIA.Wednesday, Sept. 20	ALGERIA.Saturday, Sept. 23
CHINA. Wednesday, Sept. 27	ABYSSINIA.Sat'day, Sept. 30
RUSSIA...Wednesday, Oct. 4	CALABRIA.Saturday, Oct. 7
JAVA....Wednesday, Oct. 11	BATAVIA..Saturday, Oct. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday Steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin..............$130, gold	Cabin..............$100, gold
Second cabin........80, gold	Second cabin........80, gold

Return tickets, cabin....................$220 and $250, gold
Second cabin..................................$150, gold
By steamers carrying steerage passengers.
First cabin......$80, gold.... | Steerage........$30, currency
Return tickets....................................$150, gold
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool.—Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 P. M.
CITY OF DUBLIN............Thursday, Sept. 21, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON............Saturday, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River:—
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.	Payable in currency.
First cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London............80	To London..........35
To Paris.............90	To Paris...........38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route of line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
COLUMBIA....Sat., Sept. 16	ALEXANDRIA.Wed. Sept. 20
ANGLIA......Sat., Sept. 23	ASSYRIA.....Wed., Sept. 27
AUSTRALIA...Sat., Sept. 30	TRINACRIA....Wed., Oct. 4
BRITANNIA...Sat., Oct. 7	IOWA.........Wed., Oct. 11

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabin, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie.................Saturday, September 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..............Saturday, October 7
PEREIRE, Duro.......................Saturday, October 21
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau.................Saturday, November 4
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre, First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
WISCONSIN, Williams.....................Sept 20, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Forsyth.........................Sept 27, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 265 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
HOLSATIA,
Captain E. Meier, will sail on September 19, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, gold; payable in United States gold.
The THURINGIA will sail September 26, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
The steamer VANDALIA, Captain N. C. Franzen, will leave Hoboken, from the foot of Third street, Saturday, Sept. 16, at 2 P. M., as extra steamer, and take passengers to Hamburg at the usual rate. No second cabin passage.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Passage Agents, No. 6 Barclay street.
KUNHARDT & CO.,
General Agents, 61 Broad street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship HANSA, Captain E. Brickenstein, will sail on Thursday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken. To be followed by Steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, Sept. 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin...$120
Second Cabin..72
Steerage..30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
68 Broad street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
Carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight
to
Kingston Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico,
Central America, Peru,
and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Sept. 30—Steamer [illegible], Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain —, touching at Puntas Arenas, Acapulco and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of September 28.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco September 30, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant sidewheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burthen, Captain Geo. B. Slocum, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro on Saturday, September 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier 43 North River. For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.................Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Wednesday, Oct. 4
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...........Saturday, Oct. 14
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Tuesday, Oct. 24
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

HAVANA.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamship SAXONIA, Capt. Wiegen, on Thursday, September 21, at 3 o'clock.
For freight apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WILL despatch for Havana the steamship BIENVILLE, Captain J. B. Baker, as an extra steamer, on Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 12 M., from pier No. 4 North River.
For freight only inquire of
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams...............September 21
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice................September 28
MISSOURI, Captain T. H. Morton, via Nassau....October 5
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier 29 North River, at 3 P. M., every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckett,
will sail on Saturday, September 16.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
317 Broadway, corner of Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER, Captain J. T. Lockwood, will follow and sail on Wednesday, September 20.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship BOLIVAR, Captain William Evans, at pier 20 East River, will leave on Saturday, September 16.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. R. and C. Railroads.
No Key West freight received on Saturday, after 12 M.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane,
or W. P. CLYDE & CO., 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
from pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN,
on Saturday, Sept. 16.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 20 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship C. W. LORD,
Captain Rogers,
will leave pier 21, East River, Wednesday, September 20.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship UNITED STATES will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, September 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50, steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES HAS been substituted in place of steamship Cortes, to leave for New Orleans Saturday, 16th inst. Shippers whose goods have been received for and bills of lading or receipts signed by the Cortes are notified to change insurance accordingly.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

NOTICE TO
MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS
by the
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGH LINE
via
CHARLESTON, S. C.
In order to correct the erroneous impressions formed by a few of our patrons, this line will in future, and until further notice, issue time bills of lading to such parties as desire them, subject to a forfeiture for every day's delay beyond the time specified.
Steamers will continue to sail regularly from pier 29 North River, making a close and certain connection to all points in the South and Southwest.
Through bills of lading will be issued and signed at the office of Henry R. Morgan & Co., 177 West street.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent.
NEW YORK, September 2, 1871.

NOTICE.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA has been substituted in place of steamship JAMES ADGER, and will sail for Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, September 16, at 3 P. M.
Shippers whose goods have been received and bills of lading or receipts signed by the James Adger are notified to change insurance accordingly.
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
177 West street, corner of Warren.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond The steamship WYANOKE will sail on Saturday, Sept. 16, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—STEAMERS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry street at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson, connecting with evening trains on the New York Central for the West, and on and after June 26 with the Albany and Susquehanna road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New York) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New York). At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steamboat SCHUYLER.

CHANGE OF HOUR
for Keyport.
Steamer MATTEAWAN will leave pier foot of Barclay street at 4 P. M. on and after Monday, September 18; returning [illegible]

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily at 10 A. M., 2, 5½ and 7 P. M.; Fort Lee, 7½ and 11½ A. M., 4 and 6¼ P. M.; landing at Thirty-fourth street on all but the last up trip.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy.—From pier 39, North River (Vestry street), at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

SUNDAY MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL—THE steamer ANTELOPE, leaves every morning, without exception, Harrison street at 8 o'clock; landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8½; Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, and Nyack, by ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's, N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

THE MARY POWELL, FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning, leaves Rondout 5:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie 6:30, Milton 6:45, Newburg 7:30, Cornwall 7:45, West Point 8:05, Cozzens' 8:15, arriving in New York at 10:45.

INSTRUCTION.

A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER HAS A FEW VAcancies for pupils in English, French and German. Address R. E., box 130 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, HARVARD GRADUATE, will fit a boy for college or give private instruction in the languages, mathematics or English branches. Address E. S. D., 257 West Thirty-eighth street.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—SCHOOL FOR both sexes. Term opens September 25.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A FEW PUPILS IN English, French and German; is fully competent. Address E. L. L., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY (PROTESTANT), FULLY competent, having received her diploma, would like a situation to teach in a private American family or school; good reference given. Address E. L., Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR INSTRUCTS IN THE classical or English branches. Address J. W. H., 23 Stuyvesant street.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
167 MADISON AVENUE.
This day school will reopen September 21.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, FRENCH AND ENGLISH, for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Madame D'HERVILLY, Principal.

ELOCUTION TAUGHT AND PUPILS PREPARED FOR the stage, by a professional actor. Call from 3 to 5 P. M., or address ARTIST, 66 East Thirteenth street.

FRENCH AND GERMAN—EVENING CLASSES FOR beginners and advanced pupils; private instruction given at pupil's residence; successful method.
PROF. R. LEUTHOLD, 153 West Forty-first street.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE.—PROfessor PARRAIN, at home daily from 3 to 5 o'clock. 25 East Twentieth street, near Broadway.

MRS. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, at Fort Washington, opposite the depot.—French the language of the school; German, elementary and higher English branches. Circulars. SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE—METHODIST Building, corner Eleventh street and Broadway, now open. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ST. ELIZABETH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Madison, N. J.—Studies resumed September 4; terms for Board and Tuition in English and French, $200 per annum. Apply to the Mother Superior.

SHORTHAND.—A SHORTHAND WRITER WISHES to meet with gentlemen desirous of learning this useful art; terms $20. Apply to A. MORTEN, 80 Broadway, room 20.

TEACHER WANTED—ASSISTANT IN SCHOOL NEAR the city. Apply this day, from 10 to 12, to J. M. PHELPS, 52 Cedar st., second floor.

$150 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION AT THE Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. For circulars address Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

FURNITURE.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, 14 PIECES; COST $700, for $150; one do., $100; Rep Suit, $50; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut, $50; Brussels Carpets, 75c. per yard; 500 lots cheap; private mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street. Call this day or Sunday.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell magnificent Drawing Room Suit, Pompadour style, covered brocatel, cost $450, for $200; one do., $50; Pianoforte, cost $750, for $275; Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property of family leaving city. 56 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPing, will sell, for less than half original cost, the complete Furniture of 120 West Twenty-third street; Parlor Suits, cost $350, for $150; one do. for $80; Pianoforte, cost $750, for $200; Carpets, Bedroom Suits from $25 up. Cut this out.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS Furniture, Bedding, &c.
O'BAGY & CUNNINGHAM,
324 and 326 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board; also others suitable for families; pleasant single Rooms for gentlemen. 54 West Twenty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

1 BLOCK EAST OF CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT House, corner Frankfort and William streets.—250 Rooms, 50c. to $2 per day; gentlemen and families; on European plan; house open all night.

1 SECOND FLOOR, FOUR NICE ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, with first class Board and attendance, together or en suite, to desirable parties. 83 Ninth street, between Broadway and University place. Reference required.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table and attendance, at 262 Fifth avenue; fronting on Fifth avenue, Madison square and Broadway. Apply to W. L. DRUMMOND.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE, GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Clean, airy Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per day, $2 and $2 50 per week; open all night.

2D STORY LARGE ROOM AND THIRD FLOOR, with other Rooms, to rent, with Board, at 49 West Thirty-second street.

2 APARTMENTS, FRESHLY DECORATED (EVERYthing new), to let, en suite or singly, with Board or private table if desired; French cook. Apply at 17 East Seventeenth street, between Fifth avenue and Broadway.

5TH AVENUE, 243, NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—SECond Floor, with private table.

$5 50 AND UPWARDS FOR GOOD BOARD AND single Rooms; day Board, with Room, $1 50. Lodgings 50 cents per night. At Dupont House, 166 Hudson street.

$6 AND $7.—126 BLEECKER STREET.—A HANDsomely furnished front Room, second floor, to let with Board; also small Rooms; table Board $4½ per week.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Floor, with private table for the winter; house entirely first class; references exchanged.

14TH STREET.—VERY ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, with first class Board, in the spacious brown stone residence 217 West Fourteenth street. Private table if desired.

14TH STREET, 108 EAST, OPPOSITE IRVING place.—A suit of Rooms on parlor floor, with conveniences, handsomely furnished, with or without Board; also Rooms on third floor. Private table if desired.

14TH STREET, WEST, 251.—THE SECOND AND Third Floors of this elegant house to let for families or parties of gentlemen, the second floor being well adapted for a club room. Table unexceptionable. Private Table if desired.

15TH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVEnues, No. 53, Miss BAXTER'S.—Pleasant Rooms on first and second floors, with Board.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

23 AND 25 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, with Board, for single gentlemen; also an elegant Suit on parlor floor; house first class; references exchanged.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, SECOND BLOCK EAST of Broadway.—Pleasant, nicely furnished Rooms, with excellent table; terms reasonable; dinner at 6 P. M.

26 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Floors, of four and five rooms, to let, en suite or separately, with Board; rooms all light, with hot and cold water, and single closets.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY AND Washington square.—Large and well furnished Rooms, with Board; house and location first class.

28 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR PRINCE.—FURnished Rooms, with or without Board; also Rooms suitable for light housekeeping.

28 WAVERLEY PLACE.—TWO SQUARE ROOMS, nicely furnished, to let, with Board, to two married gentlemen or four single gentlemen; table first class; references required.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, to let, with Board, en suite or singly; location unexceptionable. References exchanged.

29 BOND STREET.—TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, either large or small, with Board; convenient to the Grand Central Hotel.

32D STREET, EAST, 26.—ENTIRE OR PART OF SECond or Third Floor, very handsomely furnished; family private, Southern and small; private table if desired; parties not willing or able to pay a fair price for good attendance and first class table need not apply; references.

34TH STREET, 106, FOURTH DOOR WEST OF Broadway.—Furnished Rooms, with Board; location convenient and pleasant. References exchanged.

34 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—To let, in suits or separately, a Parlor Floor, handsomely furnished; also four Bedrooms for gentlemen; excellent French table; price moderate.

35 GRAMERCY PLACE, EAST TWENTIETH street.—Large front Room, handsomely furnished, good Board; also a handsome hall Room.

38 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—PLEASANT front Room, comfortably furnished, to let, with or without Board.

41 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, en suite or singly; private table if desired; references exchanged.

52D STREET, 307, WEST.—A SMALL FAMILY, OWNing first class house, without board, or with private table served in rooms; terms $20, $25, $30 per week.

54 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, private table if desired.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen.

109 EAST THIRTY FIRST STREET.—VERY DESIRAble Rooms on parlor, second, third and fourth floors, at extremely moderate prices, with excellent table and attention. References required.

110 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Lexington avenues.—An elegantly furnished Parlor Floor, three rooms; suitable for party or permanent gentlemen or first class physician; references; Board if required.

110 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished large and small Rooms, for gentlemen, with or without Board; private family; house first class; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

130 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Very desirable Rooms to let, with Board, to families and gentlemen.

134 LEXINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTYeighth and Twenty-ninth streets.—An elegant second story front Room to let, with first class Board. Also Rooms for a single gentleman.

137 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, with first class table; private table if desired; at moderate price.

137 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, nicely furnished Rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

155 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or single, for a party of gentlemen or a family, with Board. References.

162 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, SEVERAL VERY desirable elegantly furnished, large and small Rooms, with Board, in first class brown stone residence; terms moderate.

163 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen.

191 GRAND STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Bowery.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and furnished Rooms; terms moderate.

206 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—SPLENDID furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families or single gentlemen, at moderate rates.

209 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—One or two large furnished or unfurnished Rooms, with Board; large closets, hot and cold water, &c.; also a Reception Room.

213 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE west of Broadway.—A front Room to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; references exchanged.

218 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—GOOD BOARD and pleasant Rooms in a private family on Murray Hill. Near Fifth avenue cars.

222 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let a pleasant Room to one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; no other boarders; home comforts.

226 SECOND AVENUE.—A HANDSOME BACK Parlor to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with other pleasant Rooms, with or without Board.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board; single gentlemen $7 and $8 per week; couple and wife $16 and $18 per week.

316 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE STUYvesant Park.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, with Board, for families or single gentlemen.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family, with a few select boarders, have large Rooms and Bedrooms, with Board, house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

452 CANAL STREET, BETWEEN VARICK AND Hudson streets.—To let, large and small Rooms to gentlemen and families, with excellent Board, in a first class house just fitted with modern improvements, at reasonable prices. Apply on above, with reference.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING UP TOWN, WILL accommodate a gentleman and lady with Board on reasonable terms. House in good location up town, having all improvements. First class references given and required. Address HENRY, station L, New York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET VERY PLEASANT Rooms, large and small, to gentlemen, without board, or Breakfast only, location Fortieth street, near Sixth avenue; references. Address L. R., Herald office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET—WITH FIRST CLASS Board, to a family or gentlemen, unexceptionable references given and required. 108 West Forty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ENTIRE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, WITH BOARD; also very pleasant Rooms on fourth floor for young gentlemen, with unexceptional references. 71 Madison avenue.

NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM

BOARDERS WANTED.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, LARGE AND COMfortably furnished, to let, with first class Board, with private table, to a party of three gentlemen, in the house of a strictly private family centrally located. Only those willing to pay liberally for a thoroughly comfortable house, will please address L. S. R., box 145 Herald office.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM

GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS

OF THE DAY

EVERY EVENING.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH ROOMS AND Board, in a private family; price $20 per week; location between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, Lexington and Seventh avenues; rooms must have southerly exposure. Address THOMPSON, Herald office, giving full particulars.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH SMALL FAMILY, WISHES A Suit of Rooms, handsomely furnished, with modern improvements, and private table; at least three chambers, with parlor. Best references given and required. Address, with terms, WALLACE, Herald office.

A LADY WISHES TO TEACH ENGLISH, FRENCH and music as visiting governess, or would teach a certain time each day in exchange for board; satisfactory reference. Address C. W., station D.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, in a respectable family. Address, stating terms, BOARD, box 149 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND one child (5 years old); a room on the third floor in a private family preferred; best reference given and required; terms must be moderate. Address MAX, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a young gentleman and wife. Location between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Madison and Sixth avenues. Address C., box 847 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND mother; one large and one small Room, with Board, between Tenth and Twenty-sixth street, west side; first or second floor; terms not to exceed $30 or $100 a month; private family preferred. Address J. B., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A gentleman and his wife, having one child three months old, in a good location in this city at moderate terms; references given and required. Address, stating terms, &c., INQUIRER, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—ONE LARGE Room with Hall Bedroom connecting, for a young married couple and a young lady; must be in a first class house, with first class table; others need not answer. Address, with location and terms, X. X., box 4,863 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY OF FOUR WANT a double front Room, with communicating hall and hall Room back; price $45; none need answer unless they can comply with the above. Address box 2,947 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, in a private family, between Tenth and Twentieth streets, west; will room singly or together. Address H. A. P., box 1,616 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR MYSELF, WIFE, TWO CHILdren (7 and 4 years) and nurse between Lexington and Seventh avenues, above Twenty-third street; will furnish rooms if necessary. Address, with particulars and terms, which must be reasonable, HUNTINGTON, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,248 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—ABOUT OCT. 1, TWO FURnished large front and back Rooms, one with Hampton or sofa beds etc, for three adults and daughter of eleven; good table and neighborhood requisite. Address, with full particulars and terms, which must be moderate, BAYLIS, box 164 Herald office.

THE SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD, WANTED—IN a strictly private family (American), by a gentleman and daughter; location between Third and Eighth avenues and Fourteenth and Fiftieth streets; price not to exceed $160 per month, best of references given and required. Address CHEMIST, Herald office.

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife and a single lady and gentleman, with or without Board; terms not to exceed $30 per week, with Board. Address S., care Pond & Co., 39 Union square.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER, FOR GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse; private family preferred; terms $175 per month. Address D., box 147 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR THE WINTER FOR MYself, wife, two children (12 and 6 years) and nurse, in a strictly private family where there will be no other boarders; a second or third floor, between Sixth and Madison avenues, Sixteenth and Fortieth streets; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, with full particulars, terms, locality, &c., box 852 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 CRANBERRY STREET, BROOKLYN, FIVE minutes' walk from Fulton ferry.—Two large front Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gents; locality first class.

HOTELS.

AT THE WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL, NO. 4 (European plan), first door from Broadway.—Elegant Rooms from $7 to $35 per week, single and en suite.

LIBBY HOTEL, WARREN STREET, ONE BLOCK from Broadway, opposite City Hall.—Good Rooms, 50c. and 75c. per day, $2 50 to $4 per week; Rooms, $1 and $1 50 per day. Nice front family Rooms by the week, with or without Board.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, MONTROSE Station, N. J.—Favorable arrangements can be made for the fall and winter season, at reduced rates, at this favorite hotel, which for comfort and convenience has no equal in the vicinity of New York. It has all the modern conveniences throughout; is but 50 minutes from foot of Barclay street, via Morris and Essex Railroad; 21 trains daily.
C. RITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, MURRAY HILL, 660, 662 and 664 Sixth avenue.—This new and elegantly furnished house is now open; table d'hote; the Suits and single Rooms. Very favorable arrangements can be made for the winter season. A. L. ASH, Proprietor.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE, 14 East Twenty-first street, corner Broadway. Elegant Suits of Rooms, with or without private table.

REMSEN HOUSE, HARLEM, CORNER 130TH STREET and Third avenue. Very superior accommodations for families and single gentlemen, with Board, on very liberal terms for the winter season. LEWIS A. GEYER.

THE LELANDS' NEW HOTEL, STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, New York.—Board, $3 50 per day, with elevator.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

WORTH HOUSE, 202 FIFTH AVENUE.—THE UNequalled situation of this house, with private table and attendance, render it one of the most desirous residences in New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH.—A FEW BOARDERS WILL be received in a private family; good reference given and required. Address box 486 Elizabeth, N. J.

GOOD ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN BE OBTAINED in a small private family in Orange, near Brick Church station; terms very low. Address BATES, box 169 Herald office.

KEARNS' (LATE ARCULARIUS') FLEETWOOD PARK Hotel, just inside of the grand entrance to track, Morrisania, N. Y.—The subscriber having leased the above Hotel, and furnished it in a superior manner, would respectfully solicit a call from ladies and gentlemen visiting Fleetwood Park, either on trotting or other days. Meals got up to order, and all the delicacies of the season furnished at short notice. THOMAS KEARNS.
MORRISANIA, August 12, 1871.

WANTED—IN ORANGE, N. J., BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife in a first class boarding house or private family; house located within ten minutes' walk from the depot. Address immediately, stating terms, name and street, SECRETARY, box 241 New York Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOFTS OR ROOMS TO LET.
One of the best locations on Union square. Inquire in HAINES BROS.' Building, 27 Union square. Reasonable terms to a good tenant.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO LOFTS, WITH GOOD LIGHT, for manufacturing purposes, in the rear building 166 and 168 Wooster street. CHARLES KLEIN.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE PROPERty No. 3 Cherry street, lot 25x100, with front and rear buildings. Apply to ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, 95 Chambers street.

TO LET—TWO CONVENIENT ROOMS IN A SUIT OF law offices, furnished, with use of library. Apply at 137 Broadway, room 6.

TO LET—THE BUILDING NO. 99 BOWERY, ESTABlished over 30 years by Hiram Anderson as a carpet store; possession immediately. Apply at WENTWORTH & SONS, 129 Bowery.

TO LET—A STORE ON FULTON AVENUE; AN EXcellent stand for a plumber or stove store. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, 320 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

TO LET A LUNCH AND OYSTER COUNTER, 132 Fourth avenue, next door to the rear entrance of the Union Square Theatre. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE—SUITABLE FOR A HOTEL—THE LARGE House No. 21 East Fourth street, one block east of Broadway. Contains over 50 rooms. Rent moderate. Apply at FANNING'S Real Estate office, 45 East 4th street, near Bowery.

THREE FIRST CLASS LOFTS TO LET—AT 59 BEEKman street; terms easy. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES in good locations, always apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A small private family will agree to board the family of the present occupant. Boarding housekeepers need not apply. Apply at 50 West Thirty-first street, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A. A LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses to rent, for private or boarding purposes. Apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 250 Fifth avenue, south Twenty-sixth street.

A.—TO RENT CHEAP, FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE, southeast corner of Second avenue and Tenth street; immediate possession, splendid location for doctor.
NICHOLS & CAFFERTY, 93 Fourth avenue.

BOND STREET.—TO LET, A LARGE HOUSE, FOR residence or business purposes, as a whole or in floors.
W. A. COLLINS, 35 Pine street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—From $100 to $500 per month. Apply to H. H. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue, branch office 837 Sixth avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL TO LET for 18 months, four-story house 14 East Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, handsomely furnished by the late Stevens; private and responsible family only. May be seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock.

FOR RENT—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, in perfect order, and part of Furniture for sale; rent $2,000 per annum; situated on Second avenue, above Fourteenth street, near Stuyvesant square. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

ON MURRAY HILL—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House for sale or to let, furnished; neighborhood most desirable; house in good order; terms moderate. Apply on premises, 116 East Thirty-fifth street.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, WITH TABLE LINEN, Dishes, &c., an elegant House in a first class location; rent $250 per month. Address H. W. W., Herald office.

TO LET—THE GENTEEL RESTAURANT 53 BOND street; upper part of house lets out in furnished rooms. Apply from 12 to 3 or 6 to 8 P. M.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE story House, on Lexington avenue, near Central Park, to a private family. Address H. G., Herald office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A BROWN STONE HOUSE in Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenues; new and handsome furniture; immediate possession, $225 per month. DYE & CURTISS, 503 Sixth avenue.

TO RENT—A PLEASANTLY LOCATED THREE STORY Brown Stone House, 735 Lexington avenue, newly painted and frescoed throughout, and elegantly furnished. To those wishing such a house this is a very desirable opportunity. For particulars apply at 735 Lexington avenue, or to ORLANDO L. STEWART, Counsellor at Law, 271 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE FOUR STORY House, with all the modern improvements, to rent for $800 from October to May, seven months. Apply on the premises, 107 East Sixty-first street.

TO LET THE ELEGANT BROWN STONE DWELLING House 21 West Fifteenth street; very low to a good tenant. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE, WITH all the modern improvements, No. 331 East Seventeenth street, near Second avenue; possession immediately; rent low.

TO LET—HOUSE 214 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, near Third avenue; rent $1,500. For permit apply to H. MERRITT, 53 Third avenue.

TO LET THE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House No. 239 West Fourteenth street; rent very moderate; possession may be had immediately. For further particulars inquire at the house.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE ON Fifty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue, rent $1,500.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

416 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO story and basement, with extension, gas, bath, hot and cold water and other modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF TWO OWNING and occupying a first class house, in a beautiful location, convenient to all cars and stages, would let one or two elegantly furnished Rooms, to a gentleman, without board. 215 East Twelfth street.

AT 23 IRVING PLACE, BETWEEN WESTMINSTER and Clevelere Houses—Handsomely furnished Rooms, without board, to gentlemen or families.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN REQUIRING HANDsomely furnished Rooms, without board, may be accommodated in a private family at No. 9 East Seventeenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

A SECOND FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, A PARLOR partly furnished, in a very desirable location, close to Broadway, near St. James Hotel. Parties desiring such rooms address E. M. M., box 150 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A CHOICE OF FLOORS, TOGETHER OR SEPARately, magnificently furnished, now reasonably offered to first class parties; elegant location for private club. Apply at 63 West Twenty-third street, opposite Booth's.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY WISH TO let two nicely furnished Rooms; house high stoop brown stone front; hot and cold water in each room. 318 West Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

A SMALL FAMILY, LIVING IN AND OWNING A large house, elegantly furnished, are willing to let same nice people live with them for a fair return. Write to E. W. L., Tribune office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SINGLY or en suite. Apply at 35 West Twenty-third street, nearly opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.

FURNISHED ROOMS, IN PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR gentlemen, from $7 to $12 per week, without board, at 110 West Forty-ninth street. References required.

FURNISHED ROOMS—SINGLE AND DOUBLE; ALSO the main Parlors, at moderate prices, in first class private residence No. 6 St. Mark's place, near Broadway; no bill at door.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR housekeeping, or a few Rooms for gentlemen. Apply at 158 West Tenth street.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR HOUSEkeeping, or would divide it in rooms to suit. Call at private dwelling 225 West Thirty-sixth street. References exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SINGLE GENtlemen, in a French house. ... street.

TO LET—TWO ELIGIBLE ROOMS, FURNISHED, without board, to gentlemen; gas, water and use of bath; private family; references required. 114 East Twenty-sixth street.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, TO gentlemen, one large front Room and small Bedroom adjoining; references required; private family. 128 West Thirty-fourth street.

18 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS, WITHout board, for gentlemen only. Between Union square and Fifth avenue.

23 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Room to let, on second floor, for gentlemen only, without board.

46 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—NICELY FURnished Parlors to let, at a moderate rent.

48 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR THE BREVOORT House.—Large, pleasant and nicely furnished Front Room and Hall Bedroom adjoining to let, together or separately, to reliable parties.

80 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEXT DOOR TO FOURteenth street.—Furnished Rooms to let, in suits or separate; house has all modern improvements; furniture, carpets, &c., all new; references exchanged.

226 THOMPSON STREET, THIRD DOOR SOUTH OF Amity street.—One large front Room, furnished; bath and gas.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Newly furnished back Parlor to let to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; private family; English basement house.

322 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Stuyvesant Park.—Nicely furnished Rooms, without board, suitable for single gentlemen, hot and cold water; also use of bath; family private; references exchanged.

352 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A small family have one nicely furnished Room on second floor to let, without board; gentlemen preferred; terms moderate; ref. hb. rnood goo.

491 BROOME STREET, THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Broadway.—To let, a large, nicely furnished second floor front Room, to single gentlemen or man and wife; rent cheap.

672 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH street. A furnished Floor for housekeeping, singly or together, man and wife or gentlemen; gas and bath; good neighborhood.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—BY A PRIvate family, in a central part of the city; reference required. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

FRENCH FLATS—OR A HOUSE COMPLETE ON FIRST floor, for small first class families; only two left. 142 East Fourteenth street. Very central for down town merchants.

TO LET—SECOND STORY OF HOUSE 783 GREENwich street, water, gas and bath.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS Grounds of two lots, Rooms 25 King street, consisting of nine rooms; excellent order, with gas and water. Inquire in the shop, rear of 29 King street.

TO LET—PART OF THE THREE STORY BRICK House 123 East 10th street, with modern improvements; rent moderate.

TO LET, LOWER PART OF HOUSE, CONSISTING of a store, basement and room on third floor. Apply oppos to 58 West Washington place, near Sixth av.

19 UNION SQUARE.—PARLOR FLOOR, THREE front Rooms on second and third floors and the whole of the Fourth Floor very cheap.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC Hall, Sixth avenue, Reservoir square and Forty-second street. Classes commence Tuesday, 19th inst., at 4 and 8 P. M. Adult and private lessons at their own convenience. Send for circulars giving full particulars.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments, at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth av., between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-sixth sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 West Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, largest variety, newest designs and cheapest in the city.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $150 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses.
PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILLIARD Tables, with the celebrated carom cushion, at prices greatly reduced. New 4x8 Tables, $275. Warerooms corner Canal and Centre streets, New York.

PROPOSALS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED ...

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
(Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway.)
Sole Lessee and Manager..............Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Now open for the regular season.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
The great Drama of the times,
"DIVORCE."

DIVORCE. Every Night and Saturday Matinee, until further notice will be produced Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S brilliant Drama of contemporaneous society, entitled "DIVORCE," with new scenery by Roberts, grand fashionable toilets, furniture à la mode and a cast embracing all the strength of the NEW COMEDY COMPANY:—Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lemoyne, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Darbishe, Mr. James, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. DeVere, Mr. Godfrey, Chapman, Burnett and Beekman, Miss Fanny Morant, Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Linda Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Mary Cary, Ida Vernon, Nellie Mortimer, Kate Claxton, Louise Volmer, &c.

Act I.—GIVEN IN MARRIAGE. Act II.—THE STRIFE BEGUN. Act III.—THE HUSBAND TAKES THE LAW IN HIS OWN HANDS. Act IV.—THE LAW RETALIATES. Act V.—THE DIVORCED.

A "DIVORCE" MATINEE Saturday, at half-past one.
*** Seats may be secured TEN days in advance.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

LOTTA,

as PAUL, in THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS,
and as LIDDY BARIGAN in FAMILY JARS.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½.

Next week—THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.

Seats secured six days in advance at the Theatre, also at Ditson's music store, 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25,
the great tragedienne,
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.
Supported by the eminent Tragedian,
MR. WM. CRESWICK.

DIS VAY BRUSSIANS.

OOFTY GOOFT tooks goot bleasure to tell all dem beeples know dot on Monday Ebening, efery von of der nights nex week he vill be under der GRAND OBERA HOUSE, und he vill be happy to saw efery von und his Mudder-o-law dere.

HOOD FOR OT DOT

DOT BOX BOOK VAS VIDE OBEN.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE—TWENTY-THIRD STREET, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's Theatre.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	McAndrews, Broadway,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	W. Henry Rice, Stanley,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Dempster, D'Albert,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Morrissey, Emerson,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Foster, Barry,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Morrison's Orchestra,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Little Mac,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	Dan Bryant.

Seats secured in advance. Begins at 8.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
Twenty-eighth Street Opera House,
next to Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, September 11,
and every evening during the week,
NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
THE ACME OF EXCELLENCE.
NOTE THE NEW FEATURES:

Dimity and Impudence.	Female Suffrage Movement.
Jeff of Autumn ...	The Musical Nondescript.
Bray's Corkographs.	The New York Abmen.
Lo! The Poor Indian.	Stanwood's Banjoisms.
Egyptian School ...	Cousing to Love.
Cast Boys' Tribulations.	I See You Again.

POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet Circle........50 cents | Parquet Circle reserv'd. 75 cents
Orchestra Chairs......75 cents | Balcony ....35 cents
Private boxes, $5.
Box Office open from 10 A. to 4 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 and 16,
under the management of
Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH,
Manager and Proprietor of the Bowery Theatre, for the production of the great sensation of the day, the famous drama by Charles Foster, Esq., of
BERTHA,
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL,
dramatized from Mr. Francis S. Smith's truthful story, and published in the New York Weekly.
The drama will be presented with all the adjuncts of New Scenery, Mountings and a
FIRST CLASS COMPANY.
Full particulars. See future notices.
Box office open from 10 until 4 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST FRITZ-EMMET MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

EVERYBODY SHOULD SEE LUCILLE WESTERN
as LUCRETIA BORGIA.
THIS EVENING AT WOOD'S.

THE BANJO TAUGHT BY FRANK B. CONVERSE.—See advertisement in musical column.
FRANK B. CONVERSE, 344 Fourth avenue.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LADIES, REMEMBER
EAST LYNNE MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.

BALLOONIST WANTED ... balloons for a fair. Address box 3,085 Post office.

FOR SALE.

A LIQUOR STORE—AT NO. 451 WEST THIRTY-SECOND street, with a five years' lease. Apply on premises, from 6 to 10 o'clock P. M.

A STORE FOR NOTHING.—STORE, BILLIARD AND Bagatelle given away. Come and see. 73 West street.

A FIRST RATE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE cheap—With or without Stock. Inquire on the premises, northeast corner of Hicks and Pacific streets, Brooklyn.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—FRUIT, CONFECtionery, Ice Cream and Oyster Saloon, with Lease; splendid location in Brooklyn; rent low; owner having other business will sell cheap or exchange for real estate. Address CONFECTIONER, box 147 Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE, THE FIXTURES AND LEASE OF A handsome Store on Sixth avenue, suitable for dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, and others, &c.; great thoroughfare; price $100; rent only $700. Address A. B. C., box 144 Herald office.

A MODERATE SIZED, NEATLY FURNISHED HOTEL for sale—Situated on Broadway, doing very fair business, European plan, house filled with guests; 50 rooms.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 231 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE LIQUOR STORE FOR sale cheap, located on a leading avenue; also, Bakeries, Restaurants, Oyster Saloons, Cigar Stores, Meat Markets, corner Groceries, Drug Stores, Confectioneries, Market Stands. MITCHELL, Store Agency 77 Cedar street.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A FIRST CLASS Broadway Restaurant, vicinity of Canal street; long and well established, doing a fine business; must sell in consequence of ill health.
GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 231 Broadway.

A NEATLY FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE, WITH Stock Fixtures and three years' Lease, for sale—Situated in the Seventh ward, near the river. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & Co., 303 Bowery.

CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE.—12 NEWARK STREET, Hoboken.

DRUG STORE.—2,000 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a Drug Store doing a good business. Also an interest in a popular Patent Medicine that will clear $10,000 a year. Address J. H., 143 Herald office.

DRUG STORE.—$1,000 CASH WILL BUY STOCK AND Fixtures; Matthews' Marble Syrup Fountain, with Generator; Glass Labels, Marble Counters, Bottles, Scales, Cases, choice Stock; must be sold; owner is obliged to leave the city. Inquire of S. F. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

DOLLAR STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXtures and Lease of the old established Dollar Store, in the best location in Jersey City, now doing an increasing and profitable business, present owner engaged in a manufacturing business cannot attend to it. Apply to J. M. CLARK, pencil case maker, 23 York, corner Greene st., Jersey City.

EXPRESS BUSINESS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR cash; a stand near the city; doing a business of $6 a day; price $3,500. Inquire in furniture store, 815 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS BUTCHER SHOP, NEW Fixtures, Horse, Wagon, &c., also a Smoke House and Stable attached to it. The place has been used for the last six years in winter to cut up pork, and everything is in complete order for that business; will be sold cheap, as the owner is going into other business. Apply at the premises, 819 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FORTUNE—A WHOLESALE AND REtail Liquor Store; best location in Hoboken; long lease; cheap rent; owner going to Europe. Apply on premises, corner First and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING AN ARTIcle protected by patent, which sells readily with 250 per cent profit; will be sold for about $1,000; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address A. Z., box 5,241 Post office, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE, WELL stocked, on Third avenue. Apply at 348 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FRUIT, POULTRY AND PROduce Stand in Washington Market. For particulars apply to J. SULLIVAN & CO., butter dealers, 83 Vesey street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL RESTaurant 53 Bond street; upper part of house lets out in furnished rooms; terms easy. Apply from 12 to 3 or 6 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERchandise, a Steam Laundry, fitted up in the most perfect manner; long lease; low rent.
KINGSLEY, 305 West Twenty-third street.

SMALL CIGAR STORE FOR SALE.—CAUSE OWNER going South. 283 Bowery.

SAFES, ALL SIZES AND MAKERS, CHEAP—TO CLOSE out. Lillie's Improved Defensive Safe defy the burglar. Safes charged, repaired and exchanged.
LILLIE & CO., No. 3 Park place.

SEVERAL SECOND HAND SAFES FOR SALE, CHEAP, at Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe Depot.
S. ... QUIRK, No. 6 Park place.

SAMPLE ROOM, WELL LOCATED, DOWN TOWN; rent $85 monthly; three years' lease; trade $25 daily; will be sold for value of stock and fixtures.
LLOYD, 23 Broadway, first floor.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DRUGGISTS.—AN elegantly panelled Tennessee and Brocatel Marble Soda Apparatus, made to order, has twelve syrups and three draught arms, nearly silver plated, will be sold at a sacrifice, at 817 Broadway.

WINE STORE AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE—Located on Fulton street, great thoroughfare, near the ferry. Inquire on premises, 41 Fulton street.

MACHINERY.

AT MIDDLETON & ROAKE'S, 93 AND 95 WATER

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Crowded Houses
EVERY NIGHT,
to witness the Brilliant Representation of
G. L. FOX'S
magnificent Spectacular Ballet Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
in which he appears in his
inimitable character of
CLOWN,
with the
KIRALFY TROUPE,
THE MARTENS FAMILY,
ADELE PAGLIERI, MARIETTA MORIONDO,
CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA,
YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS,
THE ZIG ZAGS,
SENOR CASSELLI, HERR WILLIS.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC
MATINEE
TO-DAY,
AT
TWO O'CLOCK,
OF
G. L. FOX'S
PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY
SECURED SEATS, ONE DOLLAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
H. D.
THE ROBBER
OF THE
STOLEN VOUCHERS
has been discovered and will be arrested
TO-DAY, BY
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
AT THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE,
AT TWO O'CLOCK.
(Signed.) H. D.

WACHTEL IN GERMAN OPERA.
Stadt Theatre, 45 and 47 Bowery.
Proprietors..............Messrs. HAMANN & ROSENBERG
CARL ROSA and A. NEUENDORFF..........Directors
DEBUT OF EUROPE'S GREATEST TENOR,
HERR THEODOR WACHTEL,
On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, in his unrivalled role of
THE POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU.
Prices, according to location, $4, $3, $2, $1 50, $1, 75c., 50c.
The sale of seats for any night commences to-day, at the box office of the theatre.
The sale for one or more nights commences on Friday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. EMMET
in Gayler's Drama,
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
LAST FRITZ EMMET MATINEE.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18,
first time of
MR. GAYLER'S NEW EMOTIONAL DRAMA,
in three acts,
CARL, THE FIDDLER.
CARL, a Wandering Minstrel..................MR. EMMET
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY
and introducing him for the first time in an original emotional role.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Production of the new and original sensational Drama entitled A DIME NOVEL.
LAURA SHERWOOD. THE ONLY LEON
SCREAMING PETE. MR. EDWIN KELLY

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2 P. M.,
LAST MATINEE OF
EAST LYNNE.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.,
LUCILLE WESTERN
in her original creation of
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in the thrilling play of
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
with the favorite drama of
LOST IN LONDON.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 18,
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LUCILLE WESTERN THIS
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN EVENING
in her wonderful impersonation of
LUCRETIA BORGIA THIS
LUCRETIA BORGIA EVENING
LUCRETIA BORGIA AT 8.

THE ALLEGHANIANS—VOCALISTS AND SWISS Bell Ringers, organized in 1846, by J. M. Boulard, Manager and Director. In answer to the many letters received from agents, hall proprietors, secretaries of various associations, &c. throughout the country, offering very lucrative engagements during the coming season, Mr. Boulard takes this method of informing his correspondents, also his friends and the public, that the Alleghanians sail for England in October to fulfil engagements made during the past summer, in London, and throughout Great Britain, Germany, &c. They will not return to the United States till next spring.

STEINWAY HALL.
MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
THIS EVENING
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
THE WORLD-FAMED
VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA,
whose appearance has been attended with such
UNMISTAKABLY GENUINE PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
ANNA ELZER,
THE MARVELLOUS CHILD SOPRANO, WITH
Mr. JACOB MÜLLER,
... will appear.
GRAND MATINEE THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, to commence at one o'clock. Doors open at 12.
Admission, with reserved seats to Matinee, $1.
Seats can be procured at Steinway Hall, Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, FIRST GRAND CONCERT at ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

STEINWAY HALL.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE VIENNA LADY ORCHESTRA.
GRAND MATINEE THIS SATURDAY, at one o'clock,
RESERVED SEATS, $1 ONLY.
No extra charge for securing seats in advance.

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
The GREATEST MINSTREL TROUPE in the world.
Paterson to-night, Saturday, September 16; Harlem, 18th; Newark, 19th; Bridgeport, 20th; New Haven, 21st; Poughkeepsie, Friday, September 22.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LADIES, REMEMBER
EAST LYNNE MATINEE,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST FRITZ-EMMET MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship lately subsisting between Joseph W. Firth and Joseph H. Fick, under the firm of Firth & Fick, expired on the 15th day of September, 1871, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said Joseph H. Fick, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to said Joseph H. Fick for payment.
NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1871.
JOSEPH W. FIRTH,
JOSEPH H. FICK.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 CASH CAPITAL and business energy, to join in a legitimate business. For interview address PERSEVERANCE, box 142 Herald office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH about $8,000, to join a first rate and a reliable business; the association is first class and will realize $50,000 in 12 months. Inquire at 35 West Thirty second street.

AN ASSOCIATE WANTED WITH A LITTLE CAPITAL, to act as cashier and share in the most celebrated money making exhibition in America. Apply at 101 Broadway, room 14.

A SPECIALTY.—AN HONORABLE, ENERGETIC MAN (first class machinist preferred), with $2,500 cash capital, can meet a good offer to manufacturing, with the patentee—"Goodchild's ... Improv" for woodworker's use. Call on or address W. H. GOODCHILD, 93 Liberty street.

A PARTNER WANTED IN BOOK AND STATIONERY Store; to an active man with good references this is an excellent opportunity. Apply to E. A. LOVE, 859 Sixth avenue, corner Forty-seventh street.

A SURE FORTUNE.—FOR SALE, HALF INTEREST in the great miraculous wonder of the age, the Cancer-plant Soap. Patent secured. The marvellous cures of cancer, scrofulous, cutaneous and skin diseases, the past five years, by the proprietor of this medicine are truly astonishing. It is also a great preventive of blood diseases. Testimonials of the highest medical profession can be shown to the above facts. A gentleman having a little capital can have entire control and pay for the interest at his own convenience.
DR. T. P. THORPE, 555 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—STATE RIGHTS OF A NEW AND VALUable patent; cost of manufacture very small; profits over 500 per cent; demand large. Address box 477 Post office, Whitinsville, Mass.

FOR SALE OR A PARTNER TAKEN IN AN ESTABlished vinegar factory in this city, a rare opportunity, with a small amount of investment, to make money. Address W. K., box 124 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GENTEEL RESTAUrant 53 Bond street. Upper part of house lets out in furnished rooms. Terms easy. Apply from 12 to 3 or 6 to 8 P. M.

RARE CHANCE.—PARTNER WANTED, TO ACT AS cashier and share in the most celebrated money making exhibition in America; now going to crowded houses; association first class, and but little capital required. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

THE EXHIBITORS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE Fair and others desirous of selling their Patents or Patented Goods will find it to their interest to call on the INVENTORS' EXHIBITION AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, 12 Warren street, New York. Patents sold and at more favorable terms than elsewhere. "Patent Right Gazette," price 10 cents.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO FORM A CONNECtion with some first rate New York house in the cloth and tailors' trimmings business, can guarantee sales of $60,000 per year to A No. 1 men in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois; bona fide propositions as to terms from houses of the above class will be promptly answered and full particulars given. Address FRANK, care of S. H. Parvin, Advertising Agent, 163 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A TRAVELLING TROUPE, to act as treasurer, with a small capital. Call after 9 A. M. at the Ashland House, Fourth avenue.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WITH ABOUT $1,000 capital, to engage in the sale of two articles indispensable to every household; easy sale and large profits, for cash; state where an interview can be had. Address STATE, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,200 IN A BUSINESS paying $5,000 per year; capital secured; no bonus, and can be drawn out at any time. Unless you have the cash and can engage at once don't apply.
J. SIMONSON, 30 West Thirty-first street.

$5,000.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN WITH THIS amount, to take charge of a gold broker's office. Address P. J., Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. FIFTH WEEK
and last but one of the Queen of Burlesque,
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY,
who will this day—last times—
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871,
appear in the
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
MATINEE. LAST TIME,
open at 1, begins at 2; PRINCESS OF
over at 4 o'clock. TREBIZONDE.
EVENING; PRINCESS OF
open 7¾, over 10½. TREBIZONDE.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1871,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST, BLUE BEARD,
with all its sparkling Music, New Local Hits, &c.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, BENEFIT OF
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON,
when she will appear in a comedy role, impersonating four characters, and the Burlesque of
LURLINE.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

728.—GLOBE THEATRE. 728 Broadway.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE TO-DAY.
All the mammoth company appears in olio of fun.
VICTOR LISTON, JOSH HART, JOHN WILD,
Harry Bryant, W. S. Budworth, J. H. Cummings,
the Kimball Sisters,
Frank Howe, Connors and Bradley,
Miss Lillie Carle, Miss Julia May, Mlle. Parnouf,
Arabian Brothers,
Miss Hattie O'Neil, G. L. Stout and fifty others.
THE GLOBE BALLET TROUPE.
Herr Carle, Miss Emma Carle, Miss Lillie Carle, the Dearden Sisters, Elise Wandin, Nellie Smith, Josephine Atkinson, Lilla Hunt, Rose Hopgood, Millie Stacy, Kitty Hadley, Emma Maddox, Kitty Tilson, Annie Daly, Julia Edwards, &c.
MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE, MATINEE,
TO-DAY, AT 2½ P. M.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2. LAST THREE PERFORMANCES of Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN and of NARCISSE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, FIRST NIGHT OF

THE GREAT ORIGINAL

"OOFTY GOOFT,"

who will make his appearance in an entirely new comic Drama, by Edwin F. DeNyse, Esq., christened after the great original

"OOFTY GOOFT."

"NARCISSE" MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

Seats reserved from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., at the Box Office; at Schirmer's 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Ticket Office, Twenty-third street, Broadway and Fifth avenue.

WANTED—30 Ballet Ladies. Apply at the stage door.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street.
K. W. BUTLER.................................Manager
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
AT 2 O'CLOCK.
THE MOST VERSATILE COMPANY IN THE WORLD
will appear in
BURLESQUE, BALLET AND PANTOMIME.
AFTERNOON, doors open at 1; commence at 2 o'clock.
EVENING, doors open 7¼; commence at 7¾ o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Last night of Mr.
T. G. RIGGS.
Last night of John F. Poole's immense drama of
SHIN FANE;
OR, SHAMROCK GREEN.
Mr. T. G. RIGGS in five characters.
The last outing of the
TWO GALLEY SLAVES.
Monday evening the greatest attraction of the day, Charles Foster's immense drama of
BERTHA,
THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.
Dramatized from Francis S. Smith's great story published in the New York Weekly.

THIS EVENING AT 8.
WOOD'S MUSEUM.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
in her unrivalled character of
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEO. THOMAS'
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 16,
SIXTH APPEARANCE OF
THEO. THOMAS' ENTIRE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
OF OVER FIFTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS,
as organized for his Concerts during the fall and winter season.
1. March, "Hungarian," Instrumentation by Liszt...Schubert
2. Overture, "Huguenots"....................Meyerbeer
3. Waltz, "..."..........................Strauss
4. Introduction—Chorus—March. Third act, "Lohengrin." Wagner
5. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"......Mendelssohn
6. Schlummerlied..........................Buergel
7. Scherzo, } Symphony No. 5, C minor...........Beethoven
8. Finale, }
9. Overture, "Zampa"...........................Herold
10. Prayer, "Mose in Egitto"....................Rossini
11. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"........Strauss
12. ....Lumbye
PRICE OF ADMISSION, AS USUAL, FIFTY CENTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 585 BROADWAY
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
People buying tickets to peep in the windows.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Great hit of the romantic Dancing Quartette,
Bobby Newcomb, Chas. Gibbons, J. Chester and E. Kennedy.
THE GREAT VOCAL CORPS.
Wambold, Ewer, Templeton, Orerua and Shattuck.
DONNIKER'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA.
Donniker, Schmitt, Salerde, Buchner, Jack and Nortier.
THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS
Birch, Backus, Bernard, West and the Buffalo Boys.
EVERYTHING NEW, FRESH AND SPARKLING.
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A RARE CHANCE.—FOUR ROUND CORNERED rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, including Stool, less than $200; carved case, first class makers, splendid tone. 28 Third street, near Second avenue.

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THE GREAT INJUNCTION CASE.

Brilliant Legal Tournament and Its Results.

Heavy Firing from the Oratorical Batteries.

The Charges Against the City Officials Earnestly Proclaimed.

How the Municipal Affairs Have Been Regulated.

The Two Per Cent Tax and Its Mysterious Surroundings.

ARGUMENT OF EX-JUDGE BARRETT.

A Crowded Court and the Popular Feeling Expressed.

The Excitement Toward the Finish.

Judge Barnard's Decision Adverse to the City Officers.

THE INJUNCTION MADE PERMANENT.

The deed is done—a feat has been accomplished. By the decision of Judge Barnard delivered yesterday afternoon the anxiety and apprehensions of thousands have been removed. The uncertainty as to what the judgment of the Court would be caused the result of the arguments of the counsel engaged to be looked forward to with an interest perhaps unparalleled in the history of municipal controversies. It was not until the afternoon that the court room became so densely crowded, for it was quickly circulated that the case was drawing to a close. Every available spot was occupied, and on the face of the auditors the most earnest attention was displayed. During the address of ex-Judge Barrett, on behalf of the plaintiff, tokens of marked approval were given as showing the sentiment which prevailed. But it was not until the arguments had ceased not, until the Judge had commenced to render his decision, that the assemblage became intensely absorbed. The final judgment awakened unqualified approbation, not unmingled with surprise.

At the opening of the Court in the morning Mr. Bartlett commenced his address on behalf of the defendant, William M. Tweed, stating that he would be perfectly safe in presenting the affidavits alone, without any argument at all; but he would nevertheless advert to the charges of malfeasance brought forward by the plaintiff. His client had performed all his duties in a legal manner. Mr. Bartlett continued:—My friends on the other side say that we have not apportioned any sum for the payment of debts due this year, and I would ask my friends if that is not what they say?

Mr. STRAHAN—We say that you have not apportioned any sum out of the sum raised on taxes to pay the debts due this year, and the Mayor and Comptroller say they have apportioned $9,000,000 for this purpose.

Mr. BEACH—My client, the Comptroller, says no such thing. The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. BARTLETT, resuming—It does not seem to make much difference whether the charges are understood or not; it amounts to the same. It is not that claims have been paid, but that claims have not been paid, that has caused the suit to be brought. I do think if Mr. Foley's claim and Mr. James O'Brien's claim had been paid this suit would not have been brought. I have nothing to say against the justice of either of these claims. I think Mr. O'Brien's is a just one, and I think Mr. Foley ought to have received the costs of his contesting the seat in the Board of Supervisors. But both of them are hot-headed men, and it would have been better for Mr. Foley to make a contract with an ice company to furnish him with ice to keep his head cool. The whole proceeding is invalid in this Court. It is a case of nobody against us, and has no legal standing here. In the complaint they have inserted certain laws which may be very interesting, especially from the fact of most of them being repealed. Again they have inserted the phrase, "best interests of the city." Now what has been done with the other interests of the city—the middling interests, and the better interests, and the good interests? How have they been dealt with? Why, it is ridiculous to ask that an injunction issue restraining from acting against the "best interests of the city." Yesterday plaintiff's counsel said we could pass over the first ten counts of the complaint, and that there was nothing specific until we came to the eleventh, and I think, on further consideration, that they will want to withdraw the whole complaint. But there are some things in it that I do not want to pass over, and which will be looked at closely hereafter. There are grave charges in it which my friends are not prepared to stand by—charges against my client, William M. Tweed, and he is not a man who will allow such to go unchallenged. There is another branch of this Court called the Oyer and Terminer, in which my friends may have to plead for their client, for there is a law regulating this sort of complaint, and that is the law against perjury. I now tell Mr. Foley and those that stand behind him that William M. Tweed is not the man to allow such base slanders to pass unpunished. Regarding the Two Per Cent law, if this injunction should issue because of that law, then it would be the duty of the Governor of this State to call an extra session of the Legislature to repeal this law and remove the clogs from the wheels of the city government. Counsel then proceeded to characterize the proceedings as a Catiline conspiracy without a leader; and, after dilating at some length upon the motives which influenced its action and paying a high tribute to his client, who had offered a complete denial to the charges, concluded by stating that inasmuch as the Judges of the Court had given Mr. Foley his seat in the Board of Supervisors because his claim was just they would vacate the injunction because it could not in justice be sustained.

EX-JUDGE BARRETT'S ADDRESS.

Ex-Judge BARRETT then rose to close the argument on behalf of the plaintiff. He said:—In closing this discussion I propose to treat the case solely on its legal aspect and to speak simply as a lawyer addressing the Court. I could not if I would rival the rhetorical splendors of my learned friends—and beautiful they were indeed, sir, for they cover their clients with flowers of their rhetoric, and I honor them for it; for what custom is more beautiful than that of the decoration of the grave? (Laughter and applause.) If Your Honor is quite convinced that the defendant represented by the gentleman who last addressed you is the legal and lineal successor of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson—I am sure if that fact has not effect upon the law of the case it will have no effect upon me or my client. (Laughter.) In the plaintiff's position a calm and temperate speech is due, not only to the dignity of the Court and to the justice of his case, but to the

MAJESTY OF THE LAW.

I would state, moreover, that the plaintiffs are neither conspirators nor partisans, as, by a strange perversion or inversion of positions, has been, I think, most audaciously asserted. They are good, honest citizens, and every loyal and patriotic heart in this Union is on their side, and if the *vox populi* be indeed the *vox Dei*, then is my client encouraged and countenanced, not only by the blessings of a great hope, but by the smile of Heaven. Let me proceed at once to prove my case, and prove it so plainly and so clearly and so unerringly that I do not believe the mind exists which cannot see the rights of this injunction. Now it is asserted that the first ten paragraphs and sections of the plaintiffs' complaint are irrelevant and are not specific. Before showing the absolute admission of guilt on the part of the defendants, he would briefly point out the necessity of those sections in the complaint. His learned friend, Mr. O'Gorman, spoke of the construction to be put on the Two Per Cent act. Dwarris, an admitted authority, says an act is to be interpreted by the context, the necessity and the mischief to be guarded against. Has the Two Per Cent act no meaning, and have they unlimited power to raise and spend money outside it? I will proceed to show you that they have not. The first ten sections show you the mischief to be remedied—the payment of

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS

against the city—and the Two Per Cent act comes in to prevent the expenditure of one dollar outside it. The truth or untruth of the allegations on these sections must go a long way to aid Your Honor in giving a construction to that Two Per Cent act, so far as the relevancy of these sections is concerned. I now proceed to prove the allegations. The Board of Supervisors, in their answer, admit every fact alleged against them except that they intend to issue further bonds. In each case he should simply read the papers, after which argument would be useless. (Judge Barrett accordingly read the Supervisors' answer and continued.) Now, His Honor would see that there was not a word of denial of any portion of the first ten paragraphs. They even ask the Court to give the judgment which plaintiff prays. Did it become the servants of the Supervisors to be wiser than their masters? What right had the Mayor, the Comptroller and the Board of Public Works to come in and ask for a different relief from what their masters asked? These men had thought that they were wiser than the people and the Legislature, now that they were superior to their masters. (Applause.) Next, the Mayor and Commonalty admit the allegations by their

DEMURRER.

The city and county admits what we say, but the individual defendants try to deny it, and do so by contradicting themselves; and in so doing make a most shameless confession of guilt. The defendant, Hall, a lawyer, must have known the relevancy of the first ten sections and their effect on giving a construction to the Two Per Cent act. In his answer he refers to these very charges in these sections; he says "he is advised they are irrelevant, and, on that account only, omits to controvert them." As terrible a charge as ever was made, and the highest officer of the city, when brought to court to answer them, shields himself under the advice of counsel, and "omits to controvert them. Relevant or irrelevant, he ought to have contradicted them if he dared. "I won't controvert them." What a position for the chief public officer of the city! But I have shown you that they were relevant to the issue. They are

SPECIFIC, RELEVANT AND ADMITTED.

It seems that Mayor Hall can, when he chooses, guard the public treasury; that notwithstanding all his other engagements, literary and official, he can guard the treasury against Mr. Foley. The trouble was his claim was honest. When men came there with honest claims, who would not increase their bills at the beck of an official, we did not hear of this duty being ministerial. But when Keyser's and Garvey's claims came in, then it was a mere ministerial act. Mayor Hall admits that he signed six millions and upwards of claims, but he was doing a ministerial act; that they were fraudulent, but he had to sign them. They might as well put a stamping machine in the Mayor's office. (Laughter.)

A DENIAL.

Mr. O'Gorman here promptly denied that the Mayor had made any admissions to those charges, but, considering those allegations as to the past irrelevant to an application for an injunction, he did not feel called upon to answer them as to the present issue.

Mr. BARRETT—I don't accuse my learned friend of being the counsel who advised him not to answer them. (Laughter and applause.) Were not they compelled to ascertain, in the words of the act of 1870, "the amounts found to be due" before they paid them? What did the act mean but to obtain a fresh auditing board? But the Mayor resorts to the stamping machine. (Laughter.) Counsel then read the act, and claimed that the words "audit and pay," and "which shall be found due," clearly showed that the intention of the act was that there should be another examination of these claims; that it was not enough to present the approval of the Supervisors and auditor, or of the chairman of

A NAMELESS BOARD.

Yet the Mayor pleaded broadly that this was his duty and his course. Could it be that the Mayor was bound to pay a claim he knew to be fraudulent? (He cited from Judge Barnard's own opinion in the case of the People ex rel. Green vs. Wood, where the doctrine is laid down that it is his duty to satisfy himself the claim is just and right, during which applause twice broke out.) This was before the charter of 1870, which enjoins more strongly on the Mayor his duties. He is charged in that law to be "vigilant." With that injunction staring him in the face, and the higher duty of an honorable man, he came into the Court with this paltry plea that his duties were nothing more than those of a stamping machine. Now, it was charged and admitted that in these six millions were included these fraudulent claims. Not only were they to be audited by this Board, but this Board issued these bonds, thus involving two signatures of the Mayor. But he says he has paid no suspicious claims since April, 1870; but all these claims have been paid since 1870. His plea that he has signed

THIRTY-NINE THOUSAND WARRANTS

is even more paltry. It is an insult to the common sense of the community. We all know what the chief part of these warrants are—routine warrants for salaries and laborers' pay, coming in in piles at regular days, and so regular that they do not need that examination which these other warrants require. These warrants were for large amounts, came in at different times and when there was time for examination. He might as well say that his professional, political and literary occupations deprived him of time to attend to the business of the city. Perhaps it would have been as well for the city had he pretermitted those other occupations. The Mayor denied any interest in the *Leader* or the other corporations. He would not charge him, as his client had been charged, with perjury. Nay, further, he (counsel) believed he had not derived any personal pecuniary benefit from the City Treasury, and so believing he said it as a duty.

THE DEFENDANT CONNOLLY

comes next in order. He interposes no answer, but chooses to come here by an affidavit, which is the boldest and least tricky document before the Court. It proves the falsity of the answer of the defendant Hall. The duty of the Board of Apportionment is to ascertain the amount to be raised by taxation; out of that to provide payment of interest on stocks and bonds payable by taxation and apportion the same among the different departments.

That is what they are directed to do, and when we want to find out what they did they answer us as they answer the people, "It is none of your business," and they bring us in a garbled extract of their minutes, which does not treat, as one would expect, of what they did as to taxes, but not a word is there about taxation. So from meeting to meeting, and it is all

BONDS, BONDS, BONDS.

All they have done is to issue fresh bonds for fresh purposes, to the amount of $20,000,000.

Mr. Tweed, in his majesty, merely condescends to copy the section of the act pointing out his duties, and says he has done that; which Mr. Connolly says they did not do. Tweed says that they have done what the law required before the injunction—provided for payment of interest on bonds and stocks payable by taxation. Now, Connolly says that in the apportionment made they did not set apart any portion of the tax for such purposes.

INTERESTING.

Mr. BARTLETT—This argument reminds me of a text in Scripture—"From him that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken." If no appropriation was made did they want the Board to meet and divide it?

Mr. BEACH—Your Honor, counsel, on reading from the affidavit of my client, has grossly garbled and grossly misconstrued and misinterpreted it. I ask him not to stop at a comma, but to read on.

Mr. BARRETT—When the gentlemen have all been heard over again I will go on. I did not interrupt when they were speaking.

Mr. BEACH—Counsel must bear an interruption when he makes mistakes, and stops at a comma in a paragraph. Let him read the whole.

Mr. BARRETT—I did not stop at a comma. I was trying to get on. (Laughter.) I will do anything you please but read history. (Laughter.)

Mr. BEACH—I hope this won't be met by a jest.

Mr. BARRETT—I have done very little of jesting here. These matters are too serious for jesting. If I alluded to jests I might say something not agreeable to the other side.

Mr. BEACH—I hope you do not allude to me?

Mr. BARRETT—I have nothing to say to you, except that you made a very good speech on our side yesterday. (Laughter.) They have succeeded in so thoroughly confusing my little ideas that I beg the Court, as the recess hour has arrived, to take a recess.

JUDGE—Very well. I am very much obliged to you, and we will take the recess. (Laughter.)

THE FIRE RENEWED.

Mr. BARRETT on resuming his argument after the recess, said:—

Now that I have recovered from the nervousness consequent on the attacks of my learned opponents, I will continue the reading of this affidavit, and again garble it by reading the whole of it. Having finished his reading he said that it did not show that anything had been done in accordance with the act. It says nothing about the principal due thus far of the public debt. The defendants could have produced the minutes of the Board, but they did not do so, and only Mr. Corson comes forward and makes affidavit of certain parts of the minutes.

Mr. O'GORMAN—He makes affidavit of all the points in the minutes that were relevant to this suit.

Mr. BARRETT—They fall back again on the advice of counsel, and give only what counsel's opinion thinks were relevant to the case. Suppose any counsel or judge took up the affidavit without knowing anything in the case, would not it occur to any one that it was meant for full and complete minutes? It would be supposed that it was the entire report of the minutes.

THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD.

The Corporation Counsel says that it was his opinion that Mr. Corson need not give any further extracts than he has done, because nothing else in the minutes was relevant. And yet in his argument he has dwelt more particularly on the subject of the duties of the Board of Apportionment than on anything else. He has spoken almost entirely on a question which he said has no relevancy in this proceeding. On the 5th of September they for the first time wake up to the idea that they have any duties to perform other than to issue bonds. And on that day they do in part the duty ordered by the law to be done within twenty days after the 1st day of May. They merely impose the two per cent tax. They did nothing but raise two per cent on the valuation amounting to $22,300,000. This they ought to have done twenty days after their organization. The defendant Hall says they have done that, and he says it was done weeks before this action was commenced. He says that the action contemplated by sub-division 1 of the complaint has been already, and weeks before the cause commenced, done according to law. Here is the affidavit of Connolly, saying that it can't be done and wasn't done. Here we have the affidavit of Tweed, saying that this has been done two days before the granting of the injunction. I ought not to leave the subject without stating that there were three occasions on which one member of that Board attempted to stop this issue of bonds. At the meeting of the Board a resolution was offered by the President of the Department of Parks in reference to the issue of six millions of bonds, which was adopted. A demand was made to levy a tax of three per cent upon

THE TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS

of taxation. The matter gave the Board some trouble. It was thought a matter worthy of grave consideration. The question was laid before the Corporation Counsel. He gave an opinion favorable to the levying of the three per cent tax. When that matter came before the Board I find that in place of adopting the opinion of the learned Corporation Counsel the President of the Department of Parks desired that the question of right should be laid before other counsel. His desire was carried into effect, and we find that $600,000 was saved to the people by that act. When the Board again consulted the advice of the additional counsel he suggested that grave doubts existed as to the authority of the Board to carry out the proposed object.

Mr. O'GORMAN—It is right to state that having given my own opinion I suggested that as the matter was very grave the opinion of additional counsel should be obtained.

Mr. BARRETT—I am sure I am very glad to hear it, and I do not say that in any satirical sense whatever. On the 8th of September, the day before the injunction was granted, the Board met again and the question of issuing $450,000 additional bonds came up, and I again find on this occasion the resolution offered by the President of the Department of Parks that the whole matter be laid upon the table. The resolution was passed, so that on these three occasions I find that some check was given to the action of the Board of Apportionment, and certainly large sums were saved to the public by that action. So much for the Board of Apportionment, and so much for the affidavits in answer. Before I pass to the legal questions let me say one word of the violent attack made on the pleading in behalf of the plaintiff. The pleading alleged that an enormous amount of debt had accrued against the city. Hall's affidavit referred to that as a misapprehension, but I do not believe that our facts and figures were corroborated. There has been no attempt to answer them. In place of answering them we have had the complaint criticised. We have been informed with regard to the views of counsel as to the personal theories, the grammatical ideas, the educational notions, the historical reminiscences of learned counsel, but we have not been met by a single answer as to our facts and figures. The counsel for Mr. Connolly says the debt is frightful, but that the taxpayers are paltry and grovelling for disputing this enormous and superb debt. He has called attention to the beauty of our parks—of this Court House. (Loud laughter.) But he has not called our attention to the gorgeous private palaces, the rich equipages, the private gardens, the gems and the jewelry which are the product of this magnificent debt. We are told this is

A HOMOGENEOUS AND PERFECT GOVERNMENT.

The Mayor has assured us that he can remove any public officer with whose course he is dissatisfied. He has told us so in his message. But neither the Mayor of this city nor the Governor of this State can remove a single head of department. They are powerless to do it by this very perfect theory of homogeneous government. Hall's affidavit says, "For causes not now pertinent to state, a necessity for large expenditures for improvements has, by the extraordinary development of the city and care for its future, rendered it necessary to make vast expenditures within the comprehension of one year." I should like to know what this means? There is not a single statement in our complaint as confused as this statement in Hall's answer. Now let me examine the answer of the defendant Tweed.

Mr. BARTLETT—Mr. Tweed has no answer; only an affidavit.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—In his affidavit Tweed denies no charge of individual impropriety. His denial is drawn with extraordinary skill. He denies all suggestions of confederation. He denies all suggestions of a ring. But that any one of these defendants did wrong on his own hook is not denied. (Laughter.) The facts which ought to have been denied are not denied.

Mr. BEACH—I call upon the counsel to cite a single case of the kind.

Mr. BARTLETT—I repeat the invitation on behalf of Mr. Tweed.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—I claim that they have not denied what they consider to be impertinent and irrelevant under advice of counsel. They have only denied what they considered to be pertinent and relevant to the case. An affidavit cannot be read on nobody's behalf, and Mr. O'Gorman denies that he read on behalf of the Mayor, while Mr. Tweed's counsel declared that he would not read it on behalf of Mr. Tweed. I will refer to the statute to which Mr. Bartlett referred this morning—namely, "That an injunction to suspend the ordinary business of the Corporation shall not be granted except by the Judge upon a notice of eight days to the proper officers of the Corporation." Your Honor has granted no injunction to suspend the business of the Corporation, unless the issuing of bonds *ad libitum*, and, perhaps, robbing the public, is part of the business of the Corporation.

Mr. O'GORMAN—We claim the legal and ordinary business is stopped by this injunction, and for the reasons I have laid before the Court.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—They claim that it has stopped the payment of fraudulent claims and the issuing of bonds in violation of law, unless they are willing to take the position that the issuing of bonds fraudulently and in violation of law is part of the general business of the Corporation. Then this statute don't apply.

Mr. O'GORMAN—We deny that it is in any way illegal.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—I am coming to that until the Court shall determine that I am wrong, and when we find what is at the bottom of the case it is quite time to deal with the top of it. On the face of the case it must be apparent that the ordinary business is not stopped. Their objection comes too late. It cannot now be taken as an objection that there was no jurisdiction. It seems a monstrous proposition that the defendants would not subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the Court. I argue, moreover, that the Board of Supervisors, in subjecting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court and in praying the Court to grant us, if we deserve it, the protection we desire, acknowledge our right to bring this suit. And if we are *rectus in curia* with regard to the Board of Supervisors we are *rectus in curia* with regard to their servants.

Mr. BEACH—I deny the servitude.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—I shall prove that the rule of equity stares them in the face and impliedly draws into the jurisdiction every person necessary to afford the relief that is desired. It is too old and too familiar a principle that enables you to bring in all the persons relating to the relief you grant. Any resident taxpayer is considered a co-trustee by law, with the Mayor and Common Council, and any citizen, as a *cestui qui* trust, can bring suit against these trustees. I say the *cestui qui* trust acquires right apart from the trusteeship. The trust is created apart from the persons who constitute the trust, and the *cestui qui* trust has his rights under the trust deed, whether the Supreme Court changes the trustee or not. So much for the question of the right of the plaintiff to bring this suit. I consider it perfectly disposed of. And now for the Two Per Cent act. Your Honor should understand—

Judge BARNARD—I have arrived at a conclusion with regard to that act.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—May I ask what that conclusion is?

Judge BARNARD—I accept your interpretation of it, except with regard to two points.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—What are they?

Judge BARNARD—Parks and Docks.

At this a black frown of consternation settled on the faces of all the opposing counsel. Judge Barrett scarcely seemed to realize the value of this concession, but it reduced his opponents to a dismal condition of profound melancholy at once.

Judge BARRETT then went on to prove that there ought to be nearly $13,000,000 in the Treasury, and that this sum was sufficient to meet the current expenses of the city, so that the final plea of the defendants, that the injunction would lock the machinery of the government, was altogether without foundation—a conclusion which provoked much laughter. Counsel contended that the city's credit was being impaired by the issue of illegal bonds and by the expenditure of extortionate sums, not only impairing the city's credit, but making its credit a byword in the mouths of the foreign world. It was

A MONSTROUS PROPOSITION

to advance that the granting of an injunction in this case would impair the city's credit. It was a complete inversion of the positions of plaintiff and defendants in this suit. I am here to uphold the city's credit. The learned counsel concluded a brilliant address by saying that at length the clouds were lifting. The people begin to see the sun at last—that glorious sun lighting up truth. What power can resist its force? It penetrates the darkest recesses and lays bare the corrupt and slimy places and reveals the loathsomeness therein. (Applause.)

JUDGE BARNARD'S DECISION.

Amid breathless silence Judge Barnard proceeded to render his decision. He said:—I am of opinion in this case that the plaintiff is a trustee by the people and has a right to maintain this action. In regard to the point that was raised by the counsel for one of the defendants that the Two Per Cent act was unconstitutional I should not, sitting at Chambers on a motion of this kind, declare the act to be so, unless it was very clear that such was the fact. I have not such clearness in this case at present, and I should not like to take any responsibility, preferring it should be heard in a more mature and careful way at General Term. The plaintiff having a clear case to sue, brings the action against four defendants, officers of the city government, asking, among other things, that the Supervisors be enjoined from raising taxes in 1871 until certain things have been done. Second, that the defendants be ordered to meet as a board of audit and do certain things. Third, that the Board of Supervisors be restrained from doing anything until the Board of Apportionment have made appropriations. Fourth, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty be restrained from incurring any expenses unless the sums shall have been set apart. Fifth, that the Comptroller of New York be restrained from paying any claims or money in any case, and especially any debts or bills of the New York Transcript Association, the New York Stationery Company, the New York *Leader*, or any of them. Sixth, that the defendant Connolly be restrained from paying any money on behalf of the county. The complainant also charges a conspiracy on the part of three of the defendants, by compunction, collusion and fraud, to obtain payment of dishonest claims on the city and county treasury, and that they did other acts of wrong and fraud. That allegation is made on information and belief. The three defendants deny it. The defendant Tweed denies that there is any truth in the allegation. The Comptroller denies in the same way. Mayor Hall denies in language equally strong. The amount of belief to be attached to the statements as made against the defendant Hall can be weighed by the statement of counsel for the people who last addressed the Court, that he did not believe that defendant was personally interested in any of the companies named in the charge against him. Then comes on the point of law to be borne in mind that where an allegation is made on information and belief on one side and is positively denied on the other, it is to be taken in favor of the person denying, unless other circumstances throw discredit on the man making that positive denial. The three defendants are also charged with having

RUN THE CITY IN DEBT,

and having incurred vast liabilities, corrupt claims and demands against them in excess of the legal and proper amounts made by the Legislature. Their answer to that was that the Two Per Cent law did not repeal all the laws previously existing for the purpose of raising a revenue in this county. In that I differ from them, that the Two Per Cent act repealed all the laws except the laws that gave those parties the power to raise bonds. That was given to the Department of Docks and the Department of Parks. Therefore the expenditures they may have made will not be taken into the two per cent. If the expenditures made are over and above the amount realized therefrom it would be a proper case for an injunction. The Departments of Docks and Parks have a right to issue bonds whenever in their judgment it may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on the proper duties entrusted to them by law. No suspicion of fraud, as far as I can find out, has ever been raised against them, or from any statement that the Court can take judicial knowledge of. There is another allegation in the complaint that large claims, amounting to several millions of dollars, have been paid to

PERSONS WHO HAD NO EXISTENCE,

had no legal demand or claim against the city or any right to recover. That allegation in the complaint has not been denied, as I understand, by any one of the answers.

Mr. BARRETT—Yes, sir; that is so.

Mr. BEACH—I do not wish to be understood as assenting to the answer of the other counsel.

Judge BARNARD—My recollection of the minutes is that no such denial was made.

Mr. BEACH—I may be permitted to say to Your Honor that the knowledge of the fraudulent character of the claims was denied by each and all the defendants. In my argument yesterday I had the honor to submit such denial to the Court.

Judge BARNARD—Before the preliminary injunction was granted in this case it became necessary to inquire whether under the words "Expenses of the city and county government" it was the intention to stop all works on the public parks, the docks, the streets, &c., and I said as I now shall rule to-day, that the parks, docks, charities, police, Croton water, gas works, Board of Education and salaries are not included in this injunction. The sums to pay the salaries of the employés of these departments are supposed to have been raised by the Treasury, and if paid away wrongfully they are, as a matter of course, responsible, and must see that the proper persons receive their pay. That brings me to the last allegation. It is charged against the defendants, the Mayor and Comptroller, that they paid

DISHONEST CLAIMS,

knowing them to be such. The Comptroller, the city's financial officer, is entrusted with the auditing and paying of almost all bills, and even after the rendition of judgment he still had the power to appeal to the court of final appeal, and has paramount and supreme power, and it is on him more than all the other officers together that the people rely for the prevention of frauds. It is not possible to perpetrate fraud or take a dollar from the Treasury if he sees the bills coming into his office are properly audited. It is no excuse to say that his subordinates may deceive him. It is possible for them to do so, but it is a crime if it be done. In paying these various claims—some of them of

AN ATROCIOUS AND OUTRAGEOUS CHARACTER—

bearing on the face of them the appearance of being little better than highway robbery, it was his business to have examined carefully the vouchers and satisfied himself that the charges were correct and the services performed, and if he fails in that he fails in his duty to himself and to the citizens, and was guilty of the commission of a crime or of a criminal act of negligence. With regard to the duties of the Mayor, he says his duties are merely mechanical, and that he signs warrants as presented by the Comptroller, and although that may have been the practice, and I presume it has been for years, to sign checks without looking, and I have myself signed checks for millions without knowing they were correct, as Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, relying entirely upon the statement of Mr. Hawes that they were right, yet the community expect, or at least hope, that whenever an act is required to be done by three or four persons in certifying bills, they will not rely upon others, but will see to it themselves. He states in his affidavit that it was impossible for him to have done that, but that in the vast

MULTIPLICITY OF BUSINESS

he placed reliance entirely upon the Comptroller, and merely carried out a custom of fifty years, and in doing that he did what everybody else had done. Still, gentlemen, the payment of these bills by the Comptroller under the circumstances, or the raising of bonds by the Board of Apportionment, will not justify me in saying that the papers will authorize me to find that they are entitled to the confidence of the Court—a confidence sufficient to justify me in permitting them to go along spending money belonging to the city government. So long as the Board is constituted as it is—now having failed, in consequence of their

OMISSION IF NOT COMMISSION—

to secure its confidence, I am compelled to say that it is my duty to see that not another dollar is paid or bond raised until such time as there shall be some change in that Board. (Applause.) It might be said that in consequence of the granting of this order the tendency will be to disorganize the city and county government. With that I have nothing to do. I have nothing to do with the employment of men connected with the government or with their payments. I have

A PLAIN, SIMPLE DUTY

to perform—one, certainly, not pleasant to me; one which I cannot avoid, one from which I cannot shrink—and that is when a proper case is presented to me for an injunction it is my business to grant it. It has been said in this case that there was a remedy for the parties to try the charges against the Comptroller. I know of no such remedy, and whenever the remedy is not given to protect the interest of the community which has been robbed it is the duty of a court of equity to interpose a remedy and promptly execute it. (Applause.) If there had been no remedy in this case the Court would have been justified in resorting to any means in its power for the purpose of checking it. Unless the Court had stepped in and exercised its power of injunction to prevent the continuance of what are charged as

IRREGULARITIES, INDISCRETIONS AND CRIMES,

its tendency would have been to affect the credit of the city, and that is one thing dear to the hearts of all—whether it is the old man who has been all his life accumulating property and is ready to depart into another world and is anxious to leave his offspring an inheritance, or the middle aged man, who has all the responsibilities of life still upon him, or the little infant in the cradle—all have an interest in the city of New York and look for relief to protect its credit from being impaired. (Applause.) This injunction is granted. (Applause.)

Mr. O'GORMAN—Of course, sir, the order that Your Honor has made will be strictly obeyed by the Corporation and by all its officers. But let me ask Your Honor, if I entirely understand it, upon one subject. Is there any objection, as the law appears to Your Honor, against issuing all assessment bonds payable out of assessments on property for local improvements?

Judge BARNARD—No, sir. That is not considered. That is a loan of money which the citizens pay back again. In the settlement of this order, Judge Barrett, if you will serve on the other side a copy of your order and let them serve the proposed amendment I will settle it some day next week.

This brought the proceedings to a close. Judge Barnard's decision having created a profound sensation.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The Taxpayers Say the Politicians Are All Alike—One Set as Bad as Another—An Instance of Integrity Among Our Millionnaires.

Few events have created such a genuine sensation in the political line among ordinary citizens, who are not and never were politicians, as the announcement yesterday afternoon that the injunction prohibiting the city officials from extending their financial operations was renewed, confirmed and rendered permanent by the decision of Judge Barnard. Men who never manifested or even felt the slightest interest in the actions or schemes of the politicians became suddenly alive to the sensation of the hour and talked over the general situation with an earnestness and depth of knowledge of city affairs wholly unexpected by those who were wont to believe that such matters were entirely uncared for and unattended to by

THE MERE TAXPAYING BURDEN-BEARERS

of the metropolis. One of the most amusing duties that ever devolved on a HERALD reporter was that which was assigned him yesterday evening, when he received his chief's order to find out how the hitherto despised mass of resident New Yorkers bore the infliction just vicariously sustained in their behalf by the noble gentlemen who have so long and so generously devoted their time and their energies to the manipulation of the city's interests and the mobilization of its resources. The clerk of the weather himself acted as though he would like to assist in interviewing the general public, and with that object evidently before him he successfully appealed to Jupiter Pluvius to continue that gentleman's forenoon activity and keep up an outpouring of his liquid wrath that promised to be as permanent as Barnard's injunction, thereby huddling the gossiping citizens into innumerable groups in the barrooms of hotels and under awning-covered street corners. It was among these groups that one of the HERALD's chroniclers spent the greater part of the afternoon and evening, and it was from the individuals who formed them that could be gleaned the most authentic and

RELIABLE REFLECTION OF PUBLIC OPINION

in regard to the great injunction of the period.

In this journal "the truth must be told though the heavens should fall," and the reporter, therefore, finds himself compelled to record the fact that the general public were agreeably disappointed in the result of the great legal battle of the week. One gentleman, standing in the midst of an informal, irregular and impromptu, but entirely unanimous, citizens' association meeting, held on the uppermost steps of the Astor House portal, was heard to declare that he "never even dared to hope that Barnard would go back on his old pals in that way," also that "the whole damned machine must be clean gone to smash when a Tammany Judge could so far forget what he was created for as to respect public opinion to the extent of tying up the hands of his friends and creators in that merciless sort of way." "As for his being influenced by the law of the case," he continued, "or by the arguments of counsel on either side,

THAT'S ALL BOSH."

And this declaration was confirmed and approved by several exclamations of "That's so!" from the cigar-puffing audience.

In the porch of the main entrance to the HERALD counting room was collected varied crowds of umbrella-sheltered residents waiting for the arrival of the street cars that were to take them to their several homes up town. All were engaged in discussing the exciting topic of the hour.

"Well," said one white-waistcoated gentleman, "if Connolly and the whole crowd don't git out now they're as thick-skinned as pigs."

"I'm glad to hear you say 'the whole crowd,'" replied a veteran storekeeper with a full gray beard and no mustache—"I'm glad you include the whole crowd; for I believe one is as deep in the mud as the others are in the mire. Connolly ain't a bit worse than the rest; but I'll tell you what, there's none of 'em more to be blamed than we are that blame them now. We never did

OUR DUTY AS CITIZENS.

We left our work to be done by the scum of New York, and it's only just that we should pay for our neglect. Suppose this ring is broken up and Connolly and the other half dozen fellows who have been doing all this are turned out, what's a goin' to come of it? Why, their places will be taken by another ring hungrier and more ravenous than ever they were, and the same old game will be gone over again. I tell you we'll never get an honest government here nor anywhere else until we make up our minds to attend to our plain duty as citizens, and unless we are prepared to do that I, for one, believe that we would save money by leaving the present ring where they are."

"Your'e just right, sir," said a rain-soaked shiverer, who had walked up in the saturating shower from the neighborhood of the Battery.

"IF THIS REPUBLICAN CROWD GET IN

now they'll find all the machinery for fleecing the public ready-made to their hands, and every one of them will think his time thrown away unless he can make at least as big a haul as Tweed. For my part, I'd rather let the Tammany Ring stay where they are now; because they must be satisfied by this time and can't want any more."

"There's no use in changing one set of politicians for another; that's my mind," put in an evidently hard-working Irish store porter. "If some dacint gintlemin could be got to give their mind to the city's business I'd like to see 'um elected; but I'm afraid that the minit they'd touch sich things at all they'd get as corrupt every bit as the others. I know one man now that owns millions in this city, an' he presented a $12,000 house to a Tax Commissioner to reduce the taxes on his property. I hear a great dale of talk meself about putting everything in the hands of millionnaires that are already

TOO RICH TO BE TIMPTED TO STAIL;

but what do you expect that man would do if he was in place of Connolly or Tweed? As far as my knowledge and experience goes, the richer they are the more covetous they want to be. I can't see my way through it at all at all, and to tell you the thruth I wouldn't bother meself about it, good or bad, only that because Dick Connolly is an Irishman they be puttin' the whole disgrace of this thing down to the Irish, and we have enough of blame that don't belong to us to bear already, God help us!" And, having delivered this effective little speech, the Irishman walked away and the crowd dispersed, only to give place to another, who began and ended precisely the same conversation in other terms. Indeed, wherever all over the city a group of men were found by the reporter, he had to listen to just such comments as those already noted on the subject of the proceedings which have recently taken place in the City Hall.

RUMORS IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Breach in the Ring—"Boss" Tweed Said To Be Putting On His War Paint—The Effect of the Injunction—Excitement and Annoyance—Connolly's Resignation Looked For as a Certainty.

The pitiless, pelting rain which fell with such unrelenting severity from early morn yesterday seemed to dampen the ardor and chill off the excitement which had prevailed around the Court House and the City Hall during the previous portion of the week. With the exception of the immediate neighborhood of the Supreme Court rooms there was but little evidence of life in the halls of the marble tomb of the people's millions. During the forenoon small knots of laborers, who had not helped to swell the throng on Thursday, came from time to time to draw the pittance which was to be given them, and others who have been employed on repairs in different parts of the city called at the Comptroller's office and made arrangements to be paid off this morning.

The chief topic of conversation and comment in all quarters was, of course, the progress of the great injunction case and its probable result and effect. None of the leaders or prominent officials were to be found, and the lesser lights and attachés of the public offices conversed in low tones on the questions of the hour.

RUMORS WERE RIFE,

as they always are in such troublous times, as to the probable and possible action of this, that or the other one. Near the foot of the stairs leading to the Chamberlain's office and immediately in front of the Sheriff's office was a small group of those peculiar people who are never "on the inside" in any place, but who "know from the very best authority" just what is going to happen. One of these, a dashing looking chap, with a fashionable fall overcoat, handsome diamond pin in his immaculate shirt front and a hat shining like a mirror, despite the dampness, entertained the others with his ideas. "This here thing," he said, "is just a mixin' affairs up poorty well. There ain't no use a talkin', now, they're bound for to crush Connolly out, an' I know it. But I tell you what they can't come it on the 'Boss.'"

"No, indeed," chimed in a rather solid looking individual, interrupting the first speaker. "Boss Tweed is solid, he can stand the gaff all the time. He's got the people with him in spite of all the others may say or do. Now if Tweed and O'Brien go in and work together, and I know they will, they can knock the life out of the rest of them. Jimmy is

GOING TO BEAT TAMMANY

in Bradley's district you'll see. Bradley can't do anything against him up there. Sweeny can't save him although he is his brother-in-law, and Tweed is sure to be elected; so they'll hold the power in the next Senate, and the folks here know that."

"Well, what do you think," asked one of the attachés of the County Bureau. "Is the injunction to be granted?"

"No, I don't think Barnard can give it on the points; I ain't a lawyer, but I can't see how he can do it."

"Well," spoke up another, who had thus far been very quiet; "I think he intends to do it. I'm pretty sure he has his decision all ready, and all this talk by O'Gorman and Beach amounts to nothing. Connolly wouldn't resign and they're going to squelch him. That's what it will be, you'll see."

IN THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

there reigned an ominous silence. County Auditor Lynes went about among his assistants quietly, but looking rather down in the mouth. The veteran and venerable Kellogg was at his post in the private office, but was doing nothing but thinking apparently at a great rate. He looked somewhat fresher than he did the day before, and perhaps more cheerful, but he had nothing to say. The junior Storrs was on hand smiling as usual, but he knew of no change in the status of affairs. From what little conversation that took place, however, it was evident that

A CHANGE WAS LOOKED FOR

in the department. One of the principal clerks remarked, "If they get a new Comptroller in here he will have a hard row to hoe. I would like to know who it will be?" There was no attempt made to enlighten the young man as to his chief's probable successor by any of those present, and from the general tone of those to be met with in different parts of the two buildings there seemed to be an impression that Judge Hilton would be tendered the place in case Connolly should resign.

AT THE CITY HALL.

The friends and followers of ex-Sheriff O'Brien were flying around quite lively, and all smiling like people who knew beforehand of some good news or had got a point on some heavy stock speculation. In the Mayor's office a quietude prevailed like that in the Comptroller's department, and but little was said regarding the controversy going on in the other building. Among other points in circulation, and which was received with much credit, was the statement that

BOSS TWEED HAD DRAWN OUT

from the combination and intended to make a stand for himself. It was stated that, although the Board of Apportionment had been holding meetings and were working with apparent cordiality and unanimity, there had come a breach, which had been gradually growing wider and deeper, between the members of the "ring," until the speech of Mr. Beach had been delivered. Then it was widened beyond repair, and Tweed had declared that they could not justly charge against him or his department any fraud or swindle more than could be charged against Sweeny; that if the latter was so far beyond reproach he stood on as high ground, and would not be pushed or crowded down; that he declared the books and documents of his department were open and ready for inspection at any time, and

HE DARED ANY OF THEM,

expert or no expert, to place a finger on an item and charge that it was fraudulent. He did not intend to resign now until the rest resigned, and only for Mayor Hall he would have resigned his position as head of the Department of Public Works a year ago. He had all the business he cared for, and would be only too glad to get rid of the weight of the department, but would not now be cowed or crowded. Some of his immediate followers were loud in their assertions that he would

COME ON TOP

in the wrangle now going on, and one or two of them were as bitter in their denunciation of Mayor Hall as they were of the young democracy at the election last fall.

There seemed to be a general dying out of the excitement and this created much talk in itself. "Did you ever see anything dying out so suddenly?" remarked one wiseacre. "No," replied another, "and you will find it all the same way. With this impression many of the attachés in the offices left their posts at an early hour and were well out of the way when the word went out that the injunction had been made permanent, and

THE DREADED DECISION

was wafted like wildfire through the air. Then there was another stir, and the halls which had but a few minutes before been almost deserted seemed suddenly to swarm with excited men. There was consternation in the offices of the Finance Department; the clerks and others went about with cheeks flushed and voices hushed, speaking only in whispers, wondering and waiting for the evening papers to learn the full import and purport of Barnard's decision. One of the deputies remarked, "I knew yesterday it would be so. There was a gentleman in here from Albany, a friend of Barnard, and he used almost the very language that Barnard did. Why he almost as much as called

CONNOLLY A COMMON HIGHWAYMAN,

and I feel sure that that decision was all written out by Hall and lay on Barnard's desk all day while Bartlett and Barrett were speaking. I suppose, now, the only thing is to have Connolly resign. I don't know what else he can do. We can't do anything under the existing state of affairs, and I feel safe in saying now that

CONNOLLY'S RESIGNATION IS CERTAIN,

and I wouldn't be a bit surprised if it was sent around to-night."

In the front office there was general lamentation. Deputy Comptroller Storrs rushed about looking for Belmont's partner, who sat in one of the rooms awaiting the result. Mr. Storrs looked much more troubled than he has looked during the entire muddle, but did not even then forget his affability and gentlemanliness.

It leaked out among other things that, despite the trouble a well-known banking house in this city, with branches all over the world almost, had agreed to take up

THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE "CONSOLS,"

to the extent of $15,000,000, showing thus, most undeniably, a firm faith in the financial prosperity and credit of the city. The injunction being made permanent, of course, puts an estoppel on the issuance of "consols" or any special improvement bonds, and stops, in fact, all work for which appropriations have not already been made, and to meet which the money is not now on deposit.

In the old City Hall, at the time of the decision, there were very few officials and still fewer "loungers." Those who were there were gloomily silent, and one of them, on retiring from the office, sighed aloud, "Oh, why did Watson go sleighriding?"

During the afternoon and evening the decision was the talk of the town. Wherever one might go, turn which way he would, only the injunction and its probable effect could be heard of. In the clubs and in the cars, on the ferry-boats and every place where two or more could be found together the permanent opening of the sluice gate of reform was freely discussed, and the general impression seemed to be that Connolly would and should resign.

NOT OFF FOR EUROPE.

Mr. James H. Ingersoll Attending to Business—He Has No Intention of Leaving for Europe—He Won't Be Interviewed—Who Is the "Co." of the Firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co.?

James H. Ingersoll has been found! That gentleman, composed of flesh and bone, the same as less fortunate individuals, occupies a small space in this metropolis, notwithstanding the audacious reports to the contrary, which appeared in some of the journals of this city, and which reports are stigmatized by the said Mr. Ingersoll as tissues of unmitigated lies. Now, it had been rumored about certain portions of the city that Mr. Ingersoll, of the Court House furniture-supplying firm of Ingersoll, Watson & Co., had taken wing and vacated American soil for the hospitable shores of some European port. From whence this rumor emanated we are unable to say, and Mr. Ingersoll professes to be as ignorant on this head as ourselves. Not content with

BLACKENING THE CHARACTER

of the above named gentlemen in the case of the European skedaddle, the same malicious parties started the report that the "Co." attached to the name was composed of some person or persons connected with the municipal government, through whose influence the contract for supplying the County Court House with settees and "sich like" was procured. With the view of ascertaining the truth in regard to both allegations, if the reports above quoted can be named by so strong a term, a HERALD reporter was yesterday despatched to the premises, No. 71 Bowery, where

THE FIRM OF INGERSOLL, WATSON & CO.

was supposed to be located. It was previously announced to the reporter that the individual known as James H. Ingersoll would be at his post of duty between the hours of nine and eleven yesterday; consequently that margin of time was selected for the interview. Mr. Ingersoll was found; but when approached on the question of who the parties were appearing on the large sign on the front of the house as the "Co." he replied that he had no information to give the public on that head. He, in fact, positively refused to converse on the subject at all. As to the rumor of

HIS TRIP TO EUROPE,

he was surprised to have read such barefaced lies

CONTINUED ON TENTH PAGE.

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THE PARIS MASSACRE.

George Wilkes' Review of the Situation in France.

The Commune and the Internationals.

Revolution of the Frances and the Priests.

M. THIERS' JOB.

A Piquant but Unsound Judgment of the Case

PARIS August 30, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

I have not written of late because I was willing to allow a brief lapse of time to test the opinions which I have expressed upon the momentous problems social and political, which are now working themselves out in France. In these opinions and especially in my defence of the Communists I have for the most part stood alone, but already the rapid progress of the [illegible] is vindicating the accuracy of my views and bringing many supporters to my side

In my last I traced the conspiracy which the monarchists of Europe under the leadership of that crafty and accomplished Jesuit Monsieur Thiers, had concocted to take France captive in the hour of her agony and cast her at the feet of the Bourbons and the Church The plot was cunningly conceived and the opportunity was such as had not been offered to "Infallibility" and 'Divine Right' since both had been trodden in the dust by the first French Revolution

To ordinary aspirants, plunged as France was into misfortunes which threaten the loss of her existence the key of this opportunity would not have been discernible, but that sleepless schemer for universal power the Church of Rome undisturbed by the emotions which racked and distracted all other parties in the country detected in the chaos which followed the surrender of Sedan the unexpected chance for which it had so long and wearily been waiting

The Second Empire had never been its favorite Distrusting from the first the adventurer who was its founder, it had taken a bond against his desertion by placing him under the influence of a Spanish wife, and even then it barely tolerated his throne because forced to rely solely upon the meagre security of his pillow His ruin and the consequent flight of the bigoted woman who had long been the only real support of infallibility in Western Europe threatened to abandon the Church to the caprice of a new French democracy and also to the mercy of what had recently become a still more dreaded apparition

THE INTERNATIONALE

It was an opportunity which called for bold and comprehensive action and which promised to tax to the utmost all the genius and resources of the most powerful organization ever known to the world—to wit, the organized industry of religion as compacted for sixteen centuries under the subtle institutions of the Roman Church It is at this point of the French problem that we perceive M Thiers emerging from its conclaves and entering upon the scene as a directing figure

I have already related, under the caption of "Thiers and his Job," the trip last winter of the little French philosopher among the crowned heads of Europe to organize in their interest as well as in the interest of his clerical employer a combined resistance to a threatened French republic and the Internationale. His propositions were of as much interest to [illegible] as to any other power so after he got through his work we saw him permitted to re-enter Paris through the German lines and walk himself off [illegible] manipulating France for the general election which was the necessary preliminary to any treaty of peace It was, consequently, not until all this sly work had been performed and that every Church candidate had made himself ready for the canvass that an election for a National Assembly was proclaimed The people were of course taken unprepared. But one consideration animated every honest mind, and that was

A SETTLEMENT WITH THE INVADER

Under the pressure of the public danger the ordinary scrutiny of mere political opinions was voluntarily suspended and the trusting nation was gratified to find in return for its generous confidence that as soon as the canvass was proclaimed a host of persons sprang forward as candidates who were not only of the highest apparent respectability but who had lately been very loud in the expression of most liberal opinions. This illusion was dissipated however as soon as these candidates were returned A brief examination of the list exhibited the fact that nearly all of them were royalists reactionists and bigots and it at once became manifest, as if by a flash of revelation, that the old enemy had stolen a march upon the people and that the republic had once more been betrayed The citizens of Paris foremost always in patriotism and in courage were the first to take steps against the obvious treachery of the Assembly As soon as the treaty was signed they asked for a resignation of the members in order that the sense of the country might be taken upon the terms of the capitulation through the ordeal of a new election

Under any form of constitutional government this reasonable demand should have been acceded to, but it was flatly refused and the conclave which had been the result of a conspiracy naturally extended its existence by an act of usurpation Afraid to confront the resolute

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PARISIANS

they fled with the government to Versailles and left [illegible] of their intention to subjugate the capital by appointing a [illegible] and other elective officers to rule over it in their name It was then that Paris [illegible] to rule itself and understanding the matter better than any portion of the world which has been so ready to condemn it drew the sword in defence of municipal liberty and appealed to the nation to unite with it in arresting the surrender to royalists which was so plainly meditated The people of the provinces responded to this appeal and sent deputations to M Thiers to express their apprehensions that this military movement was a [illegible] to the liberties of the whole country His reply to these deputations in every case (as he subsequently admitted) was that no other form of government was possible in France but that of a republic," and the deputations thus deceitfully quieted stood idly by and left the Commune to its fate

No sooner was this bloody triumph consummated than

VERSAILLES THREW OFF THE MASK

Thiers [illegible] speech to the Assembly (which may [illegible] in the light of a report to the crown) [illegible] and the royalistic deputies in the Chamber [illegible] the course of which he apologized for the republic [illegible] to the departments by saying that his notions of a republic were a constitutional monarchy on the English plan and not on the plan of Washington In this remarkable discourse he significantly added that the republic was the fact of to-day but monarchy was to be the fact of to-morrow" At this perfidious declaration cheers greeted him not only from four-fifths of the Assembly but from every part of Europe while the people of the United States still pliant vassals of the English mind re-echoed the oft repeated English slander that the French people were not capable of self government

The Church now seemed to be at the top of its good fortune Everything had gone as it had contrived From the extremest depths of French unbelief—an unbelief which had been steadily widening since 1793—it had apparently recovered its empire at a single bound and stood undisputed master over a prone and helpless country which had become a mere state of shreds and patches It is not to be wondered at therefore that inflated with the establishment of Infallibility at Rome and intoxicated with its recent victory over republicanism in Spain the Church regarded its miraculous ascendency in France as a direct manifestation by Heaven that it should resume its vicegerency throughout the world over the affairs of men It was in this spirit it entered Paris at the head of the army of Versailles, and gave directions for

A MASSACRE EN MASSE

simply to punish it for being heretic. That was the terrible logic of the indiscriminate slaughter of both friend and foe of not only women but of little children—during the ruthless stretch of five long days. That was the reason why, during that orgie of assassination no amnesty was ever offered, no mercy ever shown and also the reason why the sanctuary itself was permitted to be violated by the massacre of 700 shrieking refugees at the altar of the Madeleine. No power but Rome would have dared to venture that, no authority but that of the Church would have abandoned the priestly hostages to their unhappy fate by refusing, as it did, to accept the exchange of the Archbishop and any three others of them for Blanqui Like the sanctuary however, it felt that the hostages were its own to do with as it pleased, and it coldly consigned them to death and the doubtful solace of a place among the saints rather than remit one murder from the ranks of the Commune

It is in vain to plead the instinct of human nature to butcher the defenceless and had the subjugation of the capital been left solely to the soldiers of Versailles they would not have forgotten how bravely Paris had sustained for months the whole pressure of the Prussian siege nor denied the honors of the rights of a belligerent to a heroism which for two months more had withstood the entire military weight of France—a belligerency which had always respected the lives of its own captives and which numbered more actual combatants in its cause than could be mustered under the banner of Switzerland or Denmark But the religious bigot, of whatever faith always prefers to move knee deep in blood and never relaxes the fury of his blows while there remains anything to kill His inexorable hate does not stop even with the mortal death of his opponent but he sinks his fangs into his very memory, and distils over it the abundant poison of his defamation

I have now given you

THE TRUE THEORY OF THE MASSACRE

which so thrilled the world It was executed on an order secretly issued in cold blood, calling for [illegible] lives The philosophy of the perpetration was that infidelity needed an example and as I have said before, Paris was butchered for the crime of being heretic Even yet the Church is calling out for executions and the only journals in France which will not hear of mercy to the 35,000 political prisoners still untried are those which are in evangelical employ

Astonished by this insight the public will now begin to understand the strange spectacle which broke upon it

AFTER THE FALL OF THE COMMUNE

Not only was the world surprised to hear a call made by the new Assembly for all branches of the old Bourbon line to return and seek the throne but it was puzzled to the last degree at the outcry which came pouring in from every bishopric throughout the land calling that France, renovated and regenerated in the faith, should draw the sword for the restoration of the Pope A holy vertigo seemed to have seized upon the victors in this singular campaign Nothing appeared too much for them to hope, and, drunk with the red steam which arose from every tenement in Paris they rattled the old implements of torture and actually threatened modern society with the reorganization of the Inquisition This is no fancy sketch Every reader of the journals of the day will recall to mind numerous facts to verify the picture, and few will forget that most singular incident of all, when that abandoned corruptor of the public morals Dumas fils who has lived by debauching the French mind for the last thirty years, came out to swell the common cry by proclaiming that the country merited its misfortunes for being feeble in morality and deficient in religious faith This estimable teacher had evidently nominated himself as a worthy coadjutor in the restoration that was expected to unite the exaltation of a St. Louis with the virtue of a Pompadour

Encouraged by this strange state of affairs, and as much misled by it as the priests the monarchists of France set up a universal shout of rejoicing over the dead body of the Commune and the various aspirants to the throne of France flew back to its shores like birds of prey to eat at the carcase of the fainting country Among these claimants and Thiers the favorite the Orleanists but the priests [illegible] decided in favor of

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD

the legitimate descendant of the elder Bourbon line He has been nurtured in the bosom of the Church, had always accepted its mandates as superior to temporal authority and had never ceased to avow that the rulership of France inured to him and his family as a divine right This was the very candidate for the priests. Under him the Church could be restored to the possessions stripped from it in 1789, the scandal of popular elections would be made to cease, the Inquisition could perhaps in due time be effectively reconstituted and all future heresy and unbelief put down with an iron hand The only other national election which was to be allowed was that which had now become necessary to fill the vacancies made by the recent troubles in the ranks of the Assembly After that the Assembly would remain sovereign until the accession of the King and then quietly sink back into a subservient council, subject to his will and pleasure

This was the programme that was to supplement the massacre of Paris, and it is quite as well it was received by France that the Orleans Princes made a bargain with the Count de Chambord to the effect that the royal heritage should pass from his childless loins back into their equally legitimate but more fertile branch At this tame spectacle the wiseacres of the world again shrieked out that France had once more sunk back contented into despotism and that this was but another proof that the French as a people were utterly unfit to be entrusted with self government. Of course Americans having the disinterested opinions of England—that devoted admirer of foreigners of every type—to guide them, were the loudest of all in echoing this cry, and in reiterating that the French were too fickle for any institution but an empire

In the meantime the French people who had been thoughtfully looking on, quietly prepared themselves to show that the contrary was the case—that though hemmed in by monarchs and repeatedly betrayed they had since 1793, given instance after instance (verified by myriads of lives) that since that date at least they had always been

STEADY TO LIBERTY, FICKLE ONLY TO OPPRESSION

It so unmistakably manifested [illegible] they remain

The thing which they had now before them was to make a comment upon the action of the princes and the priests through the medium of the polls and through the subscription of the sum necessary to enable the government to buy the invader from [illegible] The money needed for this latter purpose was the enormous amount of two milliards of francs [illegible] M Thiers had ordered [illegible] to be laid before the capitalists of Europe and had invited subscriptions by assuring them in his famous speech that monarchy was the fact of to-morrow while he especially tickled the English by declaring that his notion of a republic was a constitutional monarchy like theirs. In the face of these declarations however in the face, moreover of all the plots and expectations of the princes and priests the people of France calmly came together on the 2d of July and almost unanimously declared for the republic by returning republican deputies to all, or nearly all the places voted for And then the wonderful [illegible] foreign aid they put their hands into their private pockets and staked their money upon the form of government they had thus solemnly declared for by subscribing not only for the entire amount of the loan, but by subscribing it twice over And yet we are told by those who through the facility of a common language, still impose their hereditary prejudices upon the American mind that a people capable of such sublime acts as this a people susceptible of such an inspired and intellectual patriotism are not equal to self government! The truth is—as these facts and a thousand others show—that the French people are fit only for a state of liberty and are properly better adapted to an advanced form of a republic than any other people on this side of the Atlantic They have no prejudices they are not willing to relinquish no religion which may not be subordinated to political independence The highest article of their faith is a profound love of country and France alone is the divine head of their theology It is true that with all their passion to love of liberty they have occasionally been willing to accept a master but the explanation is that the master has given them for their submission a large exchange of glory to lavish at the shrine of their ideal So jealous are they of this inspired conception that they will not tolerate the title of King or Emperor of France but only of the French It is logical therefore that a people inflamed by such exalted ideas should regard its fitness in the nation's service as a sort of [illegible] and stand ready to put themselves to death No one who has any true knowledge of their character will expect them to submit long to [illegible] as now compose the majority of the Assembly or to remain content under the control of defeated military men who have shown that they are incapable of defending the country These are the reasons why I predict that the election of the 2d of July won't go against the government and why after that election was over and the loan had been subscribed at home I believed

THE REPUBLIC WOULD [illegible]

[illegible]

The election of [illegible] was a thunderstroke to the reactionists in power at Versailles while the subscription showed a national self reliance that [illegible] not know what to make of the two results together and before they had recovered from their stupefaction the municipal elections of Paris which took place three weeks after the national election startled them still more The first verdict showed that France was [illegible] at heart and the next demonstrated that all Paris was Communist These two results together penetrated even the dull minds of servility and superstition The priests [illegible] more than before upon [illegible] intervention and the Count de Chambord, who had been receiving the homage of the old noblesse in a sort of court which he had set up at Chantilly folded his [illegible] and precipitately ran away followed by the Princess of Orleans. It is true the priests remained but the contemptuous laugh with which the people saluted the flight of the Church candidate betrayed their precarious condition and has had the effect of distinctly lowering their tone There also remained but the little gentleman who is trying to [illegible] the situation and to indicate [illegible] to have his provisional powers confirmed The old monarchist now that the Kings had run away was ready to [illegible] provided the republic was reconstituted under his auspices and he chosen as the keystone of the new edifice.

That the royalists and the priests with whom M Thiers has hitherto acted in concert [illegible] his ambition has been made manifest in many ways They oppose the prolongation of his powers and he has just been snubbed by the Pope, in the flat refusal of canonical investiture to the Abbé [illegible] whom he had nominated to the bishopric of Ajaccio Nevertheless the little gentleman presses his fortunes by tampering with the committees, and frequently

THREATENS TO RESIGN

unless everything is conceded to his will By and by when the right time comes the right man will [illegible] and ask him why he does not oblige the Assembly by doing as he so often threatens This will be a question exceedingly difficult to answer by a man who since the late elections has no real supporters in any part of the House Like his government he is entirely incidental and provisional He has lost his influence with the [illegible] by endeavoring to prolong his powers while the radicals press that measure chiefly because it places him at their mercy on a dissolution of the Chamber He of course with the usual folly of ambition believes that once prolonged he is fixed as the Chief of State for life, but everything points to the probability that he will not hold his present position for six months In fact the vote for a republic in face of his declarations for a monarchy and the return of Gambetta by two prominent constituencies, were distinct repudiations, not to be mistaken

And now that we have glanced at

THE COMPOSITION OF THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT,

with its treacherous politicians its faded royalists, its beaten generals its crafty monks, its gaudy voluptuaries all crowding to the front the [illegible] of the hour let us turn for a few moments to the Communists and their mysterious allies the Internationale (who are the opposing forces in this bitterly contested problem) and ascertain if possible what are their purposes and who they are

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MASSACRE OF PARIS.

It is not popular to speak well of the Commune or even to allude to the Internationale without an execration Indeed the worthy parties who are classified above have pronounced all of them to be thieves atheists adulterers and assassins, and the world claimed with such disinterested and unimpeachable authority has cheerfully accepted the miscreant theory as a sensible elucidation of the Paris problem The law of the proverb of 'give a dog a bad name' which merely implies a trick of imitation has in this instance been largely overshot, for not only has the unthinking crowd delivered its passing kick with usual readiness but the most respectable classes and especially the High Church English clergy have lost no opportunity to hound them even from the pulpit And with good reason, for the doctrines of the Commune and the Internationale threaten to interfere largely with the 'Industry of Religion In its business form they threaten, likewise to overthrow the infamous land system of Great Britain and not only that but to burst and disrupt the entire aristocratic crust of Europe, so that those who make the earth smile with plenty and cover it with pleasant dwellings may have a due share of what their labor has created

And here let me pause to say that in using the term

INDUSTRY OF RELIGION,

I do not mean to speak with disrespect of the sweet and simple faith which Jesus of Nazareth taught mankind when he had nowhere to lay his head, but of that organized conspiracy of acquisition which has at times absorbed half the possessions of the world which constantly defames and misrepresents the beneficent character of God and which earns its incomes and maintains its power by making women and children afraid to go to bed without a light It is not the faith but the political practices of the Church which those devout Catholics and Christians Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel Dr Döllinger the Rev Charles Loyson and others of like character unshrinkingly condemn and it is time that all men who have courage and love liberty should come to their support It may be thought in the United States where there is no connection between Church and State that I make an invidious distinction against the ambition of the Church of Rome but it will be observed that while the various shades of Protestantism which are in effect the republicanism of Christianity do not enter the field of politics in the United States at all the Romish Church is constantly making political converts, who hold their party positions by ostentatiously attending mass by money subsidies to Catholic societies and by rigidly refraining from eating meat on Fridays These things are true and in view of recent events which have happened in the City of New York it is time they should be said

I have found it to be impossible in attempting to explain the career and purposes of the Commune to avoid making other reflections or to exclude any of [illegible] from the task of unmasking the monarchical accord of the [illegible] and

THE ENGLISH POLITICAL HIGH CHURCH

They are in fact the enemy upon the other side and it is impossible to leave them out of the picture now before me with any regard to truth, as it would be to ignore the British and the Black Brunswickers from the field of Waterloo The Established Church in Europe of every form of doctrine, even the Protestantism of Prussia as well as the Greek Church of the great Northern Empire assimilates itself naturally with despotic power and constitutes itself in a variety of ways (and largely by discouraging popular education) the vigilant protector of the status quo The Church of Rome particularly having arrived at universal empire under the Popes in the eleventh century when all other forms of human government were uncertain and distracted became the first great model for all the subsequent selfish conservatism of the world Obeying this instinct it has steadily opposed itself to all advancement in popular education except where it controls, all development in science that threatens to expose its errors, and all progress in civil and religious liberty which may enable man to deal more directly with his Maker and set up an understanding for himself It matters not how much it may in republican countries appear to yield to the generous flow of national and domestic liberty it is at all times the subtle and deadly foe of true democratic development, and I need point to no stronger illustration of this fact than the present political condition of the city of New York There under its influence, the native population has sunk to the condition of a conquered race, there the elective franchise and republican institutions are practically dead, and there public and private liberty security of property and justice in the courts are subverted under the debauched and ruffian rule of an aristocracy of the gutter

It was not much worse in France previous to the Revolution of 1793 That was the time when

THE OLD CRUST OF EUROPEAN DESPOTISM

which had been laid over the world for nearly sixteen centuries by the princes and the priests broke into pieces and the previously unseen population of the people swarmed through the crevices and for the first time came to the front That was the date of the creation of the Commune and of the inauguration of a [illegible] spirit which [illegible] latter days has become the International [illegible] the constitution of municipal liberty as the preliminary and necessary prelude to the organization of national liberty and the present International is simply the extension of the principle of national fraternity to an unlimited brotherhood of all the world It is organized chiefly in the interest of those who work [illegible] the invasion of any of the honestly acquired rights of those who [illegible] while the Commune [illegible] a local compact established to secure local liberty and a reasonable local independence Previous to the Revolution of 1793 which may be regarded as the date of the new birth of mankind society had solely been organized by privilege and power that everywhere the masses of mankind were swarms of laboring ants While in France as we are told by M Thiers in his capacity as a historian eleven twelfths of the entire substance of the people or in other words of the annual product of the country was absorbed jointly by the Church the nobles and the crown The other twelfth was charitably left to those who produced the whole Here was a fine constitution of society by Messrs. The Church The Nobles & The Crown But this was not all The laborer who was allowed only one-twelfth of his earnings received even less than one twelfth of personal respect from his oppressors He was subjected to numerous difficulties in the cultivation of the land His crops were always liable to be trampled and galloped over when the three estates went out to hunt He was in certain seasons forbidden to manure the earth as that process was thought to impair the flavor of young partridges When the lady of the manor was in childbed all the peasantry near by were deprived of sleep and turned into the fields to beat the rushes that the noise of the frogs might not disturb her slumbers When palaces were to be built, or the public roads repaired they were conscripted *en masse* and worked like cattle under the yoke and whip And lastly it was provided by the law made [illegible] when the Church was at the zenith of its power that before the blushing girl could go to the arms of the betrothed youth whose heart was in her bosom the lord of the manor had the right of first taking her to his bed It was against this ignominious slavery that the people of France revolted in 1793 and by their determined spirit [illegible] in upon the world

It is said that they were guilty of very great excesses that they confiscated the property of the nobles and of the clergy that they plundered the churches killed the King set up the guillotine and even had so poor an opinion of the priests who had been parties to their degradation that they threw off [illegible] altogether and set up a religion of their own

DOUBTLESS THEY COMMITTED GREAT EXCESSES

for they had been greatly wronged and were for the most part very ignorant nevertheless we know they have been infamously lied about for even taking the reports of their detractors at the worst we find that the whole of the [illegible] executions during the so called reign of terror throughout the entire [illegible] did not amount in number to one sixth of the victims who were recently butchered by the present Church government of Versailles in the [illegible] of Paris The executions of the Reign of Terror were for Paris only 2,800 and for all France together not [illegible] the much trumpeted horrors of [illegible] of the Loire less than a total of five thousand while the murders perpetrated in this capital between the 21st and the [illegible] of May on a mere [illegible] issued at the instance of an [illegible] to kill everything in heretic Paris [illegible] alive were according to the first accounts not less than forty thousand This latter figure I obtain from a most responsible French source The London *Times* has set the number down at 6,000 and its latest statement on this subject (which I have not seen contradicted) is that the total number of citizens of Paris killed and wounded in this shuddering [illegible] was 100,000 Thus the Reign of Terror—that monster horror of history which has been the unceasing theme for the execrations of English literature and for the denunciations of all the pulpits of the world—sinks into comparative insignificance before the orthodox assassination of the Commune which under the same system of misrepresentation is still eliciting the world's applause The secret of this latter demonstration is that the dreaded spectre of democracy lies underneath the [illegible] of the Commune as it did in the [illegible] of 1793 and such part of it as cannot be murdered outright is to be put to death by defamation through sources which are commonly recognized by men as most respectable Turning again to the Reign of Terror by way of testing the accuracy of these so called 'respectable' authorities we find everything distorted in keeping with the monster falsehood which makes the execution of 5,000 persons during that period take the dimensions of a million

THE AROUSED PEOPLE

were designated as a rabble of thieves atheists and assassins the women, who naturally enough flocked to the scene of execution with the rest of the population were depicted as fiends and furies such as were begotten of no other land and every republican chief was distorted into some monstrous contradiction of what he ought to be or what he really was Thus Danton who died invoking the name of his beautiful and beloved wife, was characterized as an abandoned debauchee Robespierre, who though controlling the revenues of France lived economically and died irreproachably poor, was represented as a flagrant plunderer of the public moneys while Marat was unsparingly represented as a creature of detestable filthiness of person, who, as he appeared upon the streets with matted hair and savage eyes, looked rather like a wild beast issuing from his lair than the rational philosopher it was his ambition to appear Impartial history, subsequently written by an honest hand has recorded however that he was assassinated in his bath by Charlotte Corday where she had made sure to find him, because that refined indulgence was his daily custom And so the story goes, always treading so deeply into the mire of falsehood that I am disposed to doubt whether the famous orgies to the Goddess of Reason which have been made to figure so prominently as the special scandal of that period were not the casual freak of a few abandoned characters who upon some exceptional occasion had got temporary possession of the Church of Notre Dame I feel strongly justified in leaning to this view by

THE FATAL SLANDER

which has just been disseminated by the royalist and Church journals of this city against a republican fête which took place last week at Lyons The main feature of the demonstration was a procession of school children who went to a picnic, accompanied in large part by their teachers and their children It was charged in these journals that among other indecencies of the occasion the children were made drunk and while in this swinish state were required to sing atheistic and obscene songs Of course such a scene as this was utterly impossible and never could have been permitted much less patronized by parents and teachers in any age of the world, but it was not too gross a conception for the monkish mind against godless democrats and though all Lyons has refuted the calumny with a burst of indignation almost attended with a rising to arms, the story will probably go down to posterity among Plummer's chronicles, and be freshly uttered by the most 'respectable' authority, when the testimony of the fathers and mothers and honest citizens of Lyons has evaporated from the current of events It is necessary to bear in mind this constant tendency to falsehood on the part of those who hate and fear the people and whose every interest in life consists in making it appear that they are base by instinct and unfit to be trusted to their own control

THE CITY OF PARIS

as the main theatre of events during the great revolution proved most [illegible] of liberty and soon became the acknowledged [illegible] inspiring central orb in the new planetary system of democracy While shaping the nation to the form of a republic she organized herself into a self-depending Commune and though obliged to assume a sort of leadership from the very necessity of her position she extended her municipal [illegible] to all the cities of the country In this way it was that Lyons Bordeaux Metz and other places of corresponding rank became the great centres of intelligence and action and France from that date fell into the habit of looking to them for political direction The struggles which Paris has since gone through to maintain this relative independence and to recover republican liberty from the repeated betrayals of monarchical and monkish influences are familiar to every reader of French history The great thing to be regretted in this connection is that Americans have not read what the English call French [illegible] and given a due credit to that noble spirit of unrest which never will be satisfied with anything short of the largest independence

This was the state of feeling in which Paris found itself when

THIERS AND HIS CO-CONSPIRATORS

after the treaty with victorious Prussia meditated the still more inglorious surrender of the nation to the hands of a royalist Assembly and a monkish candidate The whole state of affairs was the result of a Church plot from the elections of February to the period of disarming of the capital and when the unmistakable signs were given that it was the intention of the Assembly not only to degrade Paris from being any longer the seat of government but to deprive it of its elective charter there was nothing left for its citizens to do but fight

Every friend of France will recollect how heart sickening was the news just as that bleeding country was most in need of rest that Paris with what seemed to be a demoniac rage had plunged the country into

THE FRESH HORRORS OF A CIVIL WAR

The world was out of patience with what seemed to be a wanton and parricidal act and readily adopted all the slanders which the conspirators made haste to spread against it Paris, in the meantime had no leisure to correct these calumnies She knew them to be a part of the common war that is always levied by oppression, and the most she could do was to address herself to arms Her patriotic citizens knew as well as any others of the inhabitants of France the necessity of the union of all classes to withstand the weight of the invader but they knew at the same time that the Versailles government, with its secret monarchical alliances its Prussian understandings and its Roman sympathies was the deadliest enemy with which those who had republican liberty at heart could join In this dilemma every portion of the Parisian horizon was black A jealousy had been craftily circulated among the other cities against the ambition of the capital, while a further calumny was circulated in the provinces that Paris was but initiating a commotion by which the cities were to do all the thinking and voting for the rural districts On the outer line of this dark picture there was a cordon of frowning monarchies all animated by a single wish for the triumph of Versailles in order that by the restoration of the Bourbons royalty might again become uniform in Europe Notwithstanding this gloomy outlook, there was still in the heavy sky one point of hope—one sign which encouraged it with the promise of a rally whose power extended not only over France nay, not only over the whole European Continent, but [illegible] It was the weight of the banded workmen of the world—the Internationale [illegible] therefore again accepted the perilous duty which destiny has consigned to her and drew the sword not so much with the hope of conquering the [illegible] army of Versailles as to hold out long enough against its plots

TO ENABLE FRANCE TO THINK

first France and then her Communist brothers of the Continent It was a rational, worthy [illegible] design [illegible] had every reason to believe that her sister cities and even large portions of the army of Versailles would soon come to her support and that in this she might take [illegible] beyond the nation's border as it had in 1793 and again in 1848 It was upon the basis of this [illegible] expectation that she appealed to Europe on the 16th of May by casting down the Column of Vendôme while in pursuance of the previous hope she was constantly sending deputations to Lyons and Marseilles asking them to co-operate with her in the armed protest she had raised Unfortunately the republic in [illegible] the cities and provinces had been affected by the suspicions circulated against Parisian ambition and the country people being actively worked upon by the priests were induced to trust to the false assurances of Thiers. They were as it will be recollected that Paris should be justly dealt with and that they might remain content no form of government but that of a republic was contemplated by Versailles Under these perfidious assurances republican departments then held their hands, and the outside leaders of the Internationale ignorant of the opportunity they had lost, remained dormant to the crisis and gave no sign Thus was abandoned to destruction and to a vilification too monstrous to be characterized one of the noblest bodies of men who ever offered themselves as a sacrifice to liberty

THEIR CAUSE, HOWEVER, IS NOT LOST

Though 40,000 of them have perished in a massacre which has no parallel in history the manner of their death has put the world in thought and presently we shall see the blossoms of their sacrifice appear Already the republicans of the country perceive the sad error they committed and when the time for vengeance shall arrive the movement against the murderer will be forward from the departments and not within disarmed and decimated Paris That movement may be inaugurated at any moment and when it sets in there will be bloodshed inaugurated on the part of those who have heretofore been preaching only fraternity humanity and peace There are many who believe that the fatal error of all republican revolutions in France since 1793 has been that the philosophers at the head of them have always abstained from taking life except in the direct way of battle but it is believed now that these idealists have the massacre of Paris to reflect upon they will on the next occasion adopt a different line of tactics When they move in this practical way the time will have arrived for the landed aristocracy to be upon their guard

I have but one or two more things to say now that I find my subject will run beyond the limits of the present letter and one of these things is to [illegible] in connection with what I have said above that I shall be able to show in my next that the Communists

INSTEAD OF BEING THE WORTHLESS MISCREANTS

they have been described [illegible] among them the worthiest [illegible] of Paris and comprised in their ranks nearly the whole of the population of the city That their rule was characterized by moderation order and justice that they were the guardians of the public morals respecters of religion protectors of public as well as private property and that during their entire term of power they did not order a single [illegible] clerical or civil [illegible] to perpetrate a single execution More than this that they did not in the last hours of their [illegible] fire one building that was not necessary to their military defence and that the report that there were men women and children engaged during those last hours in scattering about petroleum with the view of burning up the city was a [illegible] and utter falsehood without a grain of truth for its foundation There were only four private houses burned and they were situated at strategic points and I do positively affirm that there was no such thing as a petroleuse or petroleum thrower man or woman during the whole term of sack and conflagration That like the story of the Communist firemen pumping petroleum on the fires in order to increase the flames was a fabrication of Versailles invented purely for the purpose of justifying the murder of the city

THE INTERNATIONALE

Of the Internationale I have only time to say that it is the secret organization of the laboring millions of all countries who are the source of the material progress of the world, and while it proceeds upon the conviction that society must be remodelled to meet the necessities of the present and the future of mankind it does not as is erroneously charged meditate any invasion of the honestly acquired rights of property, any interference with religious beliefs or any disturbance of the social or family relations dependent on the marriage tie. It is simply an organization of labor to protect the rights of labor and to this end it aims to overthrow all the despotism of the earth that all power may be restored to the direct representatives of the people frequently and freely chosen from among themselves. This mighty organization, which now extends throughout all countries the United States as well as Europe and which makes monarchs as well as presidents tremble on their thrones, is the creation mainly of the last twenty years. It owes its origin directly to the great exhibitions known as the World's Fairs, the first of which was held in London in 1851 and the last in Paris in 1867 These great celebrations of inventive genius made the kings who assisted at them to crawl about among their riches like the pigmies that they were while man came forward as by one sudden flash of revelation in his noblest laboring and creative attitude, which is God

GEORGE WILKES

GOLDSMITH MAID'S FALL AT MILWAUKEE.

[From the Spirit of the Times, September 16]

A great deal of discussion and some dispute have arisen in trotting circles concerning the reputed performance of Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee where her time was set down in the race against Lucy as 2:17. We do not see any ground upon which to found a reasonable doubt that she went round the track in 2:17, or thereabouts, and we think it will tend to the satisfaction of our readers and serve the true interests of the turf if we review the circumstances of this notable case and point out the bearing of the rules upon it There is no reason to believe that the judges did not keep the time and render it in good faith and it its being so, it is to be accepted as an unquestionable fact that from her start to her return to the score she was 2:17 But there are some other things to be considered, as we shall presently see, and if this is a performance unworthy to be accepted under the rules enacted upon general principles we shall so declare This is a duty incumbent [illegible] imperative upon all journals which give a prominent place to trotting news and most imperative of all upon this A great deal has been said by some people which leads us to believe that they think this a sort of issue between Goldsmith Maid and Dexter We do not so regard it The rights and fame of other horses are involved Lady Thorn has a record second only to that of Dexter [illegible] American Girl has trotted in [illegible] and George Palmer in 2:19 Moreover the rights of the lately famous horses Henry, Jay Gould Thomas Jefferson Judge Fullerton &c ought not to be compromised and their possible future performances forestalled by any reputed mile not made according to the rules Since the news of this performance reached New York some of the most [illegible] and able men we know have confidently pronounced it, in their own expressive language 'a put up job' We shall now state facts which are admitted saying nothing for the present about some things which have given rise to grave suspicions The Cold Spring Course upon which this race took place is such that it affords an opportunity for drivers acting in collusion with each other to deceive the judges in a manner not possible upon any other course A quarter of a mile of it on the backstretch is totally obscured from their sight running behind bushes and woods and we are informed by those who know it well that it is utterly impossible for the judges in the stand to tell whether the horses run or trot that part of the ground Now, we will apply this state of things to the existing rules The Trotting Convention for the furtherance of justice, and fair play and for the hindrance of trickery and imposition enacted as follows:—"No heat shall be trotted when it is so dark that the horses cannot be plainly seen by the judges from the stand" &c. What is the reason for this rule What is the object of it The reason for it is that no confidence whatever can be placed in the doings of drivers and horses when they are out of sight of the judges The object of it is to prevent all trotting under circumstances which make it impossible for the judges to come to a just and true judgment from their own observations These are the reason of this rule and the spirit of it are sufficient to invalidate all time upon the Milwaukee course except as a bar against the horses reported to have made it. "No heat shall be trotted when the horses cannot be plainly seen by the judges from the stand" Well they can never be seen for one fourth of the mile upon this Cold Spring Course and this fact in the light and spirit of the rules extinguishes the value of Goldsmith Maid's heat as a time performance There is no escape from this conclusion The decision of the judges is good so far as they had the means of coming to a fair and accurate judgment and no further This principle has not only been enacted by the Trotting Convention but also laid down by one of the highest courts of law in Christendom In the case of Sadler against Kelley, tried in England before the Judges of the Exchequer the suit was to recover Sadler's money in a boat race made on the Thames, the referee having ordered Kelley to row over the course alone upon the ground that Sadler had refused to start and the stakes having been paid to Kelley In giving judgment the Chief Baron said, in substance as a wise and discriminating judge 'where a referee in a race decides in good faith after having had an opportunity to witness the facts upon which his decision ought to rest the courts of this country will not set it aside, but sustain it But where in the very nature of things it was impossible that the referee could have witnessed the transaction upon which his judgment is alleged to have been founded the courts will not regard his finding as final" This is good law and is founded upon good reason, as good law always is Let it be applied to this case. The transaction to be witnessed, necessary to the final establishment of the time was that the mare trotted a mile In the very nature of things it was impossible for the judges to witness this because she was out of their sight one fourth of the way, The first Trotting Convention established this principle never knowing that the Chief Baron of the English Exchequer Chamber had also laid it down and we have merely applied it. But there is another fact in connection with this course to be considered and it is vital to the performance in regard to its as a record of time This Cold Spring course is eighteen feet short of a mile according to their own measurements and showing All the tracks of the National Association are required to be a mile measured three feet from the pole The language of the article is 'measured just three feet from the pole'—that is to say, the inside fence or line' Now Mr [illegible] and the city Surveyor of Milwaukee had no power to repeal this law the day after the trot and set up another method of measurement in order to make a short track eighteen feet longer All their [illegible] to order the measurements by the revolutions of a sulky wheel instead of by the chain and their profound dictum as to how near a horse can trot to the inner rail are of no more value than the nostrums advertised by swindling quacks as panaceas for making old men young again The Trotting Convention happens to have decided these questions beforehand and to have incorporated the rules of measurement into its laws 'Just three feet from the pole' Do you know what that means as to track? Now, what consequences ensue when it is found that [illegible] time was made upon a short track Simply these It remains operative as a bar against the horse making it but is a nullity for any affirmative purpose in his or her favor Thus rule 25 of the betting rules says 'When a horse makes time on a short track it shall not constitute a record for the decision of bets' This rule was adopted with the hearty assent of every member of the committee appointed by the first Trotting Convention viz Captain Rynder John L Cassady William Shaw Frank Dole B G Bruce and Charles J Foster Its justice and propriety were never impeached and the committee appointed by the last Trotting Convention reaffirmed it What follows from all this is so plain that a wayfaring man though a fool may see it. It is Goldsmith Maid's misfortune that this reputed time was in a heat where the judges in the stand could not see the horses for a quarter of a mile and over a track which is admitted to be short when measured according to the established rules. But this will not prevent her from making it on some track which is a full mile and under the observation of the judges all the way if she can do it without running There is one thing more we feel compelled to notice It has been stated by many newspapers that Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are owned by the same man The Philadelphia [illegible] affirms this twice [illegible] concerning Goldsmith Maid's performance and its town man Doble who drove her [illegible] including the New York [illegible] seem to think it all right that one man should be the owner of two horses trotting races of heats ostensibly against each other although the latter paper qualifies it by adding that no pools are sold when they trot together This last is not true and if it were true it would be nothing to the purpose If the owner of Goldsmith Maid owns Lucy or any interest in her every occasion upon which they go in a race of heats together is a gross breach of the rule a farce and a swindle

BASE BALL MATTERS

Owing to the severe storm which prevailed all day yesterday the game which was announced to take place between the Putnams of Troy and the Amitys of South Brooklyn, did not come off This is the second time the elements have interposed to prevent a meeting of these two famous junior organizations

To-day the return game between the Flyaways of this city and the Putnams of Troy will be played on the lower diamond at the Capitoline

The Atlantics and Stars also play a return game to-day this to take place on the upper grounds

Next Tuesday the Nationals of Washington D C (juniors) a club which is said to contain some really fine material will arrive in this city and will play the Flyaways in the afternoon They are also engaged to play the Amitys on the 20th and the Montauks on the 21st inst

Yesterday morning a large party of gentlemen assembled at Johnson's corner of Twenty-eighth street and Broadway where pools were being sold on the Rockford Cleveland game which took place yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock on the Fair Grounds near Cleveland Pools will also be sold at the same place this afternoon on the Mutual Boston game which takes place this afternoon in Boston

POLICE PECULIARITIES

Mr Crooker clerk in a drug store on the corner of Ninth avenue and Sixty-third street brought a charge against Policeman Keating, of the Twenty-second precinct before the Police Commissioners yesterday morning He says that he left the store to go into a lager beer saloon some distance down the block In the saloon he met some men who asked him to take a second glass of beer He did so but remarked that the party were noisy As he was leaving the [illegible] one of the crowd said he would kill every Dutchman in the country and another one struck him in the face He called upon Keating to arrest the assailant but the officer took him into custody instead The clerk expostulated with the policeman but to no purpose The blue coat conveyed him to the station house Crooker's employer then came out and explained to the policeman that he ought to have arrested the other man This only infuriated the dignified limb of the law and he also took in the proprietor, but thinking better of it as he went to the lock up he allowed the proprietor to go home The policeman put in a poor complaint but it is more than probable the Commissioners will teach him to discriminate better in future in the exercise of his duty.

A TEMPLE OF MAMMON.

Opening To-Day of the Renovated Stock Exchange.

The Changes that Have Been Made—Appearance of the New Board Room—The Most Splendid Commercial Hall in the World.

The altered and renovated Stock Exchange finished yesterday afternoon, will be opened to day with appropriate speeches, and on Monday will echo again to the shouts and yells of bulls and bears It is now the most splendid and most beautiful hall of the kind in the wide world. Its walls, splendid with the dull flash of gold and bright with hangings and decorations of crimson and yellow and gold, seem, indeed, altogether too gaudy a framework to enclose the struggling crowd who make the howling pandemonium at the open board One cannot also, help reflecting how excruciatingly poignant will be the pangs of some ruined gamester, as he stands, with pale face and dry lips and throbbing terror stricken heart in the midst of all this obtrusive magnificence How exquisitely bitter will be the contrast between this lately eloquent finery and his empty purse! Happy for him if it shall be merely ill luck that presses him back into the ranks of beggary! Many and many a miserable wretch in his case has been forced to contemplate with the mind's eye as a hideous and unavoidable future, the cell of the felon or the solitary chamber of the suicide Ay, and many and many an other dreary tragedy of the same terrible specie and tinged with the same dreadful tints of crime and avarice and treachery, will work out its dreadful course in this new and splendid temple that will be thrown open again on Monday for the daily worship of Mammon

It is wonderful that the gentlemen to whom the charge of the alterations has been confided should have succeeded so well and so completely in the limited time that was allowed them for the task. The work was only begun in June and much indeed has been done. On the New street side the building with its two floors has been changed into a single hall fifty feet in height. Perhaps on entering there seems to be some lack of proportion between this great height and the length and width of the room It is only 52 feet by 7[illegible] and it has a height therefore just about equal to its width However the architect has done his best by skilful use of the little gallery for strangers and the seat of the President to impart as much as possible an air of just proportion He has also overcome the more serious difficulty of the irregularity of shape of the room As it stands now a visitor would at once pronounce it rectangular whereas the fact is that the lines of the wall stray considerably from a perfect oblong

On each side four pilasters—that is to say fourteen pilasters in all—have been carried up to support the new roof In technical phrase the room has been treated with grouped pilasters The pilasters are built of brick faced with stucco and gilt with a peculiar dull gold which gives an air of substantial magnificence that is singularly imposing and impressive The pilasters however are not perfectly solid, through the centre of each a flue runs up to the roof which has been utilized for purposes of ventilation The pilasters have composite capitals

Supported by these pilasters a vaulted ceiling, with a ground of blue relieved by various forms of decorative tracery encloses the hall and forms a noble and appropriate roof for this handsome building The ceiling is panelled with deeply recessed and enriched panels with ornamental ribs springing from the capitals of each column Nothing could be more effective especially in the admirable light which floods the room through the windows facing on New street Round the base of the room is a pedestal course with a base and cornice of iron.

Great attention has been paid to perfectly ventilating and heating the room Many of our most imposing modern structures are planned with shameful neglect of these great considerations. But the new Stock Exchange will be admirably provided for in these particulars, and its atmosphere in spite of the vast multitude that will constantly crowd its narrow area will be as pure and sweet and fresh as if the buying and selling of the accumulated wealth of this great Continent were being carried on under the wide arch of heaven. This will indeed be a great boon to the brokers, especially as defects in this regard were the great drawbacks of the old chamber Besides the flues in the pilasters which constantly carry up the vitiated air to the roof there is a fan and a cold air chimney The heating is effected underneath the floor of the board room by means of steam coils, and it is introduced into the hall through the perforations of the wainscot The lighting is done by means of a sunlight in the roof and the arrangements for increasing or lessening the pressure of gas is very perfect

The internal decorations of the hall may perhaps be regarded by purists as somewhat over florid and extravagant The lower windows are surrounded by a crimson cloth with folds Against the gold of the pilasters, the crimson comes out with singularly good effect. The furniture of the room is of black walnut The President's desk is a massive piece of wood work and is very chastely carved. Away up over it is the shield of the United States and the inscription "New York Stock Exchange." In front of the President's desk is the sort of amphitheatre with four steps and an oval counter in the centre. In this will stand the bidding bulls and bears On either side of the desk [illegible] washing room which will be under the charge of clerks especially appointed for such duties The strangers' gallery is at the end farthest from the President and with a slender railing of delicately traced iron work has a singularly graceful and airy appearance It may be doubted though whether visitors will have at such a distance any fair chance of hearing distinctly the bids but who but a broker can ever hear anything at the open board except the cat calls and the scream of brokers and perhaps now and then a stanza of "Up in a balloon" or some equally humorous and popular song of the day?

The entire Exchange has also been thoroughly overhauled The government room has been enlarged and now presents with its rows of solemn looking chairs even a more impressive demeanor than of yore New sets of water closets have also been introduced and the corridors and passages thoroughly furbished up and renovated

A FOOLISH YOUNG WIFE.

She Elopes, the Second Day After Her Marriage, With a Young New York Rake—He Robs Her of $1,000 and Leaves Her to Her Fate.

[From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times Sept. 6]

Soon after the arrival of the eleven o'clock Hannibal and St Joseph train on Monday night the railroad omnibus deposited at one of our principal hotels a young and beautiful girl about nineteen years of age She had no baggage and was apparently in great distress It was with a trembling and choked voice that she gave her name to the night clerk and desired to be shown to a room In the morning, the landlady of the hotel waited upon her and, after considerable difficulty elicited the following history of her troubles —Her name she gave as Ella Adams She had left her parents' home in [illegible] Sandusky county only one week ago the [illegible] of a young farmer who had been given to her as her husband They had been schoolmates together in childhood but of late years they had been parted she attending school in Oberlin he working on his father's farm The marriage was not of her choice [illegible] The young couple were married and took the train at Norwalk for Cleveland where they took passage on the lakes for Chicago intending as she states to visit some friends of her husband near [illegible] in Ill.

The steamer was crowded with a gay and festive company of travelers including [illegible] gamblers, farmers [illegible] tourists and schoolmistresses The evenings were long and pleasant and the company sociable. In the party on board were [illegible] among whom was a good looking well dressed youth not more than twenty-two years of age to whom the young wife was introduced George D Rankin and Mrs Adams soon became very friendly and to pass the evenings away Mrs Adams who had been nurtured in the lap of [illegible] proposed a game of "Planchette" The mysterious board was produced and as she says "it worked to a charm" They placed the trinket every evening upon the centre table and from it she learned that Mr Rankin was her true husband and that [illegible] should intervene to [illegible] Through the [illegible] Planchette Rankin planned an elopement at Milwaukee and a flight to his home in Colorado The stolid young farmer busy with the fast [illegible] on the forecastle deck noticed nothing unusual in the close intimacy between his wife and the young New Yorker [illegible] The New Yorker and Mrs Adams took a short walk while the steamer touched at Milwaukee and of course forgot to return A fast night train carried them to Chicago and then on to Quincy where they [illegible] to watch for [illegible] pursuit While there Rankin obtained possession of her money amounting to nearly $1,000 and exchanged a worthless gilt ring for [illegible] diamond one—a gift from her mother They continued their journey on Monday and all went well until they reached Cameron when her [illegible] Rankin, left her, as he said for a few minutes to have a smoke in a forward car He did not return the train moved on but he came not Mrs Adams became anxious She called the [illegible] and [illegible] a note for her written on one of Rankin's own cards It read —

DEAR [illegible] I am [illegible] away from you [illegible] Planchette [illegible]

GEORGE

The train brought the shame-stricken wife to Kansas City with no baggage or means to return home Her dream of love was suddenly broken her cup of joy dashed [illegible] and she now realizes the first bitter lesson of human depravity and the folly of "Planchette."

Fortunately she remembered that her mother had friends living in the city, and yesterday by the aid of the police found one of them Mr D [illegible] proprietor of a [illegible] boarding house in the Bottom There she will remain until her husband calls or sends for her.

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A GALLOWS RESPITE.

Buckhout Respited an Hour Before the Time for Execution.

A COOL AND COSTLY CRIMINAL.

A Night of Agony and Despair—A Brother's Curious Delay.

Story of His Crime and Trials—Twice Respited—Thrice Tried.

"Easy to sentence, hard to hang," has become an aphorism of late, in regard to murderers, which is receiving fresh corroboration every day. To the tide which is setting in against capital punishment of all kinds this may be mainly attributed. The various appeals, exceptions and writs of error are only the expression of this in practical form. The apparently endless resources, however, of the acute lawyer in this regard, like the fox's 100 tricks, occasionally fail, and then the gallows creaks to another victim, the eye-for-eye and tooth-for-tooth men talk of justice avenged, and the sacred-human-soul and useful-human-body men weep over a mistaken civilization. To this latter side unmistakably belongs

ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT

to-day, although it seemed but the balance of a feather yesterday whether at this hour he would now have any opinion worth considering on this mundane sphere. He certainly expected within the past twenty-four hours to have been playing a golden harp somewhere else by this time. Isaac Van Wart Buckhout is a convicted murderer. The public has for the past year and nine months been somewhat accustomed to seeing the headings of the "Sleepy Hollow Tragedy," the "Buckhout Butchery," &c., in the daily papers, and yesterday it was thought by the majority of people that he would have been "hanged by the neck until dead," so that they and the papers and Westchester county would have been done with him for good and all. He was not hanged; and Jack Reynolds, of murderous memory, may, to a certain extent, be looked on by his admirers as a martyr to his phrase,

"HANGING'S PLAYED OUT."

We have all read in our early days of the English novel heroes who, having mounted the gallows' steps and taken their places on the trap-door, cast their last glance (as they thought) upon the land they loved, when lo! "the figure of a horseman, mounted on a galloping, foam-covered steed, is seen approaching. He is waving something in his hand, and as the clatter of his horse's hoofs ring out on the stones of the market place one loud, long cry goes forth,

'A REPRIEVE! A PARDON! SAVED, SAVED!'"

The gallant, dashing friend of the mythic past has given place to the cool, energetic lawyer of the present, and things of this kind work with less wear of horseflesh than in former times. It is nevertheless yet possible to get up a sensation on a gallows respite, as will hereinafter be seen.

On New Year's Day, 1870, an old gentleman named Alfred Rendall, who lived at Sleepy Hollow, proposed to his son Charles that they should go over to see neighbor Buckhout, who was reported to be in bad spirits, and "cheer him up a little." The young man consented, and

FATHER AND SON ENTERED

their neighbor's house, and, after much welcoming and wishing many happy new year's, they were invited to sit down and take a glass of cider. Buckhout went out to bring the cider. His wife, a good, respected woman, was in another room, busied about her household cares, which, together with her mental ones, were manifold, owing to the moody nature, idle habits and general looseness of her husband's character. When Buckhout entered he had a double-barrelled shot gun in his hands, and a grim, ferocious look in his glittering eyes. Without one word he

LEVELLED THE PIECE AT THE SON,

and lodged the contents of one barrel in his face and head. The young man fell senseless to the floor, and some short time after Buckhout met a friend, to whom he said that he had had a quarrel with Rendall; that there was trouble, and that he wished to deliver himself up lest the neighbors should lynch him. Grave trouble, surely! The sight which met the eyes of a woman who was attracted by the firing to the house was such as even Buckhout would not care to see, work of his fiendish hands as it was. The elder Rendall lay dead upon the floor in a welter of blood, the son was found to be breathing, but bleeding fearfully also, from his wounds, and in the room at the back the battered corpse of Louisa Buckhout was found prone upon the floor. Trouble! The shotgun was broken off at the stock and the hammer was covered with human brains. To say that every fracture of that instrument was represented by

A DENT, A FRACTURE OR A GASH

upon the head of the lifeless woman will be enough of horror now to state. Everywhere that terrified woman neighbour turned it was blood, blood. Buckhout was lodged in White Plains Jail and shammed madness of the moody nature. Chloroform was administered to him one day, in spite of his loud cries and vigorous struggles, and on recovering from the consequent coma he blurted out a good deal that intimated a cause for the crime, but nothing that meant lunacy. His wife, he said, had been false to him—

HIS ILL-USED WIFE,

who had borne with his marital falsity as only a meek, good woman can. Strong-minded, good women do not believe in this very Christian patience with a husband's libertinism. Unfounded jealousy some said, even his counsel; a trap to murder all three of his victims and get a woman he did not care for out of the way, said those who knew Buckhout's unpromising past. The criminal thenceforward gave up insanity. Meanwhile young Charles Rendall, after days of insensibility, came to himself one morning, and his first question was for his father. Poor boy, he did not know that any other being than himself had incurred the monster's hate and felt its effects. Charles Rendall

RECOVERED WITH THE LOSS OF ONE EYE,

and was the strongest evidence against the murderer. In March of 1870 he was brought to trial at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Justice Tappen presiding. On April 2 the jury was discharged because they could not agree to a verdict. A great relief to Buckhout, who lay in jail full of hope until on the 20th of March, of this year, when he was again placed on trial before Justice Joseph F. Barnard. The inquisition lasted until April 6, when again the jury disagreed. This time a smaller chance for Buckhout, eleven standing for conviction and one for letting him loose again. It was a hard fight that for his sagacious counsel, Mr. Francis Larkin, and a costly one for the county, represented by the District Attorney and also Henry O. Clinton, but the process had again to be repeated on the 5th of July, and dragged its thrice told story on until the 18th, when twelve of his fellow citizens declared him

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE,

and recommended him to mercy. Sentence of death was passed, and the first day of the present month was selected for sending him "anywhere out of the world." A few days before this date a HERALD reporter found him hopeful still, but apparently firm in face of impending doom, with religious trust expressed in his tone and face. But his time had not yet come. Governor Hoffman, moved by the arguments of Mr. Francis Larkin, the counsel, and the entreaties of the friend of his youth, Buckhout's brother, granted

A RESPITE OF FOURTEEN DAYS,

that it might be known, once for all, whether Buckhout was mad or not. Mad he was not, the examining physicians said, and the Governor declared that the law should take its course. So it did; but law has many paths, and to Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Mr. Larkin applied for a writ of error, backed by a long bill of exceptions. On Thursday last the District Attorney, J. O. Dykeman, came down from White Plains to Brooklyn, and in the Judges' Chambers he and Larkin argued the case. Judge Pratt was in doubt. He would

TELEGRAPH TO GOVERNOR HOFFMAN

and ask a five days' respite that he might consider the question.

The Governor had been at White Plains in the morning to make a plough speech at the Agricultural Fair. He also drove down in his carriage to the Court House and asked to see the Sheriff, tough Robert F. Brundage. To the latter he had said that he would not interfere further between Buckhout and death. He said:—

"I am told that you have issued a great many invitations to this man's execution in the form of appointments as deputy sheriffs. You must not do this, it is against the spirit of the law."

The Sheriff promised he would undo all that, but asked, as if a doubt lingered on his mind.—

"Do you think, Governor, there will be any stay issued?"

The Governor shook his head and answered:—

"There may; I hardly think there will."

The Governor then left White Plains, its fair and jail behind him, and went, some said, to Albany. Nobody knew for certain.

Mr. Larkin, in view of what he knew about the Governor's movements, declared that he did not know with certainty where a telegram would find him. That the case admitted of no delay. District Attorney Dykeman left with

JUDGE PRATT STILL IN DOUBT

and on arriving at White Plains last night told the crowd waiting, lounging and chatting in the Sheriff's office that he did not think there would be any "stay." At twenty minutes past eight Mr. Larkin and Buckhout's brother arrived, but made no sign. Then the excitement rose high. The brother and the counsel were questioned; they shook their heads meaninglessly, and Mr. Larkin said vaguely, "While there's life, there's hope."

The county town was filled to overflowing. What spare rooms the fair had left unfilled were taken up by those come to see Buckhout die. At the hotel bars, with the exception of a few old sports whose attention was turned to the trotting of to-day, nothing else was talked. By ten o'clock it settled to a certainty in the minds of all that Buckhout had

ONLY A FEW HOURS TO LIVE.

At the Court House all that was known was canvassed and recanvassed. "If they had anything they would have come rushing down with it," was the general opinion. As it neared midnight they had dropped off to take their canvassings to the hotels and liquor stores or to bed to dream ghastly dreams upon. At about nine o'clock the HERALD reporter went down the steps of the Court House, on the side toward the jail. The space between had been boarded off to a height of twenty feet, forming a quadrangle about thirty feet by forty, and in the glare of the lamp over the Court House door his eyes rested on

THE LOOMING BLACKNESS OF THE GALLOWS,

whose fearful frame stood on the right, distinctly outlined against the pine boards of the temporary fencing. A weight of 291 pounds lay beside it.

"He'll have a two-foot fall of the weight before the noose takes him, an' then two feet and a half of a lift. He weighs about one hundred and eighty pounds."

This was the speech of John Ford, Deputy Sheriff and Jailor. The clanging of a couple of doors and the inside of the jail was reached. All was still within. The prisoner warden, a quick-eyed, loaferish looking man of some forty years, was walking noiselessly up and down in

THE DIM LIGHT OF THE ONE GAS JET

in the corner, which had to illumine, strugglingly, two sides of the prison. Without a word passing the reporter and the jailor mounted to the first tier of cells above the floor. Buckhout's cell, the former well knew, was at the extreme end of this tier. A man was sitting on a chair in front of it, and as the advancing two threw their long shadows across him he was seen to raise his hands. He came forward and said —"He's asleep; he's in bed. The minister has just left him." As they retraced their steps it could be seen that the rest of the wretched inmates were asleep, too, as well as their forms could be made out in the almost darkness of the iron-grated cells. Out in the hazy night again the air was fresher, but it was pleasant to think that a man

ABOUT TO BE HANGED COULD SLEEP

within. Young men escorting young girls and women of maturer age were gathered around the gallows, shuddering as they inspected it with whispering curiosity. These dropped off soon, and soon the jail and the Court House were left to the night, the watchers and the sleeping sorrows.

A random bed on a couch or a parlor floor had to satisfy many that night, all the New York reporters among the number, but none repined, for there was one couch in that county town harder and less comforting than all others, but yet whose occupant could sleep or seem to sleep. He tried, but did not succeed, he said, till midnight, when, for five hours and a half, he was as happy as his doom said he would be on the morrow when the sun had gone to rest. Morning dawned without much brightness, but it was still lowering.

The town was early astir. At seven o'clock the Episcopal minister, Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, entered the prison and was ushered into the prisoner's cell. He found him dressing and

UTTERLY WITHOUT HOPE.

The night previous he had asked the Sheriff what he should wear at his execution. The Sheriff knew nothing of it and could not say. He was dressed in dark pantaloons and had on a white shirt. He listened to the words of light and love of the minister, and received the communion and appeared lightened in heart. He was calm, but saw no escape before his eyes.

"He did not dare to come with the news," he said, meaning his brother. His breakfast was brought him, and with the renewing of humanity in a strong man he ate heartily. The reporters had seen these things before, but no amount of seeing can make this sight other than

A HATEFUL HORROR.

They said so among each other. The thought recalled Barham's lines to one.—

Sweetly, oh! sweetly the morning breaks
With roseate streaks.
Like the first faint blush on a maiden's cheeks.
Seemed as that mild and clear blue sky
Smiled upon all things, far and nigh,
On all—save the wretch condemned to die.
Alack! that ever so fair a sun
As that which its course has now begun
Should gild with rays so light and free
That dismal, dark-frowning gallows tree.

It needed but a glance at the being behind the bars striving to steel himself to a hope in heaven, and a disregard of the fair, bright world, to continue the verse:—

God! 'tis a fearsome sight to see
That pale, wan man's mute agony.
The glare of that wild, despairing eye
Now bent on the crowd, now turned to the sky,
As though 'twere scanning in doubt and fear
The path of the spirit's unknown career.

So, with those who were there and saw, the feeling deepened into solemnity. At eight o'clock Mr. D. D. Buckhout, the brother of the condemned, a quiet, saddened gentleman, entered the Court House, accompanied by the counsel, Mr. Larkin. They went at once to the County Clerk's office, where they found that officer, Mr. J. Malcolm Smith. Many anxious eyes followed them, but no one went into the office along with them. In a few minutes they came out and, entering the Sheriff's office, presented that officer with a certified copy of the following document, which will speak for itself:—

THE WRIT OF ERROR.

The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph F. Barnard, a Judge of the Supreme Court, Robert Cochrane, County Judge of the county of Westchester, and the Justices of the Sessions in and for the county of Westchester, composing a Court of Oyer and Terminer in and for the county of Westchester

Because in the record and proceedings and also in the giving of judgment in a certain bill of indictment which was in our said Court of Oyer and Terminer before you against Isaac V. W. Buckhout, indicted for murder—manifest error hath intervened to the great injury of the said Isaac V. W. Buckhout, as by his complaint, we are informed, we being willing that the error, if any there be, should in due manner be corrected and full and speedy justice done in the premises between us and the said Isaac V. W. Buckhout on his behalf, do command you that if judgment be thereupon given, then you send to our Justices of our Supreme Court for the Second Judicial district, distinctly and openly under your seals, the record and proceedings upon the indictment aforesaid, with the bill of exceptions thereto, and with all things concerning the same and this writ, so that they may have them at the Court House, in the city of Brooklyn, on the second Monday of December, 1871, that the record and proceedings aforesaid being inspected, we may cause to be further done thereupon for correcting that error what of right and according to law and custom of the State of New York ought to be done.

Witness: Joseph F. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court, at the Court House, in the town of White Plains, in the county of Westchester, on the 13th day of September, 1871. J. MALCOLM SMITH, Clerk.
FRANCIS LARKIN, Attorney.

I do hereby allow the within writ of error, and do further order and expressly direct that the said writ of error and the allowance thereof do operate as a stay of proceedings on the judgment upon which such writ of error is brought, and the Sheriff of the county of Westchester is, therefore, hereby ordered

TO STAY THE EXECUTION

of the sentence pronounced against the said Isaac V. W. Buckhout until the further order of the Supreme Court on this writ of error. C. C. PRATT, J. S. C.
SEPTEMBER 14, 1871.

The news was quickly spread over the town that Buckhout had been respited, and to the Deputy Sheriff was assigned the task of telling the hair-breadth escaped criminal of how uncertain his demise was. Buckhout, on hearing the word of respite, jumped from his bed and cried,

"THAT'S GOOD NEWS!"

He soon relapsed into his calm exterior. The reporters now ascended to the cell door, and the poor wretch looked happy as he clutched with bars of his cell door. He said:—

"Thank you, gentlemen; I can only say I felt prepared to die, but I feel that my period of usefulness is not past."

There was a bright look in his eyes, which none could be sorry to see, contrasting with their dullness an hour before. He conversed freely, and recognizing the HERALD reporter, said he was glad to see him. In conversation he turned back to the questions he had asked the Doctor relative to the weight they would use. He would

LIKE TO HAVE HAD HIS NECK BROKEN

at once, as he believed he would die more easily. He was satisfied that everything possible in this regard had been done for him, and he was satisfied that he was prepared to die, if it had been his lot. All this was said with the utmost coolness. On the tier above the abandoned girl Katie Craft, to whom he had platonically married himself, professed a high degree of joy at "Mr." Buckhout's escape. An untoward family incident she, doubtless, believed had been averted.

Outside the people were noisily confused.

THE SHERIFF FELT NATURALLY WROTH

that the brother and counsel had had the heartlessness to leave Buckhout in suspense until an hour before the time fixed for his execution, independent of the trouble and anxiety as to perfection of detail which the officials had been to through the night. Indeed, on this head there is little excuse for the pettifogging

ATTEMPT AT DRAMATIC EFFECT

which left a brother in agony, not to mention putting the county to expense. Mr. Larkin, in his defence, says that he could not present it sooner, since it was necessary first to place the document on file and procure a certified copy for delivery. It is, however, certain that the mere announcement of the fact of its possession while awaiting the legal formality would have attained all the objects they sought and saved them from reproach.

An immense number of the public who felt no love for Buckhout, but who wished to see a man just snatched from eternity,

CROWDED INTO THE PRISON

for two hours thereafter, much at the risk of their valuable existences by standing seventy or eighty at a time on the narrow gallery in front of the cells.

Strange to say, amid the general feeling, which is plainly one of indignation at the stay of execution, the principal item of objection seems to be that of cost. Buckhout has already, in the course of his three long trials and manifold motions, summed up

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS AGAINST THE TAXPAYERS

of Westchester county. The Germans, who are numerous, were very savage on the money question.

"Feefty tousend thalers and got him dere yet, by tam," was a common exclamation as they pointed to the jail. The rectifying curse of civilization, the gallows, was ordered to be taken down forthwith and its unsightly timbers hidden away. The boarding was taken down also. As this was being done a Celt approached the HERALD reporter and asked if the rumored respite was true. It was.

"Thin I've lost my tin dollars that I bet; an' he won't be hanged, yo say?"

"No!"

"Thin I say to hell wid the laws o' the country."

The share of abuse which Judge Pratt came in for was also considerable. He opens court there on Monday next, and there was talk of tarring and feathering His Honor. The Westchester mind does not clearly understand law. It was evening before the crowds left the vicinity of the jail which "has him dere yet."

THE COURTS.

Decisions by the Court of Appeals—True Bills Against Rosenzweig—The Coming Lock-Up of Gold—Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Decisions.

ALBANY, Sept. 15, 1871.

The following decisions in the Court of Appeals were rendered to-day:—

JUDGMENTS AFFIRMED, WITH COSTS.

The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada vs. Edwards; Baldwin and Others vs. Jones.

APPEALS DISMISSED, WITH COSTS.

Gannon vs Keenan; Foster et al. vs. The Townsend Manufacturing Company.

ORDERS OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL TERMS REVERSED AND APPLICATION FOR MANDAMUS DENIED, WITH COSTS.

The People ex rel Denning vs. Davids, Supervisor of New Rochelle.—Ordered that remittance be amended by making judgment read judgments, and directing interest to be allowed on the $500 from the date of the assignment to Miller and Callahan. Beets vs. Hendrickson et al.

The Court of Appeals took a recess from to-day until the 13th day of November next.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decision.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday rendered the following decision.—

Feit vs. Schoenberg.—Motion granted.

Notice.

All motions noticed for to-day will stand over until Monday.

MARINE COURT—PART 3.

Decision.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Eliza Payne vs. Charles S. Archer and Washington Archer.—*First*—The plaintiff cannot recover against defendants as assignee of the lease to Murphy because the decision of Judge Fowler in the dispossessing proceedings adjudicates the point against the plaintiff, and is conclusive between the parties. Also the reletting by the landlord of No. 54 Lawrence street to Lucy Williams operated as a recision of the lease, a determination of the tenancy, as an eviction of the tenant.

Second—The "unexplained" possession of the premises by the plaintiff is "evidence of an assignment," yet the evidence in this case explains the possession and proves its true character.

Third—The evidence proves that there was no agreement between the plaintiff and defendants as to the reletting of any part of the premises. It is proved that they did not and could not agree as to the price. The case, therefore, is not within the revised statutes.

Fourth—I find as facts that the defendants, in May, 1871, took possession of the premises 499 Broome street, in the city of New York, at the time of the commencement of this action. That the plaintiff is the landlord owning said premises. That the value of the said premises (as shown by the plaintiff and witness Sterns) is $125 per calendar month.

Fifth—On the plaintiff so amending pleadings, if he so elects, as to conform them to the facts as proved I will enter judgment for the plaintiff for $270, with average interest from June 15th, 1871, to date; such amendment to be made on or before the 20th of September, otherwise the judgment will be for the defendant.

MARINE COURT—PART 3

Decisions.

By Judge Joachimsen.

Hart vs. Murray.—Judgment for the plaintiff for $57 51, with costs and $25 allowance.

Payne vs. Archer.—If the plaintiff amends his complaint he may take judgment for $270, with interest and costs and $25 allowance.

Union Boiler Company vs. Pratt.—Motion granted.

Regua vs. Barkley.—Judgment for the plaintiff for $249 28, with costs and $25 allowance.

Same vs. Same.—Judgment for plaintiff for $813 10, with costs and $25 allowance.

Goldsmith vs. Winters.—Attachment quashed, with costs and $25 allowance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

ROSENZWEIG HELD.

The Grand Jury went into the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, and handed in bills of indictment against Jacob Rosenzweig, for producing an abortion on Alice Augusta Bowlsby. They found that on the 23d of August he committed an assault on the said Alice Augusta Bowlsby, by an instrument, she being then pregnant with a child; that he also administered and prescribed certain drugs to procure an abortion, from the effects of which she died on the 26th of August. Mrs. Burns was also in Court. A similar plea was interposed in her case, which will be placed on the calendar for trial next Thursday.

CHECKING THE GOLD GAMBLERS.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Bedford convened the Grand Jury and addressed them as follows:—

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY—It has been brought to my notice and that of the District Attorney that there is on foot a gigantic and wicked conspiracy in Wall street, to lock up millions of dollars, and which, if carried through, will have a tendency to check the trade and commerce of this great city, thereby injuring, and, indeed, jeopardizing the finances of the whole country. In all probability there will be evidence of this character brought to your notice; if so, I ask you, for the welfare of this metropolis, to act at once, promptly and fearlessly.

JUDGE BEDFORD AND THE ABORTIONISTS

Medical Men Endorsing the Action of the City Judge in the Dr. Wolff and the Lookup Evans Cases.

The following letter and resolutions of the Medical Society for the county of Berks will be read with interest at the present juncture, when the crime of abortion and its perpetrators have been brought so prominently to the front of public attention. Judge Bedford was the first judge who had the boldness to send these criminals to Sing Sing, and there is no doubt that it was his spirited and legal action that has been instrumental in calling attention to that which is now the evil of the age —

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF BERKS,
READING, Pa., Sept 8, 1871.

Hon. GUNNING S. BEDFORD —

MY DEAR SIR—At the last stated meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Berks, held in this city on the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted as an expression of our feelings of gratitude to you for your earnest and decided efforts to arrest the unnatural crime of abortion that is now assuming such fearful proportions in our land.

Not only are the large cities of the Union cursed by these miserable traffickers in human life, but in towns of this size, containing scarce forty thousand people, men and women are found who, as professed abortionists, and known as such to the physicians and a large part of the general community, make but little secret of their abominable occupation. The day, however, we hope, is not far distant when this crime will be called by its proper name, and the law, by its intricacies, will no longer continue to hold its protecting shield over as villanous a set of scoundrels as ever deserved the gallows, but change its rules of evidence and enable us to obtain testimony that will rid society of these miserable barnacles.

Since the adoption of the enclosed resolutions I see that you have struck most emphatically at the root of the evil under consideration, by urging that criminal abortion be rated as murder in the first degree, and punished accordingly. [illegible] will, no doubt, be adopted (as I hope it will be, not [illegible] only in New York, but in this State, and, indeed, in all [illegible] courts of the country), do more to arrest the cri[illegible] than any other measure yet proposed.

In conclusion permit me to say that, as you will no doubt observe, the resolutions I send [illegible] are the same presented to you and passed by the New York Academy of Medicine in May last, but they so [illegible] embody our own views and feelings that it was not deemed necessary to make any change either in their sentiment or phraseology, except so far as locality required.

Hoping that your life and health may long be spared to deal with abortionists as they deserve I am, sir, most respectfully, yours, &c., JOHN B. BROOKE, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary Medical Society of the County of Berks.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Medical Society of the County of Berks, Reading, Pa. —

Whereas this society takes a deep interest in the arrest of the crime of abortion, which is so alarmingly on the increase as to demand the interference of all honorable men, especially those of the medical profession, who have at heart the well being and integrity of society, therefore we, the members of the "Medical Society of the County of Berks," do hereby heartily endorse the following resolutions passed by the New York Academy of Medicine at its last meeting (Medical Record No. 1-8, p. 161), complimenting Judge Gunning S Bedford and District Attorney Garvin upon their action in a recent case of abortion over which they presided. And we also wish to express our earnest acknowledgments to Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, for his able charge and just sentence in a similar case, which was lately disposed of by him. And that, to fully define the position of this society with regard to this fearful crime, the Secretary is hereby directed to publish this action at length in the Reading *Times* and *Eagle* —

Resolved, That Judge Gunning S Bedford, by his manner of conducting the trials of those notorious abortionists and enemies of mankind, Wolff and Thomas Lookup, by the high moral tone of his address to, and by his clear and specific instructions given to the juries, and, finally, his prompt and just sentences, eminently honored the name he bears, has done infinite service to society, has merited the consideration and shall have the most cordial approval of the "Medical Society of the County of Berks," as he doubtless will of every member of the profession who properly estimates his duty and morality.

Resolved, That an official copy of this expression of our society and the minutes relating to it be sent to Judge Bedford and Mr. Garvin, of New York, and to Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia. JOHN B. BROOKE, M. D.,
Corresponding Secretary Medical Society County of Berks.

UTAH.

The Secret Murders of the Avenging Angels.

Two Mormon Bishops Indicted for Murder.

A SHAKING OF THE DRY BONES.

The Federal Officers Resolute in the Discharge of Their Duties.

The Mineral Development of the Territory.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 7, 1871.

The damning murders that stain the history of Utah are expected to be brought up in the Third and Second United States Judicial District Courts during the present sessions; and a blacker list of crime was never looked upon.

It has been the custom of the Mormon apostles to boast of the few murders that had been committed within this Territory, compared with what has been done in the other Western Territories, and, so far as numbers are concerned, the fact is favorable to Utah; but that is stating a part of the case only and leaving out the important part of the statement. The murders that were committed in Montana, Idaho, Nevada and Colorado, in the early days of their history, were the culminations of contests between daring and reckless characters who were known to the public in the commission of their crimes and who were dealt with according to law, paying the penalty of their acts with their lives; but a hundred or a thousand such murders had nothing like the horror and criminality about them as one of a secret murder. The officers of the law could deal with the former. They have hitherto been powerless to reach the latter. This is the

CHARGE AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Every person who has lived here knows full well that nothing like the foul crime of secret murder can be undertaken or executed without the acquiescence of the Church dignitaries. The Mormons, as a people, can in no manner be held responsible for the midnight assassinations that disgrace our records, for they deplore them as much as do any citizens of the United States; but the leaders know all about these murders, and without their direction they are never undertaken. Fortunately for the ends of justice, men who were formerly connected with the Mormon Church, and who were driven from it by the atrocities that they were forced to witness, are now volunteering evidence to bring the guilty to punishment.

Before the ruling of His Honor Judge McKean, the Chief Justice of the Territory, that the United States Marshal was the officer of his court and not the Territorial Marshal of Brigham's creation, it was impossible to obtain an indictment against a prominent Mormon for anything. Of the small fry of Mormons they were less particular, and occasionally contributed one of their own number to the Penitentiary; but for Brigham Young and the priesthood of apostles there is not a Mormon in church fellowship who would tell the truth when it would lead to the crimination of their leaders. They are

TAUGHT TO LIE SYSTEMATICALLY,

and no threats of judicial vengeance can shake them, and how could they be expected to do otherwise? To these poor, slave-bound people Brigham is the Vicegerent of God; he is the Moses of modern Israel, and has the power to bind on earth and to bind in heaven; to loose on earth and to loose in heaven. Though their sins were like crimson, by the breath of his mouth they become white as wool. He has taught them not only privately but publicly that the Gentiles should be swept [illegible] besom of destruction and should not stand in the way of his progress, and hence the more valiant are the faithful the nearer they are to grace and beatitude.

Bring a Mormon into a court of justice and he will tell the truth on everything of no importance; draw him on to evidence against the priesthood and he will never tell the truth. He will equivocate, he will mentally reserve; he will lie out of whole cloth. Such has been the case from the very beginning, and until Judge McKean put the selection of the juries into the hands of the United States Marshal there could not possibly be a Mormon conviction of any importance. When Brigham took

HIS FAVORITE WIFE,

Amelia Folsom, a worn out frontier belle, General Connor, commanding the troops here at that time, offered to the United States Judges to arrest Brigham for the violation of the Anti-Polygamic law of 1862 if the Judges prepared the papers and placed them in his hands for execution. They intended to do so and the affair leaked out. Brigham had a convenient, pliable United States Judge at his control, and this disgraceful recreant fixed up the whole affair to prevent the other United States Judges from acting in concert with General Connor. Brigham's Judge got the affidavit of one of Brigham's own employés charging him with polygamy. The United States Marshal, another pliant tool, together with the Judge, got the Church dignitary to give bail till the action of the Grand Jury was known.

Notwithstanding all the brag and empty boasting of the Mormon leaders that they would take as many wives as they pleased and take the consequences, on this memorable occasion the Grand Jury, with an apostle as its foreman, actually returned before the Judge, and, upon their solemn oaths, declared that there was no evidence that Brigham Young had taken another wife since 1862. That Brigham Young had taken another wife was as well known to every man on that Grand Jury as was any fact in life known; but, rather than indict their chief, they went through this farce, perjured themselves, and the woman Folsom was in that case designated as only his mistress. Here was the opportunity for this braggart to have shown his manliness and to have openly avowed that polygamy was his sacred and religious faith, instead of which he skulked behind the perjury of his "brethren," and branded the woman as his paramour. Such is an illustration of Mormon jurors and Mormon witnesses.

THE WORK TO BE DONE.

The hearts of loyal men were failing them last week, fearing that there might be a figurehead appointed as United States District Attorney for the Territory, but the wire brings the glad tidings that Colonel Wickizer has been appointed. It is the best appointment that could have been made, and the Gentiles rejoice. The Colonel has been here for two years or more, as United States special mail agent for the Territories, and is the most active and thorough man that has ever been here in the service of the government in that department. He is a clear-headed, indomitable worker; is the very picture of General Jackson, physically and mentally. He will go through the murder cases that have so often been attempted and have failed, and bring the guilty to punishment if it is humanly possible.

THE PRINCIPAL VICTIMS

have been apostates, with a few prominent Gentiles, such as Dr. Robinson At the last session of the Third District Court a true bill for murder was found against the Sheriff of the county, Robert T Burton, the Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, and he has been concealed ever since. Burton is a fierce madman in the hands of Brigham Young, and when sent some years since to serve writs against apostates he killed, it is charged, a prophet rival of Brigham's, and at the same time a woman who sought to protect the unarmed man. She was deliberately shot dead. This Burton was one of the most prominent men in the Church, Sheriff of the county, member of the City Council, Major General of the Legion, Bishop of the Fifteenth ward and husband of three wives. The United States Marshal has kept close watch after him for a year, so that these multifarious duties have been attended to by proxy or neglected. This is another instance of their bravery.

BISHOP JOHNSON CONCEALED.

Sixty miles south of this place is Springville, a Mormon settlement, cursed with the history of the most terrible murders on record. Its bishop, Aaron Johnson, is the husband of nine wives, three of whom are sisters, and personally, apart from his religion, would be regarded a "clever, good citizen" anywhere. He was said to be the director of a series of murders in that place in 1856 that fill the soul with horror. The offence of the victims was the desire to quit Mormonism and to leave the Territory. The records of those times exhibit a reign of terror that no one could believe possible in the United States.

The testimony against Johnson links with him a letter from Brigham Young. Half a dozen affidavits have been made to the effect that Johnson called his men together and read to them Brigham's letter, and the murders were soon after committed. With his usual cunning Brigham does not commend the deed, but, as reported, says in the letter to Bishop Johnson that if they (the apostates) should make a break, he "would be sorry to hear a favorable report; but the better way is to lock the stable door before the horse is stolen." Bishop Johnson knew the meaning of all that, and he and his associates in all those terrible crimes have been forced to conceal themselves for the last twelve months. The officers of the law are ready to grasp them.

One of Johnson's counsellors, as an assistant bishop, reveals the whole story, and tells how Johnson instructed him to hold a coroner's inquest, and at his ordering he placed as foreman the Mayor of the city, who was an active participator in the snare that led to the murder of the apostates, and several of the men engaged in those murders were on the jury. This black list of crime will probably now see daylight.

THE BEGINNING OF THE BUSINESS.

The Court will commence with the notorious William A. Hickman, whose capture I reported last week. He maintains a sullen doggedness, and tells nothing; but hopes are entertained that he will let out the secrets of the Western inquisition. A gentleman, who has always believed that Hickman was a victim of priestcraft more than a bad man naturally, called upon him yesterday, and had some influence with him in the right direction. He is not without hope that "Bill" will make a clean breast of it.

If Burton is not apprehended it is very probable that the murderers of Dr. Robinson will be hunted up. The community is morally certain that a policeman, a notorious horse thief in Southern California before he came here, was an onlooker, if not a participator, in that affair. In a small community like this, when there were but a few Gentiles in the city, the police professed their inability to trace that fearful crime. Had it been a Mormon that was killed they would have got his murderers that night; instead of which nearly all of the police went home to bed and feigned to have been sick, tired out, &c. Some few honest men among them did their best in running about, but they knew well that the murderers were not to be found.

The Doctor had for some time contested a piece of property with the City Council, and it had given "the brethren" a great deal of trouble. The case was decided against the Doctor, and then the opportunity occurred when they could strike terror into the hearts of the Gentiles, without, as they supposed, being suspected. But it was different with the murdered man; he told his counsel the day before his assassination that he then realized his danger. They could then kill him and plead, "What had we to gain by his death? we have gained the suit." The idea of protection gave birth to the resolution to terrify the "land jumpers."

A few days after this suit was decided the "Avenging Angels" went to work. He was a doomed man. At midnight a rap was heard at the Doctor's door. He answered. "Smith had a brother who had just broke his leg on the State road; a mule had fallen upon him a little distance from the Doctor's residence, and he wanted his professional services immediately." Instinctively his young wife dreaded evil and warned him not to go; but the Doctor's humanity predominated over his wife's and his own fears. He had not gone more than a hundred yards when he was attacked with something like a hatchet and struck across the face. A cry was heard, a pistol shot followed, and in a moment a Christian gentleman lay weltering in his gore, the sacrifice of a priestly rule. From the vicinity of the body no fewer than eight persons were seen running, yet not a whisper of the guilty parties was ever heard.

About that same time several gentlemen, friends of the Doctor, were attacked at midnight and fled from the city. The reasons for attacking them are clearly traceable, and without doubt the murderers of Dr. Robinson were the same.

With the untiring perseverance of the new United States Attorney, and with the facts already in the possession of his predecessor and the counsel of the murdered gentleman, it is not unlikely that the foul blot will be brought to daylight.

This is the Utah that seeks admission into the Union!

VENGEANCE NOT DESIRED.

No one desires to see the Mormon community again in trouble, and vengeance upon Brigham Young or his elders is not desired. Security is the demand. The bloodstained knife and the deadly revolver that have held the people in terror, must be known no more.

Here is the finest climate on the Western Continent, with a promising mineral development that casts into the shade the wealth of all the surrounding Territories. We want peace, but an honorable peace. We want the security that sacred life demands; but it never can be known here till this midnight assassination is visited with the stern realities of the law.

THE MINING INTERESTS.

The discoveries of new lodes are of such common occurrence that special notices would sound like a purpose. It may be said with confidence that there has been no disappointment from the beginning. We know nothing yet of reaction, but we are threatened with something nearly as bad. The Union Pacific Company has been playing the dog in the manger, and the exportation of ores is at a standstill. The officers of that company are supposed to know their own interests, and, doubtless, they think they are pursuing the best course to insure it; but it does not seem so to us here. Since the new election of controlling officers they have raised the tariff of freights, so that nothing but the very highest grade of ores can be profitably shipped over that line. The result is there are hundreds of thousands of tons of silver ore lying at the "dumps" of the mines, and the poor men are worsted. The Union Pacific Railroad Company may hold out long enough to force the acceptance of their rates of freight, or they may, if the ore can possibly carry that amount of charge, force the abandonment of the mines altogether. They injure the growth and development of the West, they naturally cut off a great deal of travel, and thus finally ruin their own enterprise. In some respects the Territory will be the gainer, for smelting and refining works will undoubtedly be erected, so that bullion only will be exported. It is to be hoped that they will come to second sober thought.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Initial Services of the Hebrew Rosh Hashana—Sermon by Dr. Gutheim in Temple Emanuel.

The Jewish new year 5632 was ushered in last evening with appropriate services in all the synagogues of this city. In the orthodox churches the ordinary Sabbath prayers were recited, together with certain special prayers and psalms designed for this festival. The weather was certainly unfavorable to a large turnout of the congregations, but the overshadowing importance of the festival compelled the male members especially to appear before the Lord in their several places of worship. In Forty-fourth street synagogue there was a goodly attendance of male persons, though but few females. In Thirty-fourth street there was also a large attendance, and a better representation of the fair sex than in the former. One noticeable feature of the occasion in the orthodox synagogues was the total absence of the scarfs or phylacteries worn by the male members. The readers, however, retained them, so that they might bear the sins of the people before the Lord. Another noticeable feature was the covering of

THE CURTAINS OF THE ARK,

of the pulpit and of the reading desk with white cloths, in token of the purity of the year upon which they are entering. In the Forty-fourth street synagogue, owing to some defect in the gas metre, and the consequent dimness of the lights, the effect was especially solemn.

In the Temple Emanuel the congregation was large in view of the wet evening, and on the street outside a double row of carriages awaited the close of the service to convey the owners "high and dry" to their respective homes. After the usual prayers here Dr. Gutheim preached a very thoughtful sermon on the immediate lessons suggested to Israelites by this memorial day. The characteristics of the day, he remarked, are seriousness, reflection and meditation. The past and the future rise up before the mental vision, and he asked many present if the hour did not awaken some sweet or bitter recollections, some new hopes or fears? The heart is beset with commotions at the return of every new year. What changes may be wrought, and what have been actually wrought of adversity or prosperity, of health or sickness, of life or death during the past or the present year! But, whatever may be our experiences or hopes, one thought seizes the mind with irresistible force, namely—the brevity and transitory nature of life. The inspired bard, in Psalm XXXIX., brings this thought prominently out when he asks the Lord to make him know the number of his days, how long he had to live, and adds—"Behold, my days are but a span long, and

MY YEARS ARE AS NOTHING

before Thee." This prayer is most suitable at the close of the old and the opening of the new year. What hopes and wishes, plans and projects are entertained and devised for the future! What were proposed at the beginning of the year which has just past and is now blending with the ocean of eternity! Still the heart finds no tranquility and peace, because its cherished plans and projects remain unaccomplished. The year seems long in prospective, but brief and transient when past. It comprises our earthly existence, which is as nothing before God. How soon the days hasten on and we fly away! How often is life ended before it is well begun, and how often does death nip in the bud the tender plant! Parents, as well as children, are taken away within the year, and what is our life compared with the future—with eternity? It is an inconsiderable part of the whole. And we are now reminded that another year lies behind us, as well as before us. Happy are we if we remember the lessons which the new year teaches. Life is short and time is fleeting. Fathers and mothers, parents and children were urged for this reason to rejoice in each other's love and friendship, for who knows what may come on the morrow. Husbands and wives were advised to banish from their hearts and homes the spirit of enmity and evil and everything which might disturb their peace, because life is short and time is fleeting. Friends toward friends and brothers toward sisters were enjoined to begin the year with new aims, to dry their tears, to moderate their grief and become reconciled to

THE BREVITY OF ALL THINGS EARTHLY,

because grief is short-lived as well as joy, and eternity alone offers pure and lasting joy, and true happiness and permanent peace. The Doctor continued in an eloquent manner to urge upon his audience the brevity of human life; the changeable nature of wealth, pleasure, fame and everything which men seek and set their hearts upon here, and to exhort them to set their hopes and desires on God and eternal things, and to endeavor always to have a consciousness of duty fulfilled, and thus to enjoy the smile and the favor of God.

GAMBLERS IN GOLD.

Wall Street Lockers-Up in a Quandary.

Plucky Judge Bedford Challenges a Clique and Calls Them to Account.

What the Lock-Up Means—What Is Intended and All About It—Interview with a Broad Street Bull—How the Bull Bellowed.

Quite a stir was occasioned in Wall street yesterday afternoon when the evening papers appeared with the charge of City Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury, for the last sharp trick of the bull clique resulted badly for many of the persons who were engaged in it, as they were placed on trial, tried and found wanting in moral rectitude. The charge of the fearless City Judge was ominous of coming woe to many and was unmistakeable in its terms. It will be found in another column.

It appears that a clique has been formed in Wall street

TO LOCK UP GOLD,

enhance its price, and, of course, embarrass business. It is alleged that Daniel Drew is the head of the combination, though others are of opinion that it is a concerted attempt on the part of the Syndicate to sustain themselves in their position and to control the market for gold and governments. However this may be, there are enough facts to show that a well-conceived conspiracy is on foot to paralyze business and place the money market at the feet of the clique, who, for some time past have been trying to 'bull' gold.

Very few people understood the situation. The war between Prussia and France drained the country of from fifty to seventy-five millions in specie, gold being of more value there than it was here. Last spring gold was quoted here at 110; but a clique was formed in the bull interest and that rate could not be reduced. This clique indulged in the idea that gold would continue to rise. The

SCARCITY OF THE PRECIOUS METAL

caused by the enormous imports encouraged the clique, and they kept on buying gold. Secretary Boutwell, in floating his new loan, tried to keep gold down, and the clique were stimulated to buy it. The operators were better financiers than Mr. Boutwell, and the market was "milked." The clique had and held $6,000,000 of gold and laughed at the Secretary. They hold that sum now. There were, on the other hand, some men in the street who believed that gold would fall in sympathy with the rising fortunes of the new loan, and these went short of gold in the expectation of buying it cheaper. These parties sold gold at 111 to 113, and since that gold has been rising and the bears have lost heavily. Under these circumstances the bears had to do something, and it is suspected on the street that the District Attorney must have been well

PRIMED WITH PRIVATE INFORMATION

criminating the bulls. Hence the charge of His Honor Judge Bedford. However this may be, the fact remains that much alarm, not unmixed with indignation, exists in financial circles. It must be remembered, however, that the lock-up clique have made no movement as yet and are perfectly passive; until something is proved against them they are

NOT DISPOSED TO SQUEAL.

They are now charged with the intention of removing gold from the market and it is to be be seen whether they will carry out the programme prepared for them.

They may, by skilful combinations, withdraw all the gold from the market and paralyze business and yet laugh at the officers of the law. The old Conspiracy law does not cover such cases sufficiently to enable the District Attorney to prosecute with any hope of conviction. A man has a right to put by his gold and bank it if he likes without the interference of the law officers, and fifty men of wealth can do the same thing the same day and

WHO DARE SAY BOO?

It would be hard to prove conspiracy. What the law officers can do is to indict the holders of gold who charge usurious interest. The rate for the use of gold was one day last August 365 per cent per annum. Lenders at this rate are usurers and are liable to conviction for usury, as of course they are for any rate over seven per cent.

A HERALD reporter paid a visit to the office of one of the most prominent bulls in Wall street yesterday and heard

A STATEMENT OF THE CASE,

which was interesting and new.

Said this gentleman to the reporter:—"At the opening of our war there was from $350,000,000 to $400,000,000 gold in circulation. Then during the war it was estimated that the entire amount was sent abroad in coin. Since the war was concluded the gold in banks and in the hands of the people has been reduced to $100,000. Of this the government holds seven eights, if it does not actually hold all. And it is Boutwell's fault. He has been

FORCING DOWN THE PRICE OF GOLD,

and has been endeavoring to make it cheaper than the products of the country. See how we are. Our, national securities held in Europe sum up $1,000,000,000, which is an actual mortgage upon this country. The Europeans hold other mortgages on us in State and local bonds to the extent of another $1,000,000,000—$2,000,000,000 in all. This requires us to pay $120,000,000 interest in gold to foreigners annually. So, sir, you see how we stand. We are bankrupt and really without credit. Our imports exceed our exports by $70,000,000, which leaves a deficit of $190,000,000 to be supplied annually, either by shipment of coin or additional obligations on our property.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

When our securities are stopped (through any convulsion abroad) we shall have to draw upon our reserve, and our reserve does not amount to much. We have not coin enough in the country to sustain such a demand for six months. The people are not blind, and certainly we on the street have not our eyes shut. We watch pretty sharply, I can tell you, the financial condition, and we know what's what. The majority of us are "bulls," and will be "bulls" until Boutwell changes his policy or is compelled to change it. The ideas I have given you govern us in dealing in gold. We expect a gold famine before long; depend upon it, sir, it cannot be avoided. Boutwell made a great mistake in not holding the reserve money in the Treasury to redeem the currency of the country, instead of paying it out to redeem bonds which were not due, which you know he did. Then he was ridiculous in permitting gold to be shipped out of the country—gold that he might as well have kept. Another thing—

OWING TO BOUTWELL'S POLICY

the foreigners can draw all our coin away in a day and leave us crippled. They can do this by the reshipment of our bonds (suppose by "conspiracy"), or a sudden demand for money on the other side. What chance would Boutwell have contending with the financial men of Europe; his $100,000,000 against their billions, eh? Um!

"And all this has to do," remarked the reporter, "with the alleged conspiracy to lock up gold?"

"Certainly, it has," replied Mr. Bull. "The country has

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE SECRETARY,

and the Secretary has no confidence in the country—at least he acts as if he had not, and so we move to bankruptcy. Everybody who has gold will lock it up just now and await events. That's my opinion."

"Then I am safe in asserting," remarked the reporter, 'that a lock-up' is inevitable in a few days."

"Yes," was the reply, "I think that within a few days every man on the street who has gold will 'lock it up' and keep it locked until Grant or Providence gives us a Secretary of the Treasury who

CAN SPELL THE WORD FINANCE."

The reporter then took his leave, fully satisfied that Judge Bedford showed commendable energy, and that there was occasion for his interference. As yet there has been no disturbance in the money market consequent on the charge of Judge Bedford, and the gold rate is easy. The money article in another column will explain the situation.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1871.

The examination of A. C. Van Epps, Superintendent of the Susquehanna Valley Home, by an independent committee of prominent citizens by the request of the managers of the Home, has been concluded, and the committee is taking testimony from all who know of the Home management. So far the published charges, except that relating to the chain and clog, have not been sustained, but some additional irregularities in discipline have come to light. Otherwise the management seems to have been satisfactory. There is much public feeling, however. The examination is thorough, and the action to be taken will prevent any further abuses.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 259

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—NARCISSE. Matinee at 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 730 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—PET OF THE PETTICOATS—FAMILY JARS. Matinee at 1½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—EAST LYNNE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TWO GALLEY SLAVES—SHIN FANE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE DRAMA OF FRITZ. Matinee at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee at 2½.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway.—NEGRO ACTS—BURLESQUE, BALLET, &c.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 221 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c. Matinee.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. Matinee at 1.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, corner Broadway.—NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, September 16, 1871.

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THE LARGEST RAILROAD DEPOT—The Rensselaer and Saratoga, at Albany—all out doors.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is in Chicago, fully recovered, except that his tongue and the lower part of his face are partly paralyzed, so that he has some difficulty in his utterance.

A CIRCUS VISITED PAWLING, N. Y., yesterday to amuse and entertain the people with a "moral exhibition," and the attaches thereof, in order to carry out the programme, commenced robbing and maltreating the citizens, killing one and wounding several. The authorities had to summon help from Dover Plains before the sacking could be stopped.

THE MURDERER BUCKHOUT has been further respited by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, the mistaken sentimentalist, who has kept Foster from expiating the Putnam murder. While the intentions of this unwise Judge may be the very best, it is an undoubted fact that his foolish intermeddling succeeds mainly in defeating the object of the law that he was appointed to carry out.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL IS IN RALEIGH, attending the Ku Klux trials. It is reported that he will prosecute the Ku Kluxers in person, and as business is not very pressing with him just now we don't see but that he *might* do so with great propriety. One cause of the success of the Ku Klux is that public opinion down South is so averse to punishing them that even lawyers firm enough to prosecute them to the bitter end are lacking, and consequently their cases go by default or are lost by inadequate argument. The Attorney General is able to remedy this defect, and should do it.

THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA, after a long voyage from Glasgow, arrived off Fire Island on Thursday, and then was suddenly discovered to be on fire. Great confusion and panic reigned for a time; but the fire, by strenuous efforts, was extinguished. To go down in the midst of the ocean is a sad fate; but to meet with the terrible disasters of the sea after all the dangers are apparently past and a safe harbor is in sight seems to be an accumulation of horrors. The crew are deserving of great praise for their zeal in combating what bid fair to be, when discovered, a formidable conflagration.

Judge Barnard's Decision—The Breaking Up of Municipal Corruption.

Judge Barnard yesterday gave judgment in the injunction case against the city, and the conclusion at which he has arrived and the opinion in which he explains and justifies that conclusion, will meet the hearty approval and endorsement of the people. The injunction is made permanent, after certain modifications, which will remove from its scope the salaries of those actually employed in the service of the city, the works on the parks, docks and streets, and the operations of the Departments of Charities and Correction, Croton Water, Police, Gas and Education. These will go on as usual. The money for the payment of the employés has already been raised and should be now in the treasury. If it has been wrongfully applied to other purposes the Finance Department of the government will alone be to blame, and upon Comptroller Connolly must fall the odium of keeping the laborers on the public works out of their hard-earned pay. But so far as other expenditures are concerned the injunction applies. No more exorbitant and fraudulent bills can be paid by the Comptroller; no more bonds can be raised by the Board of Apportionment, until there shall be such an alteration in that Board as will restore to it the public confidence. The pleasant and profitable days of City Hall bills, of armory repairs, of bogus pay rolls, are brought to a sudden close, and the strong arm of the law is stretched forth to protect the treasury from the further assaults of unscrupulous marauders. It may be, as Judge Barnard says, that the consequence of making the injunction permanent will be to partially disorganize the city and county governments; but this cannot be helped. Claims of an outrageous character, bearing upon their face the appearance of highway robbery, have been audited in the Comptroller's Office and paid by that officer. The bonds needed to realize the money have been raised by the Board of Apportionment, which is virtually in the hands of the Comptroller. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the bench of equity to step in, and if no legal remedy shall be found to exist, to invent a remedy for such evils and to protect the citizens from plunder. Judge Barnard does effectually step in, and he will not allow "another dollar to be paid from the treasury or another bond to be issued" until the management of the financial affairs of the city shall be in cleaner and more trustworthy hands.

The admirable and courageous decision of Judge Barnard will serve a double purpose. It will put an effectual stop to the old system of municipal plunder, and it will defeat the plans of those who hoped to take advantage of the existing excitement to throw the whole city government again into confusion for their own corrupt and selfish ends. In requiring the modification of the injunction, and in the plain language of his opinion, Judge Barnard makes it appear that the records of the Mayor and of the heads of the Departments of Docks and Parks are unimpeached and blameless. In regard to the latter, "no suspicion or allegation of fraud has been charged against them," says the Judge, "as far as I can find from any paper or any statement made." And of Mayor Hall he declares that the Court endorses the opinion of the counsel for the plaintiff, who had felt bound to acquit the Mayor of the charges made against him in the complaint. The fact that the Departments of Docks and Parks have a right to issue bonds whenever necessary to carry on the duties entrusted to them by law is distinctly stated by the Court. It is gratifying to know that these important departments will not be embarrassed by the confusion into which the city has been plunged, but that the great public works already on their way, as well as those which are contemplated in the future, will be suffered to proceed uninterruptedly to completion. The loss of a few millions of dollars would not be half so great an injury to the city as would the stoppage of the system of improvement and embellishment which is at present adding so much to the beauty and wealth of the metropolis.

The political effect of the decision will be to bring the municipal muddle to a head and to hasten the destruction of the Tammany Ring. Comptroller Connolly cannot longer stand up under the weight of public odium now heaped upon him. He refused to resign his office into the hands of the Mayor when requested so to do, on the plea that legal proceedings were then pending "before a just and fearless tribunal," and to retire would be to betray weakness of position or fear of rigid investigation. Those proceedings are now over, and the decision of the Court, in plain English, brands the Comptroller with criminal neglect of his duty to the city. There can be no longer any doubt that fraudulent accounts have been audited and paid through his office; that pay rolls, with long lists of names which never had any existence, or bearing the signatures of persons who never did a day's work for or rendered a single service to the city, have been passed through the hands of his subordinates and received his own approbation month after month. In his recent letter to the Mayor Mr. Connolly thought fit to say, "My official acts have been supervised and approved by your superior vigilance. So far as my administration is questioned, equal responsibility attaches to you." But Judge Barnard shows that there is no divided responsibility in the case. The Comptroller, the city's financial officer, is entrusted with the auditing and paying of bills; he has paramount and supreme power, and on *him* more than on all other city officers together the people rely for the prevention of frauds. It is notorious that after an account has passed the ordeal of the Comptroller's department it is considered as good as paid. The duty is devolved on that department to scrutinize charges, to examine vouchers, to see that the items of an account are just and correct. If his subordinates deceive him, says Judge Barnard, and pass fraudulent or excessive accounts, it becomes an act of criminal negligence on his part that they are able to do so. The ordeal of the Comptroller's department is supposed to be so severe that other city officers, whose duty it is to countersign accounts and warrants, are accustomed to discharge the obligation *pro forma*, and without examining their items or investigating their merits. This is the plea of the Mayor and others who have countersigned the accounts passed by Connolly; and Judge Barnard, who has had experience as a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund, testifies to the prevalence of the custom. Yet he says truly it is no valid excuse for carelessness. The community expect, or at least hope, that when three or four officials are entrusted with the duty of certifying bills each will see for himself that the accounts are correct, and not trust to the fidelity or the honesty of others. It is on this account that he withholds the confidence of the Court from the Board of Apportionment, and refuses to allow it to raise any more bonds until there shall be an alteration in its members, or, in other words, until the Comptroller shall retire and give place to a financial officer, upon whose honesty and competency the city and the Court can rely.

We must now again appeal to Mr. Connolly to resign the office he has abused. He may still object to submit himself a "vicarious sacrifice," and may plead that the infamous frauds charged upon his department have been perpetrated, not for his own emolument, not from personal greed, but in obedience to the dictates and to meet the necessities of party. This does not render the act less criminal on his part. He fills the most important office in the city, and one which should be above suspicion. The city's reputation and credit abroad depend in a great measure upon the honesty and competency of the head of the finances, and Mr. Connolly has now no longer any reasonable excuse for holding on to an office which the people desire him to vacate. Should he obstinately persist in remaining he will be held responsible for the disorganization of the city government. The money which was raised to pay the wages of the Park and Boulevard laborers has been improperly applied by him to other purposes, and so long as he is in power no more can be procured. When he retires the injunction will be dissolved and the city government will proceed as before. The partisan organs and the political adventurers who hope to make capital out of the city's difficulties will continue to console him with the assurance that he is not a bigger rogue than his associates in the municipal government, and will persuade him to continue to resist the will of the people; but it will be wisdom for him to retire to private life as promptly as possible. It has been whispered that he has threatened not to go overboard without dragging others with him. Well, if he should drown some of his political associates in the waves of popular indignation now fast closing over his own head, the municipal ship would be the lighter for it, and the crew would scarcely offer any strong objections. But go he must, and his department must be submitted to a thorough cleansing and fumigation. Judge Barnard's decision has secured thus much for the people, and for the service he is entitled to their gratitude. If the political demise of Connolly is to be only the precursor of the death of the Tammany Ring, there will be more cake-eaters than mourners at the funeral. But at all events let us be rid of Connolly as a commencement, and then let the people demand a thorough amendment of the new Charter, with full power for the Mayor to remove dishonest or incompetent officers from the several departments. This will give us a good government without having resort to a vigilance committee, and without adopting the suggestion of the English cockney organ to abolish universal suffrage and let only rich men have the privilege of a vote.

THE NEWS FROM VENEZUELA is more reassuring. The latest advices state that President Blanco is determined to pacify the country. He has placed the town of Barcelona in the hands of the government troops, his fleet is active and effective in preventing the landing of insurgents troops, and he has ordered a large quantity of ammunition from the United States, so that nothing shall be wanting to assist him in completing his victory over the rebels. The prisons of the State are full of captured political prisoners, who are thus placed beyond the possibility of doing any further mischief for the present. General Salzar, the invincible, has returned and at once made his presence known by issuing a proclamation condemnatory of the President and the manner in which he has dealt with the insurgent captives, but no notice appears to have been taken of the document.

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN FRONTIERS.—A despatch from Paris, dated yesterday, says that negotiations are now in progress at Versailles looking to a rearrangement of the frontiers of France and Germany. Count de Remusat, on the part of France, and Herr Von Arnim, on the part of Germany, are the representatives engaged in the matter. We thought that the business relating to the territorial lines which will in future distinguish the two countries was settled some time since; but this last piece of news informs us that it is not. The work will be thorough when it is completed, judging from the apparent care, thoughtfulness and caution exercised in its accomplishment. The difficulty between the parties now relates to a small portion of territory convenient to Sedan, which Bismarck is determined to have and Thiers is unwilling to yield.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA, VALMASEDA, has been most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants and civil authorities at Manzanillo. According to our despatch from Havana the population turned out *en masse* to receive him on his return from Santiago de Cuba. In the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated, and the Captain was serenaded by, it is presumed, damsels dressed in dazzling costumes, at the house where he was staying, when from clear Cuban throats wafted the songs of welcome upon the evening air. Subsequently he was dined and wined by the City Council, and altogether seems to have had a gay time among the rustics.

THE ALGERIAN INSURRECTION is being gradually suppressed. A despatch from Algeria dated the 14th instant says that the rebel town of Lehifka has been totally destroyed and the rebel leaders captured and shot. This is what M. Thiers may truthfully term "a war of extermination." If burning their towns and shooting the insurgents will not put an end to the rebellion we should like to know what will.

ROSENZWEIG was formally indicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Philosophy of the Paris Massacre—Letter from George Wilkes.

The letter of Mr. George Wilkes, which we print to-day, has in it just enough of truth to make it valuable and just sufficient extravagance to make it interesting. In his own line Mr. Wilkes is unequalled; but he is invariably an advocate who fights desperate contests with the creatures of his own imagination. No man can raise up more respectable spectres or slay them with more tragic force. Even Disraeli, when he marshalled his large assortment of plotters and intriguers, in "Lothair," did not charge the Church of Rome with designs half so astounding as those which Mr. Wilkes conjures out of his brain. But for all this his letter is good reading, and its faults only help to give it piquancy.

It may be true enough that the second empire was never a favorite with the Vatican; but nothing could be less worthy of serious consideration than the assertion that the Church of Rome had taken a bond against the Emperor's desertion by placing him under the influence of a Spanish wife. Napoleon was a man not likely to marry to please any one but himself, and the influence of Spanish wives is never to be depended upon. This, however, is a small matter in comparison with the serious charges which Mr. Wilkes brings against M. Thiers. Always a monarchist, and long recognized as the leader of the Orleanists, it was not to be expected that the French statesman, even as President of the republic, would be a hearty republican. But he has shown more candor and honesty than we expected from him. He has done nothing to thwart the will of the people or to overturn the government which it is his duty to cement. If the Versailles authorities were unnecessarily severe toward the Communists, it was not because they were prompted to it by the Church of Rome. This is a fallacy that has never been excelled in extravagance; but to say that the hostages in the hands of the Commune were left to their fate by the Church rather than forego the ferocity of butchery is to say what not one person in ten thousand would believe. Events in France have been the logical results of the conditions by which the French were encompassed, and Frenchmen, both at Paris and Versailles, would have acted as they did if there had been no Church of Rome.

The picture which Mr. Wilkes presents us of the enormities of the Church, as well as of the perfections of the Commune, is overdrawn. When a writer tells us that the native population of New York has sunk to the condition of a conquered race we know what he means, because we know what he ought to have said. His extravagance of language in such a case is amusing, and we are not deceived by it. In his letter to the HERALD Mr. Wilkes has committed the same folly throughout, and, by using "strong language," has misrepresented facts. The Church of Rome has had more influence with M. Thiers than some people would be willing to admit and less than Mr. Wilkes would have us believe. The Commune had more good in it than its enemies accorded it and fewer virtues than he clothes it with. Mr. Wilkes' mistake, aside from the extravagance of language by which he magnifies and distorts every idea he advances, is in treating everything which has occurred in Paris from the capitulation and before it, up to the present moment, as the result of design on the part of one party or another. The Germans permitted M. Thiers to pass in and out of the city of Paris during the siege, so that he might forestall the republic and pave the way for a monarchy. The Church of Rome used his elevation to power as the stepping stone to the ascendancy of the Papacy in France, and the whole state of affairs, from the elections of February to the proposed disarming of Paris, was a Church plot. The Commune even did not act without a prearranged plan, and the defiance of Paris was the result of a rational, worthy, well-conceived design, undertaken for the purpose of enabling France to think. This is the gist of Mr. Wilkes' philosophy of the massacre of Paris; but, like most new philosophies, it settles nothing, and only opens the way for new animosities and fresh controversies.

Though Mr. Wilkes may not intend it, his aspersions of the American people and his reflections upon the American attitude toward France are downright calumnies. We are slow, indeed, to take our opinions on any subject from England. We uphold republicanism everywhere and give our sympathy to every republican endeavor. We have not trusted implicitly in M. Thiers, and we have not condemned the Paris Commune without discrimination. But the tearing down of the Column Vendôme was not the building up of republican institutions. The fury of Lullier and Ferré and Assi was not the inauguration of a reign of universal brotherhood. The slaughter of the hostages was not necessary to the freedom or happiness of France. These we have condemned, and we denounced also the inhumanity and bloodthirstiness of the Versailles army and the government of M. Thiers. The HERALD notably opposed every wish for French interference in behalf of the Papal temporalities, and in this it expressed the general sentiment of the American people. At the same time it must be confessed that there has been great darkness, which letters like that of Mr. Wilkes will help to dispel; but his are the one-sided arguments of the advocate, which may enlighten the judge but would be an unsafe basis for the predication of a verdict. It will be many days before we can arrive at a deliberate determination of the problem involved in the recent history of Paris, and the future alone can reveal the full meaning of the most remarkable episode of history.

JACOB VANDERBILT, Superintendent Braisted and Engineer Robinson were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for trial. They all pleaded not guilty and the case was postponed. There seems to be a firm intention in all parts of the Union to punish, as far as the law will permit, everybody who is at all responsible for what hitherto, in our religious reliance upon the vengeful disposition of a really merciful Providence, we have termed accidents. Boiler explosions and railway collisions, if the present proceedings form a precedent, will hereafter be at once classed with homicides and manslaughters, and some one will be punished for them. The Inspector and owners of the Ocean Wave, the steamer that exploded at Mobile during the great explosion season, have also been arrested on a charge of manslaughter and held to bail.

The Ups and Downs of Our Political Parties—What Next in the Chapter of Reconstruction?

With the war of 1871 upon the powerful political organization of Tammany Hall, the future historian of the United States will turn over a new leaf in his record of the ups and downs and transformations of our political parties. In its local aspects the main question brought home to our fellow citizens from this Tammany war is the important question of a reconstruction of our city government, whereby in its administration honesty may be secured in all its departments and in all its transactions. But in its general political aspects this war upon Tammany adds another to the numerous movements and elements operating to displace both the great political parties as they exist to-day, and to bring about a reconstruction of both or two or three new parties upon new issues, and one of them as the next dominant party of the nation for a period of ten, fifteen or twenty years.

In a general view in reference to our political parties; they are in the transition state which followed the second election (1820) of President Monroe. Under that administration the old federal party, which had steadily been growing "small by degrees and beautifully less," mainly in consequence of its opposition to the war for "free trade and sailors' rights" of 1812, was dissolved, and the American people, on general principles, became "all republicans and all federalists." So now the "new departure" of the democracy in favor of "the constitution as it now is," after opposing the late war for the Union and the great issues settled by this war, may be compared to that surrender of the old federal party under Monroe, which was followed first by the dissolution of that party and next by a scrub race (1824) for the Presidency, in which there were four personal parties in the field without any material differences upon principles; and next, by a crystallization of these crude elements into the democratic party, founded under General Jackson (1828), and the whig party, whose embodiment and great apostle and expounder was Henry Clay.

We say that this "new departure" of the democracy may be compared with that surrender of the old federal party under Monroe which involved its dissolution; but it must be remembered that this was after Monroe's second election, 1820, which was an election almost without a show of opposition throughout the country. We do not suppose that General Grant will be so triumphantly re-elected; but from all the developments and indications of the public sentiment of the day he will be triumphantly re-elected, and then we may expect a fusion and confusion of our political parties resembling the state of things which followed the second election of Monroe, and we may expect, too, from this confusion, in 1876, a Presidential scrub race, which, like that of 1824, will bring a new party, upon new issues, into the possession of the government, and a new and powerful opposition party into existence, whatever the names of these parties may be.

The republican party of this day, like the old republican party of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, has fulfilled its appointed mission, in carrying through to complete success the revolutionary programme which called it into existence. Moreover, like the republican party under Monroe, it is held together only by its national administration. The democratic party of this day, like the old federal party, beaten from point to point, in every battle upon the war of its time and upon the issues of the war, and coming at last to a surrender on its "new departure," stands upon the same platform with the republican party, and so, upon the great questions which for seventeen years have formed the dividing lines between these two parties, African slavery, emancipation, negro civil equality, negro suffrage, the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States and the repudiation of State sovereignty, the American people, with this new democratic departure, it may be said, have become substantially "all republicans and all democrats."

Of course this condition of things cannot long exist. It is that transition state in political parties which leads to transformation and reconstruction. It is apparent, however, that with all the elements of change and reconstruction so actively at work already on every side—yes, it is morally certain that upon the saving merits of General Grant's administration—the republican party will present a strong front in his re-election; but, after his re-election, the work of disintegration and reconstruction will actively begin. In their squabbles for the succession the republican leaders will make short work of their party, and a Presidential scrub race will, in our judgment, inevitably be the result in 1876. But will not the democratic party, purged and purified by this war upon Tammany, rise by the year 1876, if not sooner, like a giant refreshed with new wine? If there were nothing stronger operating upon the public mind than old party ideas and associations this might be the case, but between the gigantic forces of labor and capital upon a thousand sharp points of conflict there is a contest impending over both hemispheres which will shake their old political parties to pieces and their political and social institutions to their foundations.

We see the gathering elements of this coming political storm, or succession of storms, in the dreaded workingmen's International, in the labor reform party now developing in Massachussets and other States, in the Trades Unions of the country, and in all the workingmen's meetings, processions, manifestoes and movements of the day in Europe and the United States. Nor are these aggressive movements on the part of labor against capital without strong causes of justification. The political corruptions, spoliations and debaucheries of these times in both our great political parties; the grasping greediness of our moneyed monopolies, banks, brokers, manufacturing and powerful railway corporations and combinations; the general demoralization of our political spoilsmen, rings and gangs of jobbers; the grasping speculators in the public lands and public and private property of all descriptions; the increasing cost of living and the diminishing sources of manual labor are among the manifold causes which are bringing into the foreground this terrible political organization of labor against capital.

We had the other day a procession of twenty or thirty thousand workingmen in this city, whose banners and mottoes covered the whole field of revolution we have indicated. The suppression of the insane Paris Commune has not suppressed the underlying ideas of the wrongs of labor and the oppressions of capital which brought that Commune into its bloody conflict with the legitimate political and military authorities of France. On the contrary, since the remorseless extinction of the Commune, the more methodical and formidable International has become stronger on both sides of the Atlantic, and in due time we may look for an exhibition of its strength, with its affiliating labor societies, in our political elections. In short, we suspect that by the year 1876, if not before, the labor reformers, of all descriptions, will be organized into a political party sufficiently powerful to inaugurate in that Presidential contest the greatest and most radical political revolution in the history of the civilization of modern or ancient times. This must, sooner or later, be the culmination of all these political corruptions and demoralizations of the day. Our opinion is that General Grant is too strong to be shaken in 1872, but that after his re-election the dissolution of the republican party and the disorganization of the democratic will open the way for this new and radical political revolution.

Constitutional Reform in Austria—Bohemia and the Progress of Decentralization.

It appears from one of our latest telegrams from Vienna that the reform policy, of which Count Von Beust must be regarded as the parent, and Count Hohenwart, the present Prime Minister, the active promoter, is making satisfactory progress throughout the Austrian dominions. The Provincial Diets of the empire have opened their sessions, and in the Diet of Bohemia an imperial rescript was read amid the enthusiastic cheering of the Deputies. In the rescript the Emperor Francis Joseph expresses his desire for the settlement of the status of Bohemia, and declares himself willing to recognize her rights by a public coronation, by taking the oath of Prague and by consenting to her electoral and other national bills.

This announcement is proof sufficient that Austria has reached another stage in the progress of that policy inaugurated after the battle of Sadowa, and carried on under the guidance of Count Von Beust, the second great German statesman of the times. Since 1866 Austria has completely reversed her policy. For many previous generations the Germans had control of the empire, and the policy of the Germans was a policy of centralization. So long as Austria was at the head of the Germanic Confederation this was a possible, though not a wise policy. The battle of Sadowa, which drove Austria out of Germany, and which made Prussia supreme, made a new departure necessary. The Austrian empire was composed of a series of separate and distinct nationalities, some of them complete, some of them fragmentary; but the smallest sections were, the most of them, larger individually than Austrian Germany. In virtue of the status of Germany in the Union the Germans had hitherto ruled. This was no longer possible. Hence the recognition by Francis Joseph of the claims of Hungary. Hence, too, that most magnificent pageant of modern times—a pageant which revived the dazzling splendor of mediæval times—when Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary as the legitimate successor of St. Stephen, and when, as part of the ceremonial, he rode a prancing steed up the Mount of Defiance, an elevation built from soil brought from every part of the Hungarian royalty. On that day Hungary regained her independence; and if she did not break away from the Austrian empire and from the youthful tyrant of 1848-9 it was because she had not forgotten Maria Theresa and her ancient line of sovereigns.

It was with difficulty that the German party in Austria made up their minds to so important and so dangerous a concession. It was felt, however, that nothing else could save the empire. What was on all hands predicted soon came to pass. What was good for Hungary could hardly be bad for Bohemia, for Galicia, for Moravia, for Cariuthia and for the numerous other provinces of the empire. Demands for autonomy came in from all quarters. To further decentralization, however, the German centralists could not consent; and so the struggle has been going on from that time until now. The accession of Count Hohenwart to power as Prime Minister of the empire was a mighty blow to the centralists; and although the Count has had hard work to perform, success is now promising to be his ample reward. Francis Joseph consents to do for Bohemia what he has done for Hungary. Bohemia has its crown as well as Hungary; and the Emperor consents not only to recognize the separate rights of the Czechs, but to submit to be crowned their King. Bohemia is an ancient kingdom, and on more than one occasion it has played a noble part in the history of Europe. During the Reformation struggle it suffered terribly; not fewer than thirty-six thousand people, some of them noble, all of them Protestants, were forced to emigrate. The Thirty Years' war fell hard on Bohemia and grievously reduced the population. It is gratifying to find the spirit of the old peoples revive. It is more gratifying still to see them accomplish their long cherished purpose and resume their places among the nations. In the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Bohemia we have a grand approaching sensation.

The decentralization programme is not to be ended with Bohemia. As we have said already, it will only mark another stage in the progress of reform. The other nationalities are already clamant for equal rights, and it is impossible to say how often Francis Joseph may yet be compelled to submit to be crowned. The Poles now look to Vienna with hope and confidence; and they do so with good reason, for they have become the objects of special attention and special favor. Galicia, Austrian Poland, is now honored as is no part of the Austrian empire. The concessions already made to her hardly fall short of making her independent. The Galician Diet makes laws in all that pertains to home legislation. The Polish language is the recognized official language of the province. A Polish Academy has been created, with rights almost equal to the Academy of Vienna. The chairs in the Universities of Lemberg and Cracow are to be

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filled by Poles alone. One Polish nobleman, Count Goluchowski, a prominent patriot, is Viceroy. Another Polish nobleman, the Count Grocholski, who but recently prayed "that his right hand might wither" if he proved false to Poland, is Minister for Galicia in the Cabinet of the empire. And it is only recently that Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, presented a scene which was in the last degree encouraging to those who hope at no distant day to see Poland revived. We have already in these columns referred to the Polentag. We again refer to it for the sake of mentioning some important facts. On that occasion two thousand guests sat down to the banquet in the Town Hall. Most of the representatives were, of course, from Austrian Poland, but there were not a few from Prussia. Russia, of course, was unrepresented, except by the exiles. It was noticed that all of them, following an ancient custom, brought with them earth to the memorial mound which was to be raised on the occasion of the gathering. One speech was delivered a portion of which deserves to be reproduced. The speaker was the eloquent Moszczenski "The darkest hour," he said, "was often the precursor of the dawn. In spite, or rather by reason, of their unexampled oppression, the Poles were now a more united nation than they had been in more prosperous times. Out of the red sea of blood and death had risen the oneness of national life and feeling. There were no longer classes in Poland. They were one against the common enemy, and it was necessary that they should be one, firm and inseparable. They were about to fight a great fight, a fight without quarter, a fight for liberty and life—and they would conquer. Poland had allies, and the three crowns of the Jagellons would be centred on one head." Think of it. The crowns of Poland, Hungary and Bohemia on the head of Francis Joseph! How the tide has turned since 1848!

How all this shall turn out for the future of the Austrian empire we know not. It is a hazardous experiment. But so much success has already attended the nationalities that we advise our Scottish friends to burnish up the regalia in Edinburgh Castle and insist on Queen Victoria submitting to be crowned Queen of Scotland. If our Irish friends in Dublin have not a crown let them procure one and make a similar demand. After the example of Austria England must give in.

THE NEWCASTLE MINERS ON STRIKE have met with a peace champion in the person of George Potter, who yesterday published a lengthy letter in the London *Times* recommending the black diamond diggers to compromise their differences with the colliery owners, as stated in our cable despatches. But both Bradlaugh and his irrepressible friend above mentioned must feel greatly chagrined at the announcement made by the agent of the strikers in London, that the miners will have nothing to do with them. Hence the monster meeting called to assemble on Trafalgar square has been postponed and a side war against the government avoided, because the North country men are too wise to amalgamate their interests with such a crowd of paltry, pettifogging politicians. These chiefs of the London "reds" will lose a grand opportunity for denouncing, from between the paws of Landseer's lions, all good government and social order under the guise of fighting for the "poor workingman;" but no one who knows them and understands the utter selfishness they have displayed in reaching at political offices over the heads of the bone and sinew of the country will feel the least disappointed at this result. Neither Beale, Bradlaugh nor Potter ever started any question relative to reform for workingmen that had not at its basis a secretary's position, a house or large emoluments for themselves. They have lived upon the subscriptions of honest laborers for years and are doing so still.

A HOCUS POCUS AND A HODGE PODGE ALL AROUND.—The public mind must become bewildered at the daily developments of corruption and venality in nearly all our official departments—both local and national. When the whining Army Paymaster Hodge entered upon his official duties in Washington, to get a word with him was attended with as much difficulty as it would to obtain an interview with the Imaum of Muscat. This might have been all right and proper if he had been honest and conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his place, and wished to surround his bureau with such safeguards as would tend to promote the public interests. But to find him dabbling in Wall street stock speculations while he was making this pretentious show of care for the people's money evidences a degree of moral depravity rarely to be found equalled in the calendar of similar crimes. Verily, verily, the times are out of joint, and men are cursed who endeavor to set them right.

LOOKING SHARP AFTER THE WALL STREET SPECULATORS.—There was a sensation in Wall street yesterday, when the speculators down there learned that Judge Bedford had addressed the Grand Jury on the subject of an alleged conspiracy to affect the money market and business of this city. The address of the Judge and other particulars with regard to the matter will be found in another part of this paper. Whether this evil can be reached or not through the Grand Jury and legal process remains to be seen; but, whatever may be the facts or the result of this movement, every good citizen will give Judge Bedford credit for vigilance and for his endeavor to protect the community.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB IN WASHINGTON is offering very large inducements to the demimonde to quit their life of shame, and as they are backed by the determination of the city authorities to root out the houses of ill repute and thus destroy the pecuniary success of the avocation in the federal capital, it is likely the Woman's Club will be partially successful. A business college is the latest wrinkle of reform that they propose, it being intended to educate abandoned women to some kind of trade. The whole project of this Woman's Club is a new and good one, and it would be an immense benefit to the country if it could be found successful; but it can hardly be so until the great dragon of the social ostracism of the degraded has been overcome and conquered.

THE TRENTON MURDER.

George Lawton, keeper of Fort Rannsley, Warren street, who stamped Jonathan Brooks to death in that house on the 5th of September, has been admitted to bail by Justice Beasley in the sum of $6,000.

ENGLAND.

Newcastle Miners and Trafalgar Square Politicians.

The Paris Crew, of St. John, Denounced as Cowards by English Journals—Gladstone's Glasgow Supporters Inviting Him to Their City—Mr. Seward in London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 1871.

Mr. George Potter suggests in the London *Times* to-day a compromise of the Newcastle difficulty. He recommends that the employers adopt nine hours as the daily term of labor, and that the striking workmen sacrifice half an hour's wages per day to secure the reduction of hours.

This, Mr. Potter thinks, would come very near to satisfying the desires of both parties.

The meeting announced to take place in Trafalgar square, London, for the expression of the sympathy of the London workmen for their brethren in Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been postponed because the Newcastle representative on the committee which called the meeting objected to coalescing with political parties.

DENOUNCING THE PARIS CREW OF ST. JOHN.

The English sporting journals denounce the Paris crew of St. John, N. B., as cowards for refusing to meet the English crews at the Halifax regatta.

The same journals on the contrary praise highly the American crews who participated in the race at Halifax.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KENT.

An immense mill for the manufacture of cloth at Rochester in the county of Kent, twenty-eight miles from London, was burned last night. Eight hundred workmen were thrown out of employment by the disaster.

LEAD MINE DISCOVERED IN JERSEY.

A rich mine of lead has been discovered in the island of Jersey.

INVESTIGATING THE LATE NAVY DISASTERS.

A committee of experts has been appointed to investigate the recent mishaps to vessels of the navy.

MR. SEWARD IN LONDON.

William H. Seward has arrived in London

BULLION FOR AMERICA.

All the steamships which left English ports yesterday for New York carried specie.

GLASGOW GREETING GLADSTONE.

The supporters of Mr. Gladstone held an enthusiastic meeting at Glasgow to-night and adopted a resolution inviting him to visit the city.

FRANCE.

Changes of French Diplomatic Representatives to the United States, Switzerland, Italy and Germany—The Assembly Places the Government Under a Committee of Control.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 15, 1871.

The negotiations now in progress at Versailles between the Count de Remusat and Herr Von Arnim are said to involve a territorial rearrangement which will rectify the frontiers of France and Germany.

CONTEMPLATED DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Rumors are current of fresh changes in the diplomatic representation of France near the governments of Switzerland, the United States, Italy and Germany.

It is said that M. Pierre Lanfrey will be appointed Minister to Berne in place of M. Chateaurenaud, who goes to Washington instead of M. Jules Ferry.

The Duke d'Harcourt, it is also said, will be appointed Ambassador to Florence, in place of the Count de Chorseul, who will be transferred to Berlin.

THIERS' GOVERNMENT UNDER SURVEILLANCE.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 15, 1871.

The Assembly to-day elected the Committee of Control, created by the bill of Prorogation, to supervise the government during the recess. It is composed of eleven members of the Right wing, eight of the Left and six Moderates.

SPAIN.

The King's Amnesty to Political Offenders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 15, 1871.

The official *Gazette* publishes the instructions given by the government to the local authorities throughout Spain for the carrying into effect of the decree of amnesty for political offences just granted by King Amadeus.

TURKEY.

Municipal Reform Ordered by the Sultan—Conference for Improving European Systems of Telegraphy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15, 1871.

The Sultan has ordered the Grand Vizier to institute reforms, to the end that public right be more secure, and the dispensation of justice be entrusted to worthy and capable men

EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH REFORM.

It is announced that the government of Turkey has decided to participate in the conference to be held at Berne, Switzerland, on the 25th inst., for the improvement of the telegraphic system and service of Europe.

The statement is also made that another conference with a similar object will be held in Rome in December.

ALGERIA.

Shooting the Insurrectionary Leaders.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

ALGIERS, Sept. 14, 1871.

The large town of Lehifka has been destroyed, and the insurrectionary leaders in the vicinity captured and shot.

THE CHOLERA.

Fearful Death Rate in Konigsberg and the Baltic Provinces

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD

BERLIN, Sept. 15, 1871.

There were ninety-three new cases of cholera at Konigsberg on the 12th inst. and sixty-three deaths. On the 13th there were sixty-eight new cases and forty-five deaths.

The disease has disappeared from Dantzic, and is merely sporadic at Stettin.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—LONDON, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¾ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1865s, 93¾; 1867s, 93¾; ten-forties 90¾.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, £31 per ton. Spirits turpentine, 35s per cwt. Common rosin, 5s 6d a 5s. 9d per cwt. Spirits petroleum, 11d a 11¼d. per gallon.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—The market closed firm; middling uplands, 9⅜d.; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for export and speculation.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Flour, 24s a 27s per bbl for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15—4:30 P. M.—Pork, 42s 6d per bbl. for fine Western prime mess. Lard, 44s 6d per cwt. Cheese, 51s per cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.—PARIS, Sept. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France is published to-day. It shows a decrease in bullion of 17,800,000f.

BANK OF BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, Sept. 15. The Bank of Belgium has advanced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

FRANKFORT MONEY MARKET.—FRANKFORT, Sept. 14—Evening. United States five-twenty bonds closed at 95½ for the issue of 1862.

CUBA.

Honors to the Captain General—Dining, Wining and Serenading at Manzanilla—Continued Surrender of Insurgents.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 15, 1871.

Valmaseda, the Captain General of the island, has arrived at Manzanilla from Santiago de Cuba. He was received with much enthusiasm. There was a general illumination and a serenade in the evening.

The City Council also gave a grand dinner in his honor.

The three convicts who escaped from the Matanzas prison were recaptured by the civil guard from Bumba on the 12th inst.

Accounts from different points state that the insurgents are delivering themselves up.

HAYTI.

Denial of a Northern Invasion—The St. Domingo Cabral Faction About to Appoint a Provisional Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

JACMEL, August 22, 1871.

The National Assembly adjourned on the 20th inst.

The country is perfectly tranquil.

There seems to be no truth in the rumor of a Northern revolutionary invasion.

The Cabral faction at St. Domingo is quiet.

The adherents of Cabral announce their intention to appoint a provincial government to regulate the revolution.

VENEZUELA.

Barcelona Held by Government Troops—President Blanco Buying War Material—General Salzar's Proclamation Against the President.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CARACAS, August 27, 1871.

The government troops have again taken possession of the town of Barcelona. They have been successful everywhere.

The government fleet is effective in preventing the landing of revolutionists.

The prisons are full of political prisoners.

President Guzman Blanco has ordered large quantities of munitions of war from the United States, and seems determined to pacify the country.

General Salzar, who lately returned from the United States, has issued a proclamation from Caracoa against President Blanco.

SERIOUS RIOT IN PAWLING.

O'Brien's Circus Performers on the Rampage—Wholesale Robberies in Pawling—One Citizen Murdered.

PAWLING, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1871.

The men attached to O'Brien's circus and menagerie, which was to have performed here to-night, have created a riot. They have robbed nearly every house in the village. One citizen has been killed and several have been wounded. Plundering is still going on. The authorities have telegraphed to Dover Plains for assistance.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest pressure, which was Thursday night, in Kentucky, has reached over Lake Erie to Central New York and Pennsylvania, and the barometer has fallen on the upper lakes and the entire Atlantic coast. The area of rain has extended to Maine and now covers New England, it having already generally ceased on the lower lakes and southwestward, excepting over a small area in the interior of the Carolinas. Clear weather is now reported from Kentucky, South and West, and in Florida. Northeasterly winds on the eastern and middle Atlantic coasts are veering to the southeast and southwest, and light northwesterly winds prevail from Maryland to Lake Huron; clouds and fog over the Middle States and lower lakes.

Probabilities.

The lowest barometer will probably move Eastward during the night, with brisk southerly winds, for a short time northeast of Rhode Island and on Lake Ontario, followed by northwesterly winds and cloudy and clearing weather over New England and the Middle States on Saturday. Clear weather will probably prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, and falling barometer with threatening weather and southerly winds from Lake Superior to Iowa.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15, 1871.

Deputy Sheriff Lincoln and posse, from Santa Cruz are searching for the gang of the notorious bandit Procopo or Red Dick, who shot Officer Liddell in a raid on Santa Cruz on Sunday last. He discovered one of the gang yesterday concealed under some hay in a barn in the Santa Cruz mountains, near Vine Hill and a fight ensued. The bandit, who proved to be Pancho Barcunies, a Spaniard, fired rapidly with a revolver, but a volley from the posse laid him dead. The party ascertained that Procopo, who was desperately wounded by Liddell in the fight on Sunday, was within hearing when the fight began yesterday, but was hurried away in a buggy by his comrades. Narcisco Rodegnez, another of the gang was arrested at Monterey yesterday.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Penobscot and Union River Railroad.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 15, 1871.

The town of Bucksport yesterday voted to subscribe $65,000 to the stock of the Penobscot and Union River Railroad. This, added to a private subscription of $51,000, makes a total of $116,000 from Bucksport alone.

North Missouri Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15, 1871.

Several more suits have been filed against the North Missouri Railroad to-day for amounts, aggregating nearly $140,000, due on promissory notes.

A CHANCE FOR JUSTICE AT LAST.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 15, 1871.

Coroner Paine yesterday arrested D. P. Sprague, United States Inspector of Boilers, and Hugh Barney and Bill Murray, owners, on a charge of manslaughter, in accordance with the verdict of the jury at the inquest on the Ocean Wave disaster case. The Inspector furnished bail in the sum of $5,000 and the owners $2,000 each.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 15, 1871.

President Grant and party arrived in this city at two P. M. to-day, from the oil regions. They remained half an hour and then proceeded to Washington, Pa., where they will be the guests of Mr. William McKenna for a few days.

YACHTING NOTES.

Yacht Rambler, N. Y. Y. C., Captain Banker, from New York, is at anchor off Whitestone.

Yacht Fleur de Lis, N. Y. Y. C., Captain Dickerson, passed Whitestone yesterday.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

SEPTEMBER 15.

1870—Prince Bismarck addressed a circular to the German Ministers abroad declaring that Germany must receive Metz and Strasbourg as the price of peace and to prevent any attempt to revenge her defeats, to which the offensive power given her by these fortresses would urge France......The Italian troops occupied Civita Vecchia, in the Papal States.

1857—The British assaulted Delhi, India.

1776—Battle of Harlem Plains, British defeated.

1701—King James II. of England died.

BEN BUTLER.

The Old Story Retailed in Northampton.

A Large Crowd to Hear Butler Abuse His Opponents.

The Man Who Never Lets Up on an Enemy.

Butler as a Reformer and Freedom-Shrieker.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Sept. 15, 1871.

Northampton is on pins; that is, it is in a great state of excitement from the fact that, at five o'clock this afternoon General Butler arrived here from North Adams, and everybody is awakening to the exigencies of the occasion. The arrival was attended by no particular demonstration. A small crowd met the candidate at the depot, and he was immediately taken charge of by Colonel J. B. Parsons, who accompanied him to the Mansion House, where he had supper and an hour's rest. The City Hall was, as usual, the scene of the speechmaking, and in fifteen minutes from the time the doors were opened, notwithstanding the disagreeable mist that was falling, every seat was occupied and nearly every inch of standing room taken up. Probably fifteen hundred persons, ladies and gentlemen, were present, and the *personnel*, as a whole, was of a more than ordinarily high order. The General made his appearance at precisely at a quarter of eight o'clock, and as he passed through the crowd on his way to the platform he was cheered and applauded with the wildest enthusiasm. Everbody seemed pleased to meet him. Even after he had taken his seat the ovation continued, but when quiet had at length ensued Colonel Parsons stepped forward and introduced the General, as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We have with us to-night one of the few independent public men of our day—one whose motto has been, is now and ever will be "death to traitors and the enemies of the old flag"—a man who can say "no" without the advice of any ring or clique on the face of God's earth. (Applause.) I have the honor to present to you the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell. (Applause.)

BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The General stepped forward to the speaker's desk, glanced over the assembly, removed the perspiration from his brow, and drawing in a preparatory inspiration spoke substantially as follows:—

FELLOW CITIZENS,

ladies and gentlemen, I shall have to ask you to bear with me for a few moments until I can recover somewhat of my voice which has become slightly impaired by reason of the mountain air, and I think that after a little, if you will give me your attention and kindly bear with me in silence, I can make myself heard, and therefore I must ask you all to do your share towards keeping quiet. I come to you heralded by a thousand slanders—a thousand calumnies, if I deserve them I ought not to be here, and, if I do not deserve them, then it will be for you to consider what is the cause of their pouring out upon me? The history of my position is a very brief one, being the representative of the 11th Congressional district in Congress. On my return from my labors there I was led to look into the census statistics of the United States, and, of course, my own beloved Commonwealth first attracted my attention, and there I found, to my utter surprise and astonishment, that the agricultural portion of my State was decreasing in population and prosperity; and here the General told

WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT FARMING

once more, and from that subject he passed on to a consideration of the Auditor's report. Here are men, he said, that have got control of your State government who are not responsible to the people. You cannot get rid of them. You can only get rid of them by some strong effort. Well, my friend said to me, are you willing to go before the people, quitting your place in Congress and try this thing? And I said, I am at the public service, anyhow, whether I am in one place or another. It is of very little consequence to me if I can only be of good to my State or my country, and, therefore, I agreed to be their candidate for Governor. ("Whew!" said a voice to the right.) Calumnies and vituperation then flowed out like water in every possible form. I was surprised, but not astonished. I am getting a little too old to be astonished at anything. (Applause.) I was surprised, not astonished; but when I was asked by a portion of the people of your neighborhood in the city of Springfield to come and give them my views upon the various matters interesting them, then it redoubled, apparently for the purpose of seeing if they could not drive me from my purpose of doing what I thought was best. Let me say, all the vituperation and calumny that assailed me had about as much effect upon me, and will have about as much effect upon me in the future, as pouring water on a duck's back. (Laughter and applause.) They ransacked the records of my life, and through black hearts they ransacked even then the vile slanders of Brick Pomeroy, and brought asses from the grave, where they have lain fifty years, before the people, in order to see if they could not frighten me some ! And here the General sunk his voice to a monotone and guttural, and shaking his hand in the air as he pronounced each word, and pausing between the words to note their effect, he said, "But they have not succeeded." The General once more whipped out that "cambric wipe," to which, from the bad cold under which he labored, he was destined to have frequent recourse, and added emphasis to his declamation by pointing his fists at an imaginary enemy—"Now, when I strike back," he said, "upon those men what do they say? Why (laughter), 'Personal!' (Applause.) And I would like to ask if I ever let up on anybody that I have tackled until he got enough of it? (One hiss, very faint.) Now they have demanded my figures and I will endeavor to prove to you that they are correct, when you will be able to measure all the other stories that you see in these newspapers about me. Now, I propose to prove to you that an article which I shall read is untrue. If I do it, then you will excuse me from going into the proofs of my other. You will learn all from one. Its title is

'A LIE WELL STICK TO,' "

and the General read the article in question as usual, turned around to the reporter's table, which was on the platform back of him, and smiled blandly to the humble scribes who were seated thereat. He then went into the subject of State expenditures, and, producing two or three copies of our Auditor's accounts, he directed his attention first to Colonel Parsons and then to the audience. "I would like," he said, "to ask any gentleman to look over these figures with me and see if I read them right." (A man got up.) "Oh! ah, ah!" said the General, "please look over that (and he passed down a copy). If I am wrong interrupt me, if you don't interrupt me till I am wrong you won't interrupt me at all." (Laughter.) And now the General turned to the Colonel. "Now, Mr. Chairman," he said, "you just take this book and read over it, too." This matter satisfactorily arranged the General proceeded with his speech and told about the legislature and the constitution and the Boards of Commissioners, &c., &c. Every moment or so he would pause to ask—"Mr. Chairman, is that so?" "Yes." Or, "Mr Whats Your Name, is that right?" "Yes." "Very well, then," and the General, carefully depositing his handkerchief on the corner of the desk before him, hitched up his coat sleeves and told what he knew about the Executive Department. "I hope," he said, catching sight of a brother of Oliver Warner in the audience; "I hope the Secretary of State is present. I don't find any fault with him." The General then gave some more figures. "I am compelled to go back to 1860," he said, "as we had no military establishment in 1861, as all the soldiers had gone to the war, and the only peace establishment we had in Massachusetts were the editors who were left behind. (Laughter and applause.) Shall the Boston *Journal* call my assertions a lie well stuck to?"

THE USUAL ANNOYANCES.

At this juncture the General was very much annoyed by a slight local disagreement among some persons near the entrance. Some ten or a dozen of them insisted on arguing a point of their own, outside from the point of the meeting. Whether it was a point of order or not is not known, but there can be no doubt that it was a point, for very soon the General stopped in his speech and pointed his finger at them. "Whish," exclaimed a son of Erin, who desired peace, and sounds of "Sh!" "Sh!" were heard from about the platform, but it did no good, and the General said:—"May I ask the persons in the rear of the hall to refrain from conversation? I speak with great difficulty and it is exceedingly annoying, and, if any of them desire to speak, let them come up here and I will divide the platform." This was sufficient, and the orator was able to proceed, which he did by telling about what had been characterized as his heresies, in comparing the expenses of 1860 with those of 1870. He said—I am aware that these figures are dry to those who don't pay any tax except poll taxes and there are two classes of those. One so poor that they cannot pay any, and the other so rich that they do not pay any. We hear a great deal about men making money, but men do not make money. Some men earn a great deal of money, and some other men get money by their wits which other men earn, and that is what they call making money. Referring to the

INNUMERABLE COMMISSIONERS

the General said, "Some ten or twelve of them have gone to pieces, cleared out, left," and the General told this fact with a peculiarly dry expression of countenance and tone of voice, and next reverted to the Fish Commission. "Well, the members of the Railway Commission, whereon they got $5 a day, went on to the Fish Commission, where they got but $10, showing that it was easier to superintend the shad than it was to superintend the railway."

"Ha! ha! ha!" roared a man to the right, convulsed at the comical picture the orator was delineating. Drawing his "wipe" the General again repeated what he had said at an early day with relation to the frequency of elections—"So great an evil had the people thought the appointment of Sheriffs, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Auditor and State Treasurer to be by the Governor and Council, that the constitution was altered and the people were given the power of electing all these officers; but since that time, substantially, all this great array of Boards of Commission, who do the duty which your State officers ought to do, they have grown up irresponsible to you and irresponsible to all men. Now you can understand about all this outlay of men, who are more or less connected with the metropolitan newspapers. One of the chief of them—one who has run up his salary from $2,000 to $3,750 a year—is Warrington, and of him I shall now cease substantially to speak, because all questions between him and me have been settled by his townspeople. He lives in the town of Malden, and, aided by a State Senator of last year from that district, and by a representative to the General Court from that district, they got up a caucus, called it at half-past seven o'clock, moved that the polls close in ten minutes, when there were but thirty-eight people there, one of whom was chairman of the meeting and three of whom were on the ticket for delegates, but sundry gentlemen came in in the meantime, and a discussion arose and it was voted after others came in that the polls be kept open for one hour, and the people of Malden came in and elected delegates upon a ticket headed "Butler Ticket for Governor," by one hundred and twenty-three against twenty-nine for Warrington. (Laughter and applause and one or two hisses.) The matter stands just about as Uncle Toby said to the fly that buzzed about his nose. He caught him and went to the window and opened it to put him out, and said, "Go, poor devil; there's room enough in the world for you and me both." (Laughter.) The General next read the Somerville campaign documents once more, and talked about long legislative sessions. "I have been abused," he said, "by all the newspapers in the metropolis. All the country press support me to-day; but I have been abused in one, of which I do not complain, because it is overdone and it is doing me good. I don't think I could afford to pay the Springfield *Republican* for the use of as much of as much of it as I have had; but I am as much obliged to it as though I could. (A VOICE—"It's been a benefit to you, General.") Now one of those papers that abused me is one of the advocates of Mr. Rice for Governor. Well, Mr. Rice is a very respectable gentleman, and in ordinary times would make a very good Governor. When he was the candidate for the P. P. Ls. I thought he was more than an average candidate, but this paper advocated Mr. Rice—and it is the Boston *Transcript*—when I went up to Springfield and said what I did it was very bitter, and it pretended to be not only bitter but witter. (Laughter.) Well, now, I am entirely uncertain whether I am equal to the task of rectifying these things, but I have a fancy that I have had a little more experience in cleaning out bad places than most of the men that have been nominated. (Applause.) my colleague Mr. Washburn, whom I regard with the highest respect, in ordinary times would make a good Governor, but then he is too clever and kindhearted for the present emergency. Everybody almost that you can nominate for Governor is under some obligations to these men somehow, but, thank God, I am not, (applause) and therefore, I think, I can do the job better than he can. ("Laughter and whistling.") The General next touched upon

LABOR REFORM, PROHIBITION AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

In reference to the last question he said, "I have no doubt of the right of women to vote, but if there is any doubt upon that question I think there ought to be a declaratory law to that effect. At any rate, whether I am right or wrong, I think it is a question which ought to be gravely discussed, considered and determined by the Legislature of Massachusetts. It ought not to be sneered and thrown out. We ought never to sneer at any new question of reform. We can remember how many men sneered at the idea of the abolition of slavery when it was much more unpopular than the woman suffrage question, or any other question, and yet we have all lived to see how wrong they were; therefore, let us sneer at no great question of reform."

The General then told a little story with reference to prohibition. "A temperance man," he said, "came into my office in Boston and said, 'Well, General, you are going to be Governor?' Said I, 'I guess you have not read the papers.' (Laughter.) 'Well,' said he, I would like to know whether you will enforce the Prohibitory law?' 'Certainly,' said I, 'it ought to be enforced.' In the course of the same day I went to dinner, and, as I was sitting there in the hotel, the proprietor came along to me, and said he, 'Well, General, you are going to be Governor.' 'Well,' I said, 'but you don't read the papers.' 'Oh,' said he, 'I hope you will.' 'Well!' said I, 'that's strange.' 'Yes,' said he, 'I hope so, because you will shut up my house. I want you to shut it up and every other house in Boston that sells liquor, on the 1st day of next February, when the Legislature is all here, so that no Senator or Representative can get a drop. Then they will repeal the law.'" (Tremendous applause and cheers.)

After referring to the fact that the people of his district and his soldiers sustained him, the General said—"But you say, 'General Butler, why do you come before the people?' Because I could get a hearing in no other way. I came before you when I was forced to come, as a matter of self-protection. I come before the people to break down the tyranny of newspaperdom—a tyranny of that irresponsible power before whom no man's character is safe—which enters every man's house and belies his wife and children, and he has no defence from that irresponsible newspaper power that attacks all men of character, and to which most people must yield to that irresponsible power, which comes to this, they write without its being known to their fellow citizens who they are, for they all look alike in print. A man can be up in the back attick and write an article abusing the best man in the State, and yet, if you knew him, you would know that his landlady would not trust him for a week's board. Yet he appears in private just as well as the best man in the State; and then his piece is copied into the next paper, and then another man like him writes another article, and that is copied into the first paper, and they cry out, "This is the press, this is public opinion," while it is only the opinion of two newspaper scribblers, who could have been hired to write the other way for as many dollars as they are years old, and I say I have come to get rid of that power. I acknowledge the press; I acknowledge its influence, and largely acknowledge its proportions. I look around and see the country press doing that which they think is right, because generally they belong to no clique. They have nothing to do with rings in the State. I also see others that have a desire to keep the same domination they have ever had for my friends who have been heretofore ruled largely by men who make up the newspaper press; but if there is one thing I thank God for more than another it is that I neither love them nor fear them. (Applause.) I have only to thank you from my heart of hearts for the kind courtesy and extreme attention with which you have listened to what I have said. You have seen this meeting. Is not this an orderly meeting? It is just as orderly, and no more so, than the various meetings I have addressed in the commonwealth, and yet you have seen that my audiences have been reported as disorderly, rude and unquiet. That is the false presentation of the press, who send out reporters in order not only to malign and slander me, but the good people of the commonwealth, who have come out to hear me, and except that I drive away that slander, as my friends in their places, the best citizens of which have written of the proprietors of the press, denouncing as false the report of the riotous conduct of their fellow citizens, in the way I have here given, you would also be represented in the same way and I am trying now to defend you against that necessity."

The General concluded at half-past nine o'clock, when he was congratulated on the platform, and the meeting quietly dispersed.

The caucuses here will be held to-morrow, and it is thought that, although the place is in a Washburn locality, two out of six delegates will be elected for the General. At Shelburne Falls to-day, when the train arrived with General Butler, on his way from North Adams to this place, a crowd of two or three hundred had congregated and cheered him lustily, when he stepped upon the platform and addressed them for a few moments, and as the train started he was again heartily applauded.

Personal Intelligence.

Bret Harte is in town at the Brevoort House.

United States Senator John P. Stockton yesterday took quarters at the St. James Hotel

Lord Pakenham, of the British Legation, has apartments at the Clarendon Hotel.

Dr. J. C. Ayers, of Lowell, Mass., is residing at the St. Nicholas.

Waldeman Bodisco, Russian Consul, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel

H. J. Stephenson, of Sheffield, England, yesterday arrived at the St. James.

General L. B. Frieze, of Providence, R. I., is a resident of the Hoffman House.

St. George Jeffreys, of London, is domiciled at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel Jerome N. Bonaparte and bride will leave the Hoffman House for Newport this evening.

Ex-Governor J. Neely Johnson, formerly of California, now of Nevada, yesterday arrived at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel E. E. Norton, of New Orleans, is staying at the Astor House.

Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, is at the St. Nicholas.

The Rev. Dr. Clover, rector of the Church of the Messiah, at Greenbush, N. Y., has been designated by Bishop Doane to lay the corner stone of Trinity church, at Gloversville. The date of the ceremony has not yet been fixed upon.

As an expression of esteem of the Faculty of the Medical College of Kentucky for ex-Mayor Fernando Wood, he has been given the privilege of naming a young man who shall be a free student at the college. Mr. Wood is now seeking some deserving youth, the son of poor persons, to nominate. Other colleges should follow the example of the Medical College, and thus the country would have fewer persons with the alphabet tacked to their names, and some ambitious but poverty-stricken youths would be given a chance to grave their names on the tablet of fame.

WASHINGTON.

Charges Preferred Against Major Hodge.

No Favors To Be Granted Defaulting Revenue Officials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1871.

Charges Preferred Against Major Hodge.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Judge Advocate General the communication of General Brice to the Adjutant General detailing the circumstances of the Hodge defalcation, and the Secretary has directed the Judge Advocate General to prefer charges against Major Hodge. The application on behalf of Hodge to be relieved from close confinement has been refused by the Secretary of War, and he will therefore remain, as now, in close custody at Fort McHenry. Paymaster General Brice called on the Secretary of War this morning to say that he courted the fullest investigation into his official conduct in the administration of the affairs of the Pay Department, and especially with regard to the Hodge defalcation. General Belknap has officially informed the Secretary of the Treasury of Hodge's defalcation, his arrest and imprisonment, and of the action looking to his trial by the military authorities.

A Breeze Among Officials—Shifting Responsibility.

It has transpired to-day that the statement furnished by Paymaster General Brice to the Associated Press, concerning the defalcation of Major Hodge, was his official report to the Secretary of War. The Treasury officials are naturally indignant that charges should be made against that department, but positively refuse to make any statements until the letter of General Price is officially transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of War, then the charge of responsibility and neglect will be definitely fixed. The Acting United States Treasurer to-day instructed the heads of divisions under him to submit immediately such facts as they had in their possession, and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury has also asked for copies of all letters bearing upon the matter that have passed between the Paymaster General and the Secretary of War. The Treasury Department blames the Paymaster General, and this official blames the Treasury Department for not discovering the defalcation of Hodge months ago. At present there are at best only surmises as to the actual deficiency, and the Second Auditor, in whose office the accounts of Hodge must be audited, has ordered an extra force of clerks to immediately examine the accounts of Paymaster Hodge. This will be a slow process and the exact amount of the deficit cannot possibly be ascertained for several months. There are all sorts of stories as to the manner in which Hodge was enabled to misappropriate government funds, but they utterly fail to answer the conundrum of the day here in Washington, "How did he do it?"

Suits Against Defaulters To Be Pressed.

The sureties upon the bonds of the collectors of internal revenue against whom suits have been commenced for balances due the government are very generally asking for a continuance of the suits until the next term of the Court. Commissioner Douglass uniformly declines to accede to any requests of this character, being determined to press suits in all these cases.

The Hodge Defalcation—Shifting the Responsibility.

The cotton crop reports purporting to have come from the Department of Agriculture during the past month have not been genuine. The items in circulation—often contradictory in tenor and assuming to be official—have had no origin in the statistical data of that office. The returns of September include reports from about four hundred cotton-growing counties, representing a very large proportion of the cotton area. Those for August point to an average condition of the crops, almost identical with that of the preceding reports, the averages for Alabama and Mississippi being the same, those of Louisiana and Tennessee being higher, and those of other cotton States being lower. The State averages of the September report are somewhat lower than those of August, though the principal depreciation occurs in the States which yield a small proportion of the crop. While the reduction is slight in the important district represented by the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the percentage of full condition in the first week of September, as averaged from all the obtainable data, is thus stated:—North Carolina, 82; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 79; Florida, 75; Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 80; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 81; Arkansas, 95; Tennessee, 95. There are reports of injuries by the boll worm and caterpillar, mainly in Mississippi and Louisiana, but no evidence that a general or very serious loss from insects is probable. Rust is common in the Atlantic States and to some extent on the Gulf coast. Drouth has been injurious in the Carolinas and Texas, though the reports of rainfall through the South indicate a fair supply of moisture, the distribution of which has been somewhat more unequal than usual. At one point in Georgia the fall in August was nearly fourteen inches, and in parts of Florida it amounted to twenty-three inches. The variable atmospheric conditions have increased the prevalence of rust and caused the destruction of both leaves and fruit. These drawbacks, though greater than those reported in September of last year, are not sufficiently serious to excite apprehensions of a greatly depreciated yield. They are reported each year in some portions of the cotton area. In the records of last year there was considerable complaint of damages to the cotton crop from rust, worms and unfavorable August weather. These facts do not point to an enlargement of the expectation hitherto indulged in. If they are reliable the most favorable season could scarcely bring a crop exceeding three and one-third millions of bales. If the growing season should be short or unfavorable 3,000,000 of bales would be a good result, and with a combination of unfavorable circumstances the product might be still further reduced.

A1.—Barry's Safe Hair Dye, the Only coloring free from dangerous ingredients. Easily applied. Only one bottle.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes. "I LOVE YOU" and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat, at Popular prices, go to DOUGAN'S, 102 Nassau street, corner Ann.

A Luxuriant Head of Hair and a Cool, Clean scalp are very desirable. CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE will accomplish both. Try it.

A Cool, Delicate Hairdressing.—Chevalier's LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—Recommended as the only vegetable preparation in the world for restoring any hair, stops its falling, increases its growth, removes all bad effects of salt bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

A.—A.—$2 Saved on Fall Style Gentlemen's Dress Hats. Largest stock ever offered at retail. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 15 Cortlandt street.

Caution.—In the Use of Disinfectants Beware of those which contain poison. BROMO CHLORALUM is free from all poison and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Colton, Having Returned from His European tour, will hereafter be at his office in the Cooper Institute to administer the gas in person to all who desire Teeth extracted without pain.

David's Fall Hat for Gentlemen.—Salesroom 299½ Broadway near Duane street.

Knox.—Our Napoleon of Hatters is Again in the field, and with his display of the fall style of Hats, at 212 Broadway, has something which almost rivals in brilliancy the sun of Austerlitz. KNOX has a way of putting a certain finish to the productions of his genius which strikes the purchaser with wonderment. A man with a Knox Hat for September, 1871, can be distinguished from all others.

Purity and Cleanliness Are the Only Safeguards against disease at this season, and BROMO-CHLORALUM is the best deodorizer and disinfectant to use about your premises. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William street, New York.

Fall Styles
Hats and Caps, for men, youths and boys now ready. TERRY, 19 Union square.

Gray Hairs Prevented, Dandruff Removed, the scalp cleansed and the hair made to grow thick by the use of HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Gents' Dress Hats, Fall Styles, Now Ready. TERRY, 19 Union square.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates paid for Doubloons, all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.
Dr. HASBROUCK, late operator at Colton's, has removed from Cooper Institute to 207 Broadway, corner 22d st.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

POOR GEORGIA.

Further Details of the Railroad Frauds.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE STATE.

More than Three Hundred Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Rumored Implication of the Governor.

Spicy Revelations Concerning Foster Blodgett.

COUNTER CHARGES OF BLACK MAIL

Particulars of the Examination Before the Courts.

ATLANTA, August 30, 1871.

The exposure of the swindles perpetrated upon the State by the employés of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, aided by outside confederates, has created intense excitement throughout Georgia. Politically it has killed, beyond the hope of resurrection, every man connected with the State government, and if all that is expected be realized some very prominent officials will shortly retire from the irksome toils of office and find rest and sweet repose in the penitentiary.

EXTENT OF THE FRAUDS.

I am assured on good authority that the frauds discovered up to yesterday amount to more than $300,000. It is possible that on a more rigid investigation some of the bills now believed to be fraudulent will be found good and valid, but, making allowances for all errors and exaggerations, it is tolerably certain that the swindling was perpetrated on a magnificent scale. It is but justice to the prosecution to state that out of three cases already brought before the Courts they have proven two beyond a doubt, while that of the third, which is reported elsewhere, wears an ugly look for the defendant in the opinion of lawyers. State Senator Hillyer, a gentleman of great ability as a lawyer and of high personal character, Colonel Buckley and Colonel Cowart, both lawyers of reputation, have joined Solicitor General Howell and Major Hargrove in the prosecution and are pressing their investigations with vigor. Bob Toombs, Ben Hill and numerous other lawyers are said to have offered their services on the same side, so that the State will not lack legal talent.

A BIGGER RING DISCOVERED.

Aware that it is the rule of the HERALD never to publish anything derogatory to a man's character, unless based upon substantial information, I have refrained from writing much that has come to my knowledge. I do not, however violate any rule in stating that it is whispered in circles that ought to know that the parties investigating into the swindles have come upon the big "ring." My first letter gave a history of the alleged ring, said to have been composed of certain subordinate officials. The new ring is now reported to be, or to have been, composed of Superintendent Foster Blodgett, Governor Rufus B. Bullock and H. I. Kimball, the latter, a cute Maine Yankee, who holds no office under the State, but who is credited with having pocketed a considerable sum of the State's money. He (Kimball) is a sort of Jim Fisk of Atlanta. He has built State capitols, mammoth hotels, railroads, &c., and has been generally very enterprising. But, as I heard a wrathy patriot say while I was conversing with Judge Ezzard in the Kimball Hotel, "Who the devil couldn't be enterprising with another man's money?" As the story goes, Kimball bought what is now the Capitol at sheriff's sale for $35,000. Bullock advanced him $55,000 from the State's money to finish building it, after which he sold it to the State for $350,000, and slanderous tongues assert that Bullock went "snacks" with him. In this way the loyalists of Georgia support republican principles and perpetuate the Union. Now, this story, which was told before a Congressional investigating committee, may not be true. In like manner the reports about the upper ring may be false. But, to indulge in a little of the metaphor of that famous member of Parliament who nipped a rat in the bud, swindles are floating in the air and they waft odors of a decidedly suspicious nature. "Did you sell any goods to the State road?" is now the first question one man asks another after shaking hands. I do not assert that Blodgett, Bullock and Kimball helped to swindle the State, but I have heard it said that discoveries have been made looking that way, and I merely repeat what I have heard. If in making this statement I am as cautious as Mr. Gladstone and about as non-committal, pray attribute it to natural nervousness resulting from a knowledge that some men here have an eccentric habit of shooting a fellow first and insisting upon a retraction or an apology afterwards.

A GRAVE STATEMENT.

It is stated that after the Fry-Alexander frauds were discovered Foster Blodgett endeavored to compromise the matter. The bills altogether amounted to $28,000, of which about $2,500 were true business transactions. Mr. McCalla, the general bookkeeper, reported to Mr. Blodgett that of the remaining $25,500 Alexander had received $3,400 and Fry $22,000, which he is supposed to have divided with the other members of the "ring." Blodgett then offered or agreed to pay the entire amount of Fry's defalcations on condition that the entire matter was dropped and not permitted to become public. On being told that the matter would not end there, that other frauds had been discovered and that restitution would be insisted upon to the last dollar, he declared that he would not pay anything at all, as his object was to prevent scandal. If this statement were mere rumor I would hesitate to publish it, but it comes from a responsible source. Its gravity has impelled me to seek an interview with Mr. Blodgett on the subject, so that I may have both sides of the story

THE FIGHT FOR THE BOOKS.

Mr. McCalla having refused to surrender the custody of the books to Attorney General Farrow, a legal conflict seemed imminent when I closed my letter on Friday evening. It was, however, averted, after a voluminous correspondence, by Mr Farrow requesting Judge Hammock, Colonel Collier and Dr. Redwine to assume custody of the books, to which Mr. McCalla consented, the condition being that he and all others were to have free access to them. The room in which they are contained is, however, constantly guarded by police officers, who will not permit as much as the abstraction of a piece of blotting paper taken therefrom. During the day the investigations continue with greater energy than ever.

MR. MILLAR'S CASE.

This morning the examination of Mr Millar, charged with defrauding the State out of $7,411, was closed for the present. The prisoner was defended by General Lucius J. Gartrell, ex-member of Congress, and one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the State. Several of the late employés of the State road testified in favor of Mr. Millar. E. F. Blodgett, a son of the Superintendent, swore that he ordered all the goods paid for, E. L. Harris swore to the receipt of certain articles, and an attempt was made to show that all the articles paid for had been received Had General Gartrell succeeded in this his client would have been cleared. It happens, however, that there are but two routes over which goods can be sent from Savannah to Atlanta. One is the Macon and Western Railroad and the other is the Georgia Railroad. A close examination of the books of both roads failed to discover the shipment of the goods. As there is no river course to Atlanta they could not have come by water. True enough, the Chattahoochee River is only ten miles off, but it runs in a different direction from the Savannah, and, besides, it is not navigable for many miles below and above Atlanta. Evidently beaten in the examination of a clerk of the Macon and Western Railroad, General Gartrell requested a postponement of the case, to enable his client to produce his books and railroad receipts, and the examination was adjourned to the 15th of September. As the case now stands it looks bad for the defendant, but, of course he may be able to prove his innocence Still the general impression is that if the goods were shipped at all they were sent by "the underground railroad" on a train conducted by the "reliable contraband."

A CHARGE OF BLACKMAIL.

Charges and counter charges of venality are the order of the day. It is now asserted that Mr. McCalla was willing to resign his position and leave the State for the sum of $20,000, and that it was only when he could not get the money that he threatened an exposure. It is also stated that one of the witnesses for the prosecution, who swore that he left the service of the road on the 1st of January last, had actually sent in a claim for salary for the seven months ending on the 1st of August, which Blodgett refused to sign. Granting, however, that these gentlemen were actuated by corrupt motives, it is none the less true that they have exposed *bona fide* frauds and unearthed a vast amount of rascality.

OPINIONS ABOUT BLODGETT.

As regards Mr. Blodgett's part in the swindles there is some difference of opinion. Very many people believe him *particeps criminis*; but there are not a few who are intimate with him, who express the opinion that he has been a mere tool in the hands of others. I don't believe this. Foster Blodgett is not a fool. He is either innocent of all knowledge of the crimes, or he is the biggest scamp in the ring. Politics have nothing to do with the prosecution. The men who instituted the investigation and who gave publicity to the frauds are all republicans, so that there is no chance of raising a howl about "rebel vindictiveness and persecutions."

FOSTER BLODGETT'S STATEMENT.

An Interview with Mr. Blodgett—His Intense Radicalism—A Delicate Matter—General Denial of All Charges—Why He Waited Three Months—Never Was Willing to Compromise—Fry's Revelations—He is Confident.

ATLANTA, August 31, 1871.

The charges made against Foster Blodgett in the matter of the State railroad frauds being of a most serious nature and yet such as were open to explanation, I decided upon seeing him personally and requesting him to answer a few questions touching the matter, Although he was in the town all the time I failed to see him until yesterday afternoon, when, on making known to him my purpose, he promptly promised compliance, and, as he was busy at the moment, invited me to call at his residence in the evening.

A BEN BUTLER RADICAL.

Mr Blodgett resides on Walton street, in a neat two story brick house, and thither I went at half-past seven o'clock. As "mine host" was at tea when I arrived I requested the lad who received me not to disturb him, and, taking a seat in the handsomely furnished parlor, awaited his coming. Not possessing the descriptive skill of a Jenkins, and, indeed, being a mere novice in the art of interviewing, I must express regret at my inability to enter into any details concerning the interior of the mansion. *En passant*, however, I may mention that Mr. Blodgett's parlor ornaments typify his politics. A large portrait of President Grant hangs against one of the walls; a likeness of Senator Morton, of Indiana, against another, and, alas! a photograph of Ben Butler stands conspicuously on the mantelpiece—these proving that Mr. Blodgett still "sticks" to the republican party as represented by the radical wing.

A DELICATE MATTER.

I had not been seated many minutes before Mr. Blodgett entered, greeting me with much cordiality. He is a medium-sized and slenderly, but compactly, built gentleman, with pleasant features, and is quite entertaining and engaging in his manners. After the ordinary compliments of the day had been passed the subject which had occasioned the visit was entered upon. In advance I told him candidly that I should be compelled to put questions bluntly, which might appear indelicate under the circumstances, but that as I certainly intended writing the HERALD a statement of what was alleged against him (my authority so warranting) I thought it best to obtain his "side of the story," so that my reports of the investigations in the State railroad frauds might not appear influenced by prejudice or partiality. Mr. Blodgett, in response, declared himself ready to answer any questions, acknowledging the propriety of the HERALD publishing the statements on all sides. I, therefore, began interrogating him:—

WHY FOSTER WAITED THREE MONTHS.

CORRESPONDENT—Will you be good enough to explain why it was that you took no steps to have arrested the parties implicated in the frauds until a fortnight or so ago, although a knowledge of their offences was given you three months ago by Mr. McCalla, the general bookkeeper?

Mr. BLODGETT—Mr. McCalla was not the person who first told me of the frauds. The manner in which they came to my knowledge was this:—In May last, while in Washington, I received a letter from my son Ed, in which he stated that he had discovered something he dared not commit to paper, and that he would inform me what it was when he arrived in Washington on his way through to New York. Perceiving from the tenor of the letter that it was a serious matter, I immediately telegraphed him to remain where he was until he heard from me, and next morning I followed to Atlanta. On arriving Ed told m that frauds, committed by Fry and others, had been discovered, mentioning the Alexander bills. On the next day I saw McCalla, and he told me the same story. I asked him what the amount was. He said $25,000. I then determined to endeavor to collect the money first before beginning a criminal prosecution. If I could have recovered the money for the State I could have the guilty parties punished all the same. The penalty for the offence is only $1,000 fine and six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary; hence if I had had Fry and Alexander arrested then, the State would have been, as she will be, a loser of the amount taken, and the punishment would not have been any severer McCalla, however, lacking in judgment, assumed the responsibility of pressing the matter. He and those working with him went to Fry and Alexander, and demanded restitution of the money under threat of a prosecution before the courts. Alexander, who was very much frightened, came to me and asked me, in tears, if he could do anything that would avert the disgrace of an exposure. I told him that I was sorry for him, and that I would rather have lost $1,000 than have heard that frauds had been committed, but that I could see no way in which I could help him. Meantime I had been making exertions to have the money returned to the State. It was necessary to give the parties time to pay it. On the 9th of August I received a brief note from Mr. McCalla, informing me that as it had become evident that the parties did not intend to make restitution he had placed warrants for their arrest in the hands of officers of the law I saw him the next day and asked him if the parties had been arrested. He said they had not been, that he had only written me the letter for the purpose of inducing me to press Fry to pay the money. Soon after, however, it came to my knowledge that Fry was making preparations to leave Georgia and I at once determined to adopt measures to stop him I, therefore, went to Judge Smith and had warrants issued for his arrest, and also for the arrest of Alexander, who subsequently returned $3,950, his share of the money taken. I had told Alexander that restitution would not end the matter with him, but that it was likely to have weight in court and lighten his punishment.

CORRESPONDENT—Then your delay in taking action in the matter was due solely to your desire to recover the money for the State?

Mr. BLODGETT—Such was my sole motive. In fact I could have had no other, because I was not in the slightest degree concerned or implicated in the frauds.

NEVER WAS WILLING TO COMPROMISE.

CORRESPONDENT—It is stated on good authority that you expressed yourself willing to pay the amount of the Fry-Alexander frauds on condition that the matter was dropped. This amounted to between $25,000 and $30,000. Is this true?

Mr BLODGETT—It is utterly false. I never offered to pay a single dollar Alexander came to me and asked me if I would contribute to a fund of $20,000, to be paid to McCalla, who would then resign his position and leave the State, and that I could then appoint some other man (himself, for instance) bookkeeper to balance the books and cover up the frauds. I told him that I would not contribute a dollar, that if my own son were implicated in the frauds I would not. Alexander subsequently told me that Major Burnett had offered to compromise the case for $2,000, and this he stated in his testimony during his examination. I advised him to return every dollar that he had received, and this, amounting to $3,950, he did. At a later date he came back to me and stated that he had heard that Mr. Harris was willing to contribute $5,000 of the $20,000 to settle the case. The same day I asked Harris if he was willing to give the money. Harris replied that he would not give a cent. That ended the matter, and I heard no more about it. At no time was I willing to pay the sum stolen by Fry and Alexander, and I repeat that I never offered or agreed to do so, the statement is totally false.

NO COMPLICITY IN THE FRAUDS.

CORRESPONDENT—I have heard that frauds exceeding $300,000 have been discovered, and it is stated that you are implicated in some of them. I suppose you have heard the rumor on the subject.

MR. BLODGETT (smiling)—I have even heard that warrants had been issued for the arrest of myself and my son, but I cannot say if it be true. As regards the extent of the frauds I do not believe them to be a tenth part of what is reported. So far as I am concerned I have no fear of the result of investigation. I shall not leave Atlanta: here I live, and here I intend to remain. If they desire to arrest and try me I am ready to meet all charges This much, however, I will say to you —So help me God, I have never made one dollar on the State road outside of my salary.

NOT INDEBTED TO THE ROAD.

CORRESPONDENT—Is it true that you acknowledged being a debtor to the State road in the sum of $14,000?

Mr. BLODGETT—No. I never acknowledged such a thing. There is an account between the road and myself which has never been balanced, and for all I know the road may owe me money. If it does I shall expect to be paid. If, on the contrary the balance should be against me I am ready to pay it to the last dollar.

Here Mr. Blodgett entered into an explanation of the probable origin of the statement concerning this charge. It related to transactions antedating his superintendency of the road, and he requested me not to publish the facts, because they had no connection with the present matter. If, he said, what he had told me about them comprised the charge of his being in debt to the road, it was an easy matter to dispose of it, as he had all the papers (which he exhibited), acquitting him of all indebtedness. His objection to my publishing the explanation arose from the fact that the matter explained was a business transaction, imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the case, and as others were concerned in it he would let it remain unpublished, unless an attempt was made to show that it comprised the alleged debt.

WHY M'CALLA WAS REMOVED.

CORRESPONDENT—Anything you may impart to me in confidence shall certainly remain unpublished. And now for another question. Will you explain why it was that you removed Mr. McCalla from the position of general bookkeeper, when he was the man who discovered and made public the frauds?

Mr. BLODGETT—Certainly. Some time before I dismissed him he came to me and stated that he had been told that as his office, containing the books of the road, adjoined mine, there was a suspicion that "all was not right," and that he had better remove the books. I told him that he knew well enough there was not the slightest collusion between us; that I was anxious to have the frauds thoroughly investigated, but that I was not willing to have the books removed from the office in which they had been placed by order of Governor Bullock. On the evening that I removed him reliable information reached me that he intended taking away the books that night or the following morning. This was a defiance of my instructions to let them remain where they were, and I therefore at once discharged him, and requested Colonel Farrow, the Attorney General, to take possession of the books in his capacity of counsel to the road.

CORRESPONDENT—Do you not think that the removal of Mr. McCalla has given your enemies a weapon against you?

Mr BLODGETT—In what way?

CORRESPONDENT—I mean, to be candid, has not the removal authorized the impression that you dread an investigation into the frauds and desire the books out of the hands of the man who first made public their fact?

Mr. BLODGETT—No, I do not think so. I am rather of the opinion that my discharging him is an evidence that I do not dread exposure. The books are open to the public. I defy those who charge me with complicity to prove that I am in any way concerned in the frauds. I ought to have discharged McCalla when he first disobeyed my orders, but I was a friend of his, and did not wish to proceed to extreme measures unless absolutely forced to.

THE MILLAR CASE.

CORRESPONDENT—Touching the Millar case, Mr. Blodgett, I understand that you are in some way mixed up in it. Can you throw any light on it?

Mr. BLODGETT—I know no more about it than you do. When it first came to my knowledge I went for Ed and told him what I had heard. He solemnly declared to me that he had done nothing wrong. Subsequently he examined his papers and the bills, and he then told me that he had ordered all the goods charged and paid for, and that he believed all had been received. For my part I believe the bills to be all fair and correct. I have known Mr. Millar for several years, and I have always found him honest. It will be hard for a young man to have his character blasted by a false charge.

CORRESPONDENT—Is it not possible that Mr. Millar, in collusion with Mr. Harris and Messrs. Mullins & Hotchkiss, might have received the money for the goods ordered and never delivered them, and that your son might have remained ignorant of their nondelivery?

Mr. BLODGETT—It is possible, but I don't believe it. I am of opinion that Millar will prove that all the goods were delivered.

FRY'S REVELATIONS.

CORRESPONDENT—As regards the alleged ring of swindlers—the parties to which Mr. Fry is said to have made known to the prosecution—can you tell me anything on the subject?

Mr. BLODGETT—I know nothing about it. I have not had any conversation with him since his arrest. The same day I had him arrested he came to me and told me that McCalla intended to take out a warrant against him, and he begged me to ask McCalla to wait until the following Tuesday, and he would make restitution of the stolen money. I refused positively to comply with his request. Later in the day McCalla told me Fry had seen him and promised to pay the money on the following Tuesday; but I had the arrest made on the same day. Since then I have not seen Fry, except in court, and then I said nothing to him. Whatever revelations he may have made have not come to my knowledge.

BLODGETT CONFIDENT.

Nothing of special interest was elicited during the remainder of the conversation, and I soon after took my leave, Mr. Blodgett expressing his willingness to give me any information I desired. He answered all the questions without hesitation and with apparent frankness, although, as you will perceive, some of them were very personal, and expressed the utmost confidence that when the investigations into the frauds were ended it would be seen that he knew nothing about them, and was neither directly nor indirectly concerned in their perpetration. He is at present in bad health, suffering from hemorrhage of the lung, and has been confined to his room part of the time since the investigations began before the courts.

NORTH CAROLINA KU KLUX.

Commencement of the Trial of the Rutherford County Ku Klux—Attorney General Akerman Present.

RALEIGH, Sept 15, 1871

The term of the Grand Jury in the United States Court was occupied yesterday in finding indictments against the seventy-five alleged Ku Klux now here as prisoners from Rutherford county for trial.

During this delay the Court occupied itself bearing the argument in the case of James B. Stafford vs. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, praying an injunction to restrain them from appointing directors in the North Carolina Railroad Company, authority to that effect having been given by the last Legislature, which took that power out of the Governor's hands. The argument was concluded to-day, but the decision of the Court is reserved.

The case of R. A. Shotwell on two indictments for Ku Kluxing citizens of Rutherford county was then taken up, but was postponed till to-morrow to give counsel for the defence time to examine the second bill of indictment against their client This case is an important one and will be tried to-morrow.

The Court adjourned at twelve o'clock. Attorney General Akerman is here, and, it is said, superintending the prosecution of the Ku Klux. A report is that he will prosecute them in person, but it is scarcely probable that a Cabinet officer, the legal adviser of the President, would descend to that.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15, 1871.

The druggists of St. Louis gave the members of the American Pharmaceutical Association and the ladies accompanying them a banquet at the Southern Hotel last night. Some three hundred were seated at the table, and the affair passed off in the most pleasant and agreeable manner. The regular toasts of the occasion were "the Pharmaceutical Association of the United States," a response by James M. Maisch, of Philadelphia; "the State of Pennsylvania," a response by Professor Proctor, of Philadelphia, "the State of New York," a response by Wm. Wright, Jr., of New York; "the State of Massachusetts," a response by George H. Markee, of Boston, "the State of Maryland," a response by J. F. Moore, of Baltimore; "the State of Ohio," a response by John F. Judge, of Cincinnati; "the State of Illinois," a response by L. H Sargent, of Chicago; "Our Sister Societies," a response by Professor H. B. Brady, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; "the Press," a response by James H Slade, of Boston; "the State of Kansas," a response by Robert J. Brown, of Leavenworth; "the State of Missouri," a response by James O. Gallagher, of St. Louis. These were followed by several volunteer toasts, and the festivities were kept up for an hour

AGNES HANSON'S HAUL.

Taking a Man's Money for Safe Keeping.

John McNeely, No 119 Mulberry street, was strolling along the Bowery about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, when he met an "old promenader" on that thoroughfare named Agnes Hanson. At her solicitation he accompanied the fair damsel to that cosmopolitan caravansary called the Hotel du Nord, No. 37 Bowery. Miss Hanson and Mr McNeely procured a room. Not long after entering his fair partner left him, for the ostensible purpose of procuring some spiritual comfort, but did not soon return Mr McNeely fell asleep About four o'clock in the morning he awoke and found his pocketbook lying on the floor, and in the pocketbook $5 where, according to his statement, ought to be $1,800 He at once repaired to the Tenth Precinct station house and informed the Sergeant of his loss The case was placed in the hands of Special Officer Hally Lyon.

At nine o'clock Thursday morning Detective Lyon found Agnes Hanson in a lager beer saloon, on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham, drunk, with $690 in her possession She was at once arrested and brought to the Tenth precinct She there confessed that she took the money, but said it was only for safe keeping, and that $690, the amount found on her, was all she had taken Yesterday morning Agnes was arraigned before Judge Scott, at Essex Market, and held to answer.

PROPOSED NEW SELECT SCHOOL.

The people of Rockville Centre, after having vainly used their influence with Abram Weaver and School Commissioner Fosdick to secure the formation of a new school district for their town, have now unanimously decided, as the State will not render them any extra assistance, to take the matter in hand themselves and establish a select school of their own. Their idea is to erect a large institute and select for it three or more competent teachers. It is hoped that they will be successful.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 15, 1871.

Mr. Eyster, Treasurer of the United States Mint, publishes a card to-day in the *Evening Telegraph* strongly intimating that the accounts of the late Captain Delleker are not straight, and closing as follows:—

"As the public have shown some concern in relation to Mr. Delleker, I propose shortly to give all the reasons which prompted me to the removal of that officer. This I shall certainly do unless I see good cause to change my mind."

THE TORPEDO HORROR.

The Day of the Inquest Fixed—Klueber Admitted to Bail—Goldschmidt Removed to His Home—The Official Report of the Police.

Coroner Young has decided to hold the inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate victims of the explosion on Monday morning next, at ten o'clock. A number of witnesses have been summoned, including Mr. Charles E. Gildersleeve, of the Bureau of Combustibles The inquiry will be very exhaustive, and will be faithfully performed There is evidence of a disposition to evade the law on the part of the firm, and late on Thursday evening Morris Klueber, partner in the firm of Klueber & Goldschmidt, manufacturers of these torpedoes, was arrested at the factory in East New York. He was brought to the Beekman street station house, and was released yesterday afternoon by Coroner Young on

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS BAIL

to appear at the inquest on Monday. His partner, Mr. Goldschmidt, was sufficiently well yesterday to be removed from the Park Hospital, and in the afternoon he was taken in the ambulance to his residence, in Dean street, Brooklyn. The surgeons and physician attending him believe that he will ultimately recover. The only patient now left at the hospital is the boy Henry Reinhardt, and he is steadily progressing favorably, and is likely to recover speedily.

The police have taken possession of all the books and papers of the firm, and are watching over the remains of the Beekman street store. It is believed that these

"UNION TORPEDOES"

are stored for sale in other parts of the city, and it is certain that the firm have another warehouse in the neighborhood of Pearl street. Mr. Charles E. Gildersleeve yesterday, with a detachment of firemen, went through the premises and removed everything that they could find of an explosive nature. The following is the official police report of the explosion:—

At 1 35 P M, Thursday, September 14, an explosion occurred on the sidewalk in front of 126 Beekman street, under the following circumstances—It seems a truckman in the employ of Michael Goldschmidt and Morris Klueber, manufacturers of fireworks at East New York, had brought a load of "Union torpedoes" from the factory to the office and wareroom at the above number, for the purpose of shipment to Cincinnati

THE LOAD CONSISTED

of about fifty wooden boxes, about three feet long by two feet wide, the truck being backed up on the sidewalk, a boy in their employ scraping the top with a scraper, Mr. Goldschmidt marking their destination. This, it seems, was the cause of the explosion, the scraper coming in contact with a nail causing the torpedoes to explode The building, which is four stories was badly shattered, windows torn out, desk and office furniture being completely demolished, the shock breaking the windows tearing out the sashes in the adjoining buildings, Nos. 122, 124 and 128 Goldschmidt was badly injured, both legs being broken, face and head lacerated, &c He was brought to this station and removed to the Park Hospital in an ambulance

THE BOY HENRY REINHARDT

was fatally injured, and with the truckman, Caswell, and an old man named John Nolan, residing at James and Oak streets, died shortly after their removal to the Park Hospital

Mary J Burke aged ten years, residing at 124 Beekman street, was badly injured about the face and taken to Park Hospital.

Henry Brown, aged thirteen years, residing at No 1 Hamilton street, who was sitting in the doorway of No 124, was almost instantly killed his body being removed to his home on permit from Coroner Young.

This, with

SLIGHT INJURIES

to William Carroll, of Brooklyn, and a Mr Dunn were the total casualties Louis Klueber, Goldschmidt's partner, was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner The building was owned by William J. Van Zandt, of 154 Dey street.

Caswell whose first name could not be ascertained, resides at East New York The horses attached to the truck were badly injured and were taken to the stable 88 East Broadway, by A S Evans of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the truck being a total wreck. All of the private papers of the firm were taken possession of by me by direction of Coroner Young The boy Reinhardt resided with his parents at 115 Columbia street. Goldschmidt & Klueber were not insured Each of

THE WOODEN BOXES

mentioned contained 2,500 torpedoes In addition to the adjoining buildings noted, Nos. 119, 121 and 123 were also badly shattered, glass broken, sashes torn out, &c The Fire Commissioners were notified from this station per telegram, and stated they they would remove all combustibles from the premises Reserves from the First and Fourth precincts were present, also all the surgeons of the department

JAMES M LEARY,
Acting Captain of Second Precinct

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Metropolitan Gossip.

Miss Ida Vernon and Mr. Studley have broken their engagement with Miss Fanny Janauschek.

The continued illness of Ole Bull has compelled him to cancel all his engagements for the season.

Mrs. Charles Moulton, once the reigning belle of the Empress Eugénie's *conversaziones*, will shortly make her début in concert or opera in this city.

"Blue Beard" and "Lurline" will constitute the closing performances of the Lydia Thompson Troupe at Wallack's.

Miss Lucille Western has been drawing immense houses at Wood's Museum during the past week by her delineation of Lady Isabel in "East Lynne." To-night she appears as Lucretia Borgia, and in the versatile drama of "Life in London."

Matinée performances will be given to-day, with the following attractions Steinway Hall, Vienna Lady Orchestra, Mlle. Anna Elzer and Herr Muller; Fifth Avenue Theatre, "Divorce;" Booth's, Lotta. Wallack's Lydia Thompson Troupe; Grand Opera House, Bandmann; Niblo's, Emmet; Olympic, "Humpty Dumpty;" Wood's Museum, Lucille Western; Union Square, Tony Pastor's and Globe, variety companies.

Waterproof Tier Wanted.

SEPT. 13, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Please insert the following in your valuable paper and oblige a reader.—

Mr. Shook would be conferring a favor upon the public by having the tier over the dress circle in his theatre made waterproof, and so preclude the tobacco juice from dripping on the audience in the front seats of the dress circle. Yours, J. D.

Abroad.

The municipal authorities of Rome have determined to place on the Pincian Hill the busts of some illustrious Italians. Among the names we note those of Alfieri, Donizetti, Rossini and Mercadante.

Auber has bequeathed an annual sum of 5,000f. to the Paris Conservatoire, to be given as a premium for the best comic opera 2,000f. are to be awarded to the librettist and 3,000f. to the composer of the music.

Offenbach will very shortly read his new opera, "Le Corsair Noir," to the artistes of the Theatres des Variétés in Paris. It is in three acts, and both music and words are due to the pen of the prolific Jacob.

Mrs. Hitchcock, *née* Marie Durand, has been engaged as prima donna at the Grand Opera at Brussels, making her début as Marguerite in the "Huguenots," and taking the first *rôles* in "Lucia" "Martha," "Rigoletto," "Faust" and "Traviata." In October she sings in the "Huguenots" as Valentin and Ophelia to Faure's Hamlet.

Another "phenomenon" is now occupying the attention of the musical public in Germany, namely, Mlle. Jeannie Becker, aged thirteen, the daughter of Jean Becker, of violin fame. This youthful pianiste performed lately in public at a concert at Mannheim, in Germany. From all accounts the juvenile artist gained great applause, and will no doubt ere long make some noise in musical circles.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY UNDER THE HAMMER.

The Effect of the Sale and the Prospect for Those Who Desire to Use the Road.

The West Side Elevated Railway, with all its appurtenances, is to be sold at auction on the 18th of September, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, at the request of James A Cowing, one of the trustees of the road This, as is not generally known, will be the third sale of the road, its rights and properties, since its construction was commenced. It seems to have met with a full share of the misfortunes common to novel ventures, for in experimenting, building and the changes which experience has shown to be necessary, it is said by one of the gentlemen interested, that of one million of dollars invested in the work there is not enough left to furnish a second hand dinner for one of the brakemen on the dummy.

It should not be understood, however, that this pending sale is at all indicative of a stoppage of the cars, which are still making ten round trips per day. It amounts simply to a "new departure," on a determination of those interested to make both the road and its vehicles all that experience has shown to be best. Instead of the cars now in use, and which carry twenty two passengers, seated, they have in progress cars which will comfortably seat forty persons. These will be placed upon the track as soon as completed, and the declaration is that as soon as the sale at auction shall have taken place the workers of the road will have all the means required to place it in a condition to safely and comfortably accommodate all who desire to use the line

THE POST OFFICE DEFALCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—With regard to the recent defalcation in the Post Office, I deem it to be but just to Mr. Norton to say that no coercion or seizure of his property was made. Such a course was rendered unnecessary by his immediately stating the amount of the deficiency (which subsequent investigation proved to be correct), and voluntarily placing all his property in my hands to be converted in the most judicious manner into money to be applied to the payment of the claim.

I do not intend to extenuate his fault, which he acknowledges as freely as any one can charge, but the honorable way in which he admits it and seeks to repair it is certainly worthy of praise and imitation. Yours, &c., ABRAM WAKEMAN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1871

THE ROMAN RIOTS.

Full Particulars of the Recent Disturbances in the Streets of Rome.

Clash of the Mitre and the Sceptre—First Mutterings of Battle—Demonstrations of the Citizens—Grand Display of Government Forces—The Occurrences at the Church of Minerva—Casualties and Closing Scenes.

ROME, August 27, 1871.

The temporal and the spiritual sovereignties have had quite a row here in consequence of and subsequent to the Pope's *fete*, on the 23d inst. The ceremonies on that day passed off quietly; the Pope was congratulated by telegrams, addresses and visitors on the fact of his reaching the years and days of St. Peter. The Holy Father availed himself of the occasion to deliver quite a characteristic little speech to those who called on him at the Vatican. While thanking the Catholic world for gifts and sympathies, he informed his hearers that "he had fallen among thieves, who had robbed him and left him half dead"—according to the example laid down in Holy Writ. These pungent expressions against Italy and the authorities did not have the effect of disturbing the peace, for all are now aware that he has a privileged tongue and pen, with which he soundly and squarely protests against whatever has been done within the last year. The immediate cause of the grand row mentioned—and which has kept the city in a small uproar for the last four days—was the holding of a "Triduum," or certain religious functions, at the church of Minerva. The first symptoms of disturbances were given late on the evening of the 24th, after the celebration of the "Te Deum" at the church of St. John Lateran. The faithful coming out and going to that place of worship—the one appointed for the day by the ecclesiastical authorities—were seriously provoked and insulted by a knot of vagabonds notoriously belonging to the mob, and who had been incited to such a step by parties interested in spreading a belief abroad that the city is discontented under the present rule. These parties belong both to the clerical and Red Republican organizations. The

AGITATORS

drove upon the square in front of the church in a carriage adorned with a large coat of the royal arms and bearing the national flag. They were ordered to leave the premises by the police agents on hand, and this they did while breaking out in loud shouts and *vivas* to the King and to Italy The cry of "Long live Victor Emmanuel" was responded to on the part of the followers and admirers of the Pope by the opposite warwhoop of "Hurrah for the most holy Pio Nono!" and for a while the two camps, in a menacing attitude, continued the war of words until dispersed by the police, who would hear of no fighting then and there. Soon, however, the signs of warmer blood and a little hotter work were manifested on the same evening. Three Papists, worked up to a high fever of indignation, tore down from the walls several boards and signs bearing the arms of Savoy. The citizens were on the point of taking the national vengeance in their own hands, when the carabineers took the three desecrators into custody, and, amid much jeering and hubbub, carried them to prison The same performance for the same offence was had in several parts of the city. By this time

THE POLITICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL CALDRON

had fairly begun to bubble up: wild rumors got afloat, vociferation, gesticulation, big words and much wearing out of sole leather became the order of the night. Alas for the decorum and fair name of the sensitive new *régime!* Our tempest in the teapot has already announced to the world that Church and State could not live together in the Eternal City except as cat and dog. Minister Lanza immediately ordered out the military and police forces, and himself came out on the public square to see what was up and to urge the maintenance of the peace in behalf of staving off diplomatic intervention in the affairs of the new kingdom. There was much hurrying to and fro, and the question was put by many, "Are we going to have a little petroleum?" A numerous band of hot-headed young patriots had by this time got under full steam and proceeded to the ex-headquarters of the Jesuits—the Collegio Romano. There they demonstrated in the most noisy style, with *vivas*, waving of the national banner under the windows of the reverend Company of Jesus, which contented itself with sprinkling the crowd from the said windows with a few *douches*. These consisted of only water, but it was nevertheless so much fuel added to the patriotic flames burning below. It was at once clear that the flag could not survive such an insult, and the band made

REVOLUTIONARY SIGNS,

got together stones and commenced to throw them at the reverend building with a free hand; but upon a large and compact force of carabineers bearing down upon them—always according to the order of the Prime Minister, acting as commander-in-chief of the operations—the would-be revolutionists took to their heels, not wishing to be fired upon, and left only three prisoners in the hands of the public force. A small portion of the band, however, reassembled, and, following up the captives to prison, demanded their release, but in vain. The armed forces had strict orders to be severe in repression of all disturbances and to be obstinate in keeping their clutch upon all offenders, in order that they might be tried before the courts of justice,

THE GREAT AIM OF THE GOVERNMENT

having been to take all due precautions beforehand, in order to exhibit to the great Catholic nations that the religious demonstrations and functions at the Vatican as well as in the churches could take place with the utmost liberty, thanks to the efficacious and impartial efforts of the Italian authorities, unaided by French Zouaves or Austrian white coats, hence the disturbing element was handled pretty roughly, and, while such handling served as a repressive process, it also began to produce a considerable amount of fretting on the part of the citizens generally, who were treated to the spectacle of Italian soldiers dealing with Italian citizens pretty much as the old gendarmes did with Papal subjects. The prisoners were housed in a *caserma*, and so the city, partly in a state of excitement, vexation, excitement and alarm for the morrow, became at last immersed in slumber. The morrow (24th) was ushered in quietly, and, contrary to expectation, no demonstration on the part of the two great antagonistic parties into which the city is divided—the blacks and the whites, the priests being called *neri*, from their gowns—occurred until evening. At six P. M.

THE TRIDUUM,

held at the Church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva by "The Catholic Aid Society," began, and immediately the signal of new disturbances was given. On the square in front of this church the most serious part of the row was indulged in. The church, decorated in festive style, was filled to overflowing by a congregation of all classes, both of the curious and the devout. Father Tomasi, an eloquent and fanatical Jesuit, preached a sermon on the closing jubilee, in which he likened Pio Nono to Jesus Christ, assured his hearers that the comparison was complete in every respect, and that the King was another Barabbas, rather a man to be cut and avoided than otherwise. It leaked out that such a political discourse was in process of delivery, and immediately the agitators, who were already in waiting near at hand, collected in groups at the adjacent street corners, ready to pounce upon their prey—the congregation—as it should leave the temple. Upon this becoming known inside there was a marked trepidation among the listeners, and many began to fold their umbrellas and other paraphernalia and steal silently away from the scenes. But as all could not steal away, nor did all have the will to abandon the church in such manner, it came to pass that those going out of the portals and down the steps were loudly

JEERED AND HISSED

by the assembled crowd of spectators and Hotspurs, the nucleus of which belonged to the mob and the balance made up of the merely curious or over-patriotic The groups closed in and hurrahed for their side in fine style, showed fight with the resisting policemen, and called the men of an opposite creed all sorts of pretty names, especially that of "*Caccialepri*," which the Romans delight in affixing to all Papalists, with intent to signify that the Pope's soldiers, when they were in command of the city, were mere "harehunters" or tyrants over unarmed and defenceless citizens. The *Caccialepri*, so provoked and insulted, stood firmly to their posts on the church steps and shouted back as defiantly, "*Viva Pio Nono!*"—"*Viva* the Pope-King." Such a stand would immediately have produced a grand mêlée of blows, had not

THE POLICE FORCE AND THE SOLDIERS,

previously called into requisition, kept between the two and so kept the peace of the city. The patriots were unruly and resisted the police, they were clearly for a gouging of noddles, being armed with knives, sticks and pistols. The Papists were also secretly armed, and, although they did not exhibit on the occasion any offensive signs, there is no doubt that they would have fought well and shed blood for the Church.

THE MILITARY OUSTED BOTH PARTIES

after making a few arrests on the liberal side, the only one refusing to obey orders promptly. Among the prisoners was a brother of the famous Tognetti, the citizen hung by the Pope's order in 1867, for having been a Garabaldian; of course the mob soon got together again for the purpose of demanding the release of the patriot's brother. The name of Tognetti was destined to produce bloodshed.

A RUSH WAS MADE FOR POLICE HEADQUARTERS,

at the Convent of St. Silvestro, and the demand was shouted —"Out with Tognetti—set him free!" The Chief of Police expostulated in person; but to no calming purpose, whereupon the superior officer present ordered the troops and gendarmes forward at a dash against the agitators, who, as usual, had got themselves backed up by a large mass of merely curious people.

FIRING ON THE CROWD.

The police fired away with revolvers and dealt several blows with their swords, the soldiers charged with the bayonet, sticking one innocent man—a Piedmontese by the name of Ferrero, who had a few minutes previously left his cookshop to join the crowd in order to find out the cause of the row—and shooting him dead. This was the only death, but several were severely wounded, and many slightly struck or beaten, the charge was sufficient to produce *sauve qui peut*, and the Police Headquarters were left alone in their triumph.

THE CAUSE OF LAW AND ORDER

had triumphed, to the openly-expressed satisfaction of Minister Lanza, so anxious on the score of European intervention and diplomatic meddling. By the way, he was in the thick of the crowd, seeing that all things went right, and came within a hair's breadth of being arrested by mistake. Nevertheless, even as I write, the excitement has not entirely subsided. The tridui are still continued at the Minerva, and, although the citizen soldiery, or National Guard, have been doing duty to preserve the order of the city, every evening since the 24th, the congregation issuing from that church has been hissed and jeered. True, the congregations have sensibly diminished, and the crowds, or the disturbers, disperse immediately on being so summoned, having learned that the authorities are in earnest in their declaration and acts to maintain civil and religious liberty for the avowed subjects and believers in the infallibility of the Pope, as well as due protection and liberty for the Simon-pure subjects of Victor Emmanuel and thoroughbred patriots.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	69	61	3 P. M.	80	64
6 A. M.	67	63	6 P. M.	79	65
9 A. M.	68	62	9 P. M.	77	70
12 M.	76	64	12 P. M.	74	67

Average temperature yesterday 64½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 73¼

Music in the Central Park by the Central Park Band at half-past three on Saturday, weather permitting.

John Coffey, a butcher, thirty five years of age, died from the effects of a fall on Wednesday, at his residence, 47 Thirty-ninth street.

A man arrested for intoxication and taken to the Twenty-seventh precinct station house was found dead in his cell yesterday morning.

Yesterday the new ordinance of the Board of Health went into effect, by which it is imperative upon all householders to keep separate receptacles for ashes and garbage

Charles Hutchel, a gas fitter, yesterday pleaded guilty to stealing two watches from Henry Michaels, of 323 East Twenty-ninth street, valued at $40, and was locked up by Justice Cox for trial.

John Leonard, a bartender, was yesterday held to bail in the sum of $1,500 charged with stealing a wallet containing $94 from the pocket of David T. Jennings, of 251 Broadway, on Thursday, night. He admitted taking the property, but claimed it was for safe keeping

William Thompson, of 35 Thompson street, got on a spree night before last, and kept it up during the night. When he was going toward his home he fell against some sharp instrument on the sidewalk and severely injured himself. He was attended to by Dr. Saville at Headquarters and sent home.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning William Sloane, thirty-three years of age, without any place of residence, was found sick and destitute at 247 Spring street. He was brought to Headquarters by the police and attended to by the Doctor, who sent him to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

John Stolter, of No. 5 Fulton Market, charged one Thomas Little with stealing from him the following articles, viz —One coat, a vest, pair of pants and one shirt, all of the value of $20. The property was found in the possession of the accused. He was committed to await trial at the Special Sessions, by Judge Hogan, in default of $500 bail.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, at pier 57 North River He was about five feet nine inches high, about forty years of age, dark complexion, hair cut short, dark chin whiskers, dressed in dark sack coat and pants, white shirt, and gaiters. In his pockets was found $16. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Albert A. Noe, a clerk at the Spingler House, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer Bloodgood upon complaint of Timothy J. Coe, one of the proprietors of the house, charged with embezzling $56 on the 10th of July last while acting in the capacity of a clerk Noe upon being arraigned before Justice Cox, of Jefferson Market, admitted the charge and was locked up in default of $1,500 bail to appear for trial at the General Sessions.

About twelve o'clock yesterday Officer John J. Sullivan discovered the body of an unknown drowned man floating in the river at pier 20, East River. The body was made fast with a rope to the pier. The man appeared to be forty years of age, had a dark sack coat with dark rib pants, Congress gaiters. He was stout built, and was about five feet seven inches high There was a large hole in the forehead over the left eye.

An inquest was held yesterday, before Coroner Keenan, on the body of James Lyons, who came to his death by strangulation on the 12th inst. Lyons lived at 421 East Sixteenth street, and on the day in question was sitting at dinner. He was eating a piece of boiled beef, when he suddenly got up from his chair and walked about. In a few minutes he dropped down dead. Dr. Wooster Beach made a post-mortem examination, and found a piece of beef at the entrance of the larynx, choking it quite up.

The annual review and inspection of the uniformed forces of the Fire Department of New York will take place as follows, viz:—The First battalion on the 20th inst., the Second battalion on the 21st inst., the Third battalion on the 22d inst., the Fourth battalion on the 25th inst., the Fifth battalion on the 26th inst., the Sixth battalion on the 27th inst., the Seventh battalion on the 28th inst., the Eighth and Ninth battalions on the 29th inst The battalion lines, with the exception of the First, Second and Ninth battalions, will be formed on Tompkins square, at half-past nine o'clock A. M. on the days designated. The First, Second and Ninth battalions will be inspected in their respective company quarters at one o'clock P. M. Officers and men will appear in full uniform, white gloves and cloth cap.

HORSE NOTES.

We would caution all parties who have horses to time not to rely on speed shown by the first quarter pole at the Fashion Course, as it is not in the right place. A gentleman of this city timed his horse there the other morning, and believing that there was some mistake, either that his horse had greatly improved of late or the pole had been shifted, he measured the ground and found it forty-seven feet short. Upon inquiry he ascertained that the pole had been taken up and set back fifty feet, as the parties supposed, but it was only forty-seven. The object of this transaction was to swindle the intending purchaser of a horse which was for sale by the fellows who are hippodroming the two mares in the West. They moved the pole by night.

WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

The Workingmen's Union met last evening at 327 Bowery, W. J. Jessup presiding. It was resolved to attend the Coopers' Convention, to be held at Cooper Institute on the 4th of October. The secretary was authorized to communicate with Governor Hoffman relative to the Eight Hour law, and also with General Grant, so that eight hours shall be a legal day's work on the new Capitol at Albany and on all national buildings in this State. The chairman of Committee on Mass Meeting reported that the recent parade was a grand success. A resolution was adopted expelling all delegates six months in arrears from the Union.

THE COAL MINES.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 15, 1871.

A despatch from Pottsville says the joint committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association reported the average price at Port Carbon upon which to base the wages for September to be $3 53, making seven per cent reduction on the basis, and making the wages one per cent lower than last month. This result was unexpected, as a decided improvement in prices was expected for the present month.

A WOMAN 120 YEARS OLD BURNED TO DEATH.—Last evening an aged colored woman, named Mrs. N. Roberts, was burned to death at No. 251 Schell street, near Ninth and Vine streets. It appears that a candle was standing on a mantelpiece over the bed, and by some means it became upset and fell on the bed. The family in the house smelled smoke for some time, but paid little attention to it, until at last it became so strong that one of them was induced to go up stairs, and entering the room found the bed in flames. The fire was at once extinguished, when Mrs. Roberts was found lying dead in bed and her body badly burned. She was aged 120 years, and was so feeble as to be scarcely able to help herself. She was probably asleep and became suffocated by the smoke to so great a degree that when awoke by the fire she was helpless, and so met her terrible fate.—*Philadelphia Day, Sept. 15.*

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FAT, FUN AND CLAMS.

History of the Heavy Men's Ladies' Bake—The Philosophy of Fat—The Enthusiasm of Eating

In this age of curious combinations, when Communism has not only a theoretical school, but an actual army of muscular votaries; when all sorts of interests are discovered to be mutual which in former days were only looked upon as individual, no wonder that the obesity and corpulency of New York should band itself together as something to be proud of. They have discovered a depth of philosophy in the saying "Laugh and grow fat" which the world before them never dreamed of. The fat man they take to be, in an un-Hugo sense, "the man who laughs," and, in proportion to his fatness, to be the man with more

LAUGHING "CAPACITY"

than anybody else. Following this up to its logical conclusion they argue that this laughter being always a fat producer, they will grow fatter and fatter, until, in the end, they shall individually and collectively embody two pure principles—*i. e.*, laughter and fat. This apotheosis of a huge laughing globe of fat is their fondest vision; its attainment their highest hope. The look with which a 250 pounder gazes upon a 340-pounder would be called envy were it not that all such lean, engendering passions are utterly against the rules. But, oh, the laugh of oily delight which expands and glows upon the 340-pounder! Not alone does it pucker up the mammoth mouth and roll in

A WAVE OF HILARIOUS FAT

over the unctuous cheeks, it closes up the fat-embowered eyes till their twinkle is lost to the outer world, and puffs out the double chin like a balloon jib in a fresh wind; it shakes the hugh leviathan ribs with an earthquake heave which is communicated to the region of the waistcoat in a series of rolling shocks and expires only in his boots. His feet are his only trouble, they alone will not fatten, and are the greatest obstacle the fat man finds to intervene between him and the perfectly spherical state. But take him for all in all he is the hugest personification of proud flesh the world has seen. Fat, formerly something to be dreaded, is his hobby. Jack Falstaff is his poetic ideal hero, and English Daniel Lambert

A SAINT OF HIS CHURCH,

of which rotund old Bacchus is the god, he being the nearest approach to a deification of fat. Falstaff's great stand-by was sack, Lambert's was beer, the fat man of to-day believes in clams and fresh air.

Small miracle it was then, that the "United Association of Heavy Men of the State of New York" had for weeks past been husbanding their broadest smiles for a Rhode Island clambake, which took place on Monday last at that delicious spot on the Hudson, so near to the city and so removed from its care-enwoven influences—Pleasant Valley. The very name had a seductive charm for the glowing spheroids. They were to devote a whole day to the fat-building influences of clams and fun, and their preparations therefor were on a scale of magnitude in proportion to the enormous vacuities to be gorged to repletion. Who does not know the composition of a Rhode Island clambake? But who ever pictured such a mountain of bivalves as were towed to the foot of the pier at Pleasant Valley on Monday morning? When the barge containing the clams and oysters was towed down the Sound by six steam tugs the people all turned out, believing it to be another

CAISSON FOR THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

When it slowly swung round the Battery the truth began to dawn on them. A lot containing two acres was reserved for the bake, in close proximity to the buxom Widow Meyer's rustic hotel. A field of green corn was reaped on Monday, and a whole grocer's shop was emptied of spices. The clams were dumped in two stacks, and on one of them a legion of oily niggers commenced the operation of opening.

THESE WERE FOR THE CHOWDER.

Three colossal caldrons were gaping to receive the shelled fish, and by eleven o'clock the people of the neighborhood had an early dinner off the savory smell. Attention was now turned to the bake, and by noon all was in readiness to commence its cooking. Leaving this scene with regret, let us turn our attention to the heavy men themselves. Into this day's festivities they had resolved to infuse an æsthetic element, and so they headed their invitations with the legend "Ladies' Day." Clambakes they had devoured, chowder they had gulped, gamboled like agile elephants among themselves they had upon the green sward in the ecstasy of waistcoatsful of clams, but the

CHARM OF WOMAN'S SOCIETY

had been wanting. They would atone for it, not in sorrow, but in joy. In one some hundred and fifty invitations to the ladies.

The Pleasant Valley is a pretty steamer and stoutly built, but its [illegible] when the one hundred members of the Association stepped on her deck at pier [illegible] North River. The veteran captain superintended the stowing of this unusually heavy freight by only letting them on one at a time, and then balancing the ship by placing them alternately on the port and starboard side. The ladies followed, and were placed so as to fill up the irregularities and make the ballasting perfect. For instance, a 300-pounder and a [illegible] pounder were balanced by two 250-pounders and a [illegible]-pound lady. At half-past ten the captain slipped the gang plank—his vessel was drawing four feet more water than ever before. With a full head of steam he started, ordering all to keep their places. The slightest displacement, he said, might lead to shipwreck; but the fat men had small fear in their hearts, for they knew in their jolly souls that they could never sink. Keeping the possibility of losing the clambake in view, they obeyed the captain. We can now proceed to picture them under a spacious marquee, with

FIVE LONG, STOUT TABLES

spread with snowy linen and all the implements of eating warfare—knives, forks and plates—with such accompaniments as bread, butter, cruet stands and saltcellars. They had sniffed the odor of the chowder from afar, and although, in the cheerfulness of their hearts, they had each eaten a sturdy breakfast but an hour and a half previously, every heavy man concealed about his person at least five quarts of the aromatic vital-floating liquid.

THE LADIES PARTOOK SPARINGLY

at first, because they were not yet aware that the awning over their heads covered the representatives of a new system of eating ethics. As they went on they improved. After the three caldrons had been ladled out until their glorious concavities contained no more chowder the company proceeded to gambol in the woods, like the nymphs and fauns of a new dispensation. At three o'clock the Pleasant Valley again arrived at the wharf, floating a number of distinguished guests, among them Judge Graham, of South Carolina, six feet four inches tall and 234 pounds avoirdupois. Anxious eyes were cast upon the two-acre lot where the monstrous clambake was

SIMMERING INTO A BLISSFUL STATE

of cookedness, and, despite the fascinations of the sylvan surroundings, not a heavy man but was gazing with a smile of longing over the stone wall which enclosed the thrilling objects of their gizzards' delight. The chowder was only a whetter of their appetites, if anything so constant in its demand can have increase of desire. In the interval which elapsed before the bake was ready the HERALD reporter (specially chosen for this occasion on account of his promise of fatness) induced the lightest heavy man present—Dr. [illegible] A. Finnell, 220 pounds—to converse on the aims of the society.

FROM THIS SKELETON

he learned the startling fact that even among jolly fat men differences and heartburnings could arise. This was made plain in the fact that the society of which he was secretary was a dry and fresh party from the original fat men who formed the parent organization.

"Oh, sir, it has weighed upon my spirits until I am shrunk to the shadow you now see before you. The other members were too much devoted to fat and fun to take any trouble in the matter, and, like the scapegoat in the wilderness, I am carrying their sins in my wasting frame. In you clambake lies my only chance."

With this painful speech he laughed a few oily tears down his cheeks. Shortly after a sound like "buttered thunder" arose from the fatted windpipes of the throng

"THE CLAMBAKE'S READY, BOYS!"

The reporter felt himself carried bodily in the direction of the tent by an avalanche of stout humanity, and a moment afterwards he wedged himself into a chair between James J. Coonan, 250 pounds and [illegible] Reid, 320 pounds. The ladies were well cared for, and settled down to business without any pressing. A cloud of savory steam was rising from the

TWO ACRES OF CLAMS,

and little clouds were seen approaching, hovering playfully over trays laden with clams, oysters, green corn and sweet potatoes. Not a moment was lost. A loud roar arose on all sides, broken by the peculiar rattle of discarded clam and oyster shells, the [illegible] sound of corn cobs being denuded of the juicy grain, the pop of champagne corks, the [illegible] of the delicious vintage into dainty-stemmed tumblers, the "glug, glug" of the wine as it was engulfed by the heavy men, and the "sip, sip" as it percolated through the cherry lips of the ladies; the cries for "butter here, butter!" "Pass the salt, sir," "More clams, hot, Pompey, hot!" The enthusiasm was indescribable. Never had the reporter dreamed that such complete ecstasy could be

CENTRED IN THAT ONE WORD,

grub. Where was Milo, the Crotonian, now, who, according to the classic story,

> An ox slew with his fist,
> And ate it up at one meal—
> Ye gods, what a twist!

It was encouraging, it was delighting. There is something in clam eating which flatters a man. There is but half a mouthful in a baked clam. But what a pile of shells a man can accumulate in fifteen minutes steady work! This, it would seem, is one reason why clams are so beloved of the heavy men. They love to eat much, they long to think they can eat more. Like a silver half dime under a microscope, the empty shells furnish an exaggerated picture to the eye of what they have stowed in their stomachs.

> The clam, the clam, the glorious clam,
> Fresh as a daisy, salt as brine—
> The dish divine for a mortal cram.
> O, clam that lives in the deep blue sea,
> Thou knowest not, clam, how I hunger for thee.

For two hours and a half did this continue, until the last clam was fished from the two acre lot, and then only did the party desist. Speeches were made by the President, Frank A. Ransom (240 pounds), in which he alluded in pleasant terms to the object of the gathering, and the benign influence on

THE HEART AND THE APPETITE

of woman's presence. In conclusion he offered the only toast of the evening—"The Ladies." This was responded to by Senator Gallagher, of the Nutmeg State, in a happy vein, after which the company adjourned to wander by the borders of the noble river and drink in the beauty of the surroundings. As this was a mental imbibition it was possible. The strains of music were heard from the ballroom of the hotel, and never was such a saltatory sight presented as the Terpsichorean exercises that followed. It was the heavy fantastic toe—very heavy and very fantastic. A heavy weight quadrille is a sight of sights. The playfulness of

A WHALE AFTER A LIGHT BREAKFAST

is the nearest approach to a simile of a heavy man going "right and left." In one set were Samuel C. McGraw, 336 pounds, John E. Eberhart, 276 pounds; R. C. DeLong, 290 pounds, and Dr. Finnell, 220 pounds. The festivities lasted until nearly midnight, when the Pleasant Valley again groaned and sank in the water five feet additional in bearing Gotham ward the greatest clam eaters in the world.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was unfavorably affected by a reaction in the Liverpool market, and was lower and unsettled. Cotton was steady.

MONEY IRREGULAR.

The money market was more active in the earlier hours of business, and borrowers on stock collaterals freely paid 4 per cent; but the supply became abundant in the afternoon, and the closing transactions were at 3½ and 3 per cent.

Commercial paper is quoted 5 a 7½ per cent discount for the several grades coming under the head of prime.

ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The relaxation in the rates for cash gold occasioned a sharp recovery from the depression in foreign exchange, and rates advanced fully one-quarter per cent. The following were the quotations at the close of business.—Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108 a 108¼; good to prime bankers', 108¼ a 108⅜; short sight, 108⅞ a 109⅛; Paris, sixty days, 5.20 a 5.20⅝; short sight, 5.25 a 5.23¾; Antwerp, 5.30 a 5.23¾; Switzerland, 5.30 a 5.23¾; Hamburg, 35½ a 35⅞; Amsterdam, 40⅛ a 40⅜; Frankfort, 41 a 41⅛; Bremen, 77⅞ a 78⅛; Prussian thalers, 72 a 72¼.

THE GRAND JURY AND THE GOLD CLIQUE.

The business men of the country who are in the habit of conducting their business on a legitimate basis will be glad to learn that Judge Bedford and the District Attorney of this city have deemed it proper to make the charges of alleged conspiracy and usury in Wall street a proper subject for the special consideration of the Grand Jury, whose salutary interference a year or so ago in an emergency of much annoyance, if not scandal, in the money market must still be remembered. The gifted young magistrate has by his action testified his zeal for the welfare of the business community, and we trust he will direct the powers of justice with Draconian severity against both sides of the speculative contest which has for its field the gold market more especially. The money market in general is of course not the subject of his judicial action, for the rates of interest in Wall street are far below the standard which the law says must not be overstepped, although it may be indirectly contemplated, in view of rumors of a conspiracy to lock up legal tenders. Under these circumstances the revival of the usury question will serve to intimidate any movement of such a character. The agitation, however, will doubtless throw light on a practice the legality of which has been in a great deal of doubt. Reference is had to the exaction of high charges for the use of gold in the daily deliveries of the gold brokers. Custom, since the suspension of specie payments, has made these charges a matter of course in the transactions of the Gold Room, and they have hardly been regarded and certainly have never been deliberately designated as usury. Gold is so much a mere commodity in the eyes of the Gold Room that considerations ranging from 1 per cent to 7-32 per cent have been paid for its use for a day at a time without thought of usury. In this case the borrowers surrender the currency equivalent as collateral for the gold loaned them and pay the lender his terms, while asking no interest on the currency. Now, when the consideration asked for the use of gold exceeds seven per cent, has the lender been guilty of usury? Considering the position of gold as a marketable commodity in this country, it might at first seem that he has not. But gold, while not in active circulation, is money in the eyes of the law, and the usury act has been violated. An impartial enforcement of this act will tend, therefore, to break up one of the evils of the gold market by lessening the profits of speculation in it.

THE "BULLS" AND "BEARS" IN GOLD.

It is here, at this point, that the interference of the law and the Grand Jury should cease. Usury once repressed, the other evils of the market will destroy each other. It is no secret that the charges of conspiracy have been made by parties who are interested in a decline in gold as much as are the conspirators in its rise. To be interested in a decline in gold as the whole country is means a different thing from being interested in that direction as Wall street goes. In the latter place it means that speculators, whether merchants or bankers, have sold gold not in their possession, but which they borrow to deliver to the buyer and expect to replace at some future day when gold goes down. The merchant who imports goods and pays for them with borrowed gold becomes at once a speculator and ought not to complain if other speculators run gold up to make money out of him. He intended to make money by its fall. He gambled on the chances that the market would go down. It is these speculating merchants who have joined in the hue and cry of conspiracy. Had they not borrowed gold there could have been no basis for the organization of such a conspiracy. Suppose the wheat and cotton merchants should set up a complaint that the "bears" in gold were getting up a conspiracy to run gold down and make them lose money on their goods, they would have as much right on their side as the others; more in fact, for while the importers are draining the country of specie all the time the exporters are bringing back gold. In such a dispute the latter ought to have as much sympathy as the former. The secret of the present charge of conspiracy lies, indeed, with an organization of speculators who are "short" of gold. The leading firm in the Syndicate are openly charged with having sold ten to twenty millions of gold on the anticipated decline they expected would follow the placing of the $200,000,000 of the new loan. Mr. Boutwell being their best friend, now that they have relieved him of the odium of failure, was cajoled into selling four millions of gold on Thursday in order to tumble the price of gold so as to allow them to get out of their present predicament. The gold market swallowed the four millions, to their utter astonishment, and kept on rising. If such an enormous sale could not break the ranks of the "bull" clique what was to become of the "bears?" The charge of conspiracy was shouted, like the cry of "Police!" by one prize fighter when about to be worsted by another. The desperation of the game is further shown in a paragraph going the rounds of the papers, telegraphed from London, that the steamers leaving for New York on Thursday all took out specie. Doubtless this information, accepted innocently by the agent of the Associated Press, was given by the branch of the Syndicate in Europe. Its object is to help the attack of the "bears" on gold. Why was it not telegraphed on the day the vessels sailed instead of on the next day? Why was not the amount of gold stated? Every steamer brings a little specie nearly every trip. The Syndicate intended to create the impression that there was a flow of specie from Europe to America, when, with sight exchange at 109½, as it was to-day, the Niagara River was just as likely to run up the falls. Fair play is a jewel. Two great cliques have got into a quarrel on the gold question. Grand Jury, stand off and let them fight it out. If they don't infringe the usury law any interference will only be taking sides with one or the other. Our word for it, the speculative demoralization of the day will come to an end sooner if the quarrel is suffered to be settled by the disputants themselves. Syndicates relying on the gold of the Treasury and merchants speculating out of their element will be less ready hereafter to run the risk of being victimized by the rapacious professional gangs of speculators who are ever lying in wait for the unwary.

GOLD STRONG—114 A 114⅛.

The gold market was strong and advanced to 114⅛. The fluctuations of the day are shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	114	1 P. M.	114⅛
10-06 A. M.	113⅞	2 P. M.	114⅛
11 A. M.	114	3 P. M.	114⅛
11 34 A. M.	114⅛	4 P. M.	114⅛
12 M.	114⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 4 per cent for carrying to 1-32 per cent for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows.—

Gold cleared	$50,937,000
Gold balances	1,655,096
Currency balances	2,109,392

The European steamer took out $100,000, mostly in silver.

GOVERNMENTS STRONG.

The rise in foreign exchange and gold enabled the foreign bankers to ship bonds to Europe, and their purchases occasioned a considerable advance in prices. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 115⅞ a 116; do., 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117½; do. do., coupon, 118⅜ a 118⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. do., 1864, 115⅛ a 115⅜, do do., 1865, do. do., 116⅛ a 116⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1867, do do., 114⅛ a 114⅜, do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅜ a 114⅝; do. ten-forties, registered, 111⅛ a 111⅜, do do coupon, 111⅛ a 111⅜.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES QUIET.

The Southern list was quiet and dull. Prices were generally steady and closed as follows—Tennessee, ex coupon, 73 a 73½; do. new, 73 a 73⅜; Virginia, ex coupon, 63 a 63⅜; do. new, 70 a 71; do. registered stock, old, 52⅞ a 54; do. consols, 65⅛ a 65½; Georgia sixes, 84 a 86; do. sevens, 91 a 91½, North Carolina, ex coupon, 42 a 43, do. funding, 1866, 34 a 35; do. do., 1868, 29 a 30; do. new, 24 a 25; do. special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 97⅛ a 97½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 96 a 96⅜; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 70; do. new, 60 a 62; do. levee sixes, 71 a 72, do eights, 80 a 84, do Penitentiary sevens, 70 a 72, do. railroad eights, 78 a 82; Alabama fives, 68 a 70; do. eights, 101 a 102; do. railroad eights, 92 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 75 a 80, do. new, January and July, 57 a 57½; do. do., April and October, 60 a 60½, Arkansas sixes, 53 a 56, do. sevens, 59 a 62.

STOCKS STAGNANT AND LOWER.

The stock market was stagnant until toward the close, when prices settled to a lower stage and the market resumed its slumber. It was the dullest day since the middle of summer. The brokers idled about the room all day or watched the incessant rain from the window ledges. The street market was maintained for a few minutes under a small canopy of umbrellas, but succumbed to and was dissolved by the rain.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	100¼	100
New York Central scrip	95	94½
Harlem	130	129
Erie	32⅝	32
Reading	115	114⅞
Lake Shore	114⅛	113½
Wabash	65⅝	65⅛
Northwestern	70½	69⅞
Northwestern preferred	91	90⅞
Rock Island	110¼	110
St. Paul	63	62⅝
St. Paul preferred	82	81⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	44⅞
New Jersey Central	109⅜	109
Union Pacific	30⅝	30
Western Union Telegraph	67⅞	67⅛
Pacific Mail	55⅜	54⅞

THE RAILWAY BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railway bonds—

New York Cen 6s, 1883	93½	Tol & Wab 2d m	92
New York Cen 6s, 1887	90	Tol & Wab equip bds	54
New York Cen 6s, r e	91	Tol & Wab cons con	89½
New York Cen 6s, sub	91	Han & Naples 1st m	89½
New York Cen 7s, 1876	103	Gt West 1st m, 1888	93½
Erie 1st m ex	101½	Gt West 2d m, 1893	88½
Erie 1st m, end	97	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	88
Erie 3d m 7s, '79	96	Ill & South Iowa 1st m	86
Erie 7s, 5d m, '88	93½	Gal & Chic extended	101
Buf N Y & E 1st m, '77	93	Gal & Chic 2d m	97
Long Dock bonds	94½	Morris & Essex 1st m	105⅜
Hud R 7s, 2d m, s f, '85	104	Morris & Essex 2d m	101
Hud R 7s, 3d m, '75	102½	Clev & Tol s f	102
Harlem 1st m 7s	102½	New Jer Cen new bds	102
Harlem con mtg s f 6s	91	Pitts, F W & Chi 1st m	105
Alb & Sus 2d bds	93	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	101
Mich Cen 1st m 8s, '82	109½	Pitts, F W & Chic 3d m	100
Chi B & Q 8 p c 1st m	111½	Clev & Pitts con s f	104½
Mich So 7 p c 2d m	99	Clev & Pitts 4th m	97
Mich S & N I s f 7 p c	103	Clev & Tol 3d m	98
Ill Cen RR 7s, ear by Mo	103½	Clev & Tol 4th m	84½
Central Pacific bonds	102½	Chic & Alton 1st m	105
Union Pacific 1st m bds	91	Chic & Alton income	91½
Union Pac income 10s	83	Ohio & Miss 1st m	100¼
Ill Cen 7 p c, 1875	105½	Ohio & Miss 2d m	93
Pel ecific 6s 1st m	88	Dub & Sioux C 1st m	93
Alton & T H 2d m pref	87	St L & Iron Mt 1st m	93
Alt & T H 2d m inc	79	Mil & St Paul 1st m 8s	103
Chic & N W s f	100	Mil & St Paul 1st, 7 3 10	95
Chi & N W int bds	94	Mil & St Paul, I & M D	89
Chic & N W con bds	92	Mil & St Paul 2d m	90
Chic & N W ex bds	92	Jol & Chic 1st m	108
Chic & N W 1st m	100	Col, Chi & Ind 1st m	91
Han & St Jo con	89	Col, Chic & Ind 2d m	71½
Del Lack & W 1st m	105¼	Tol, Peo & W, E D	87
Del Lack & W 2d m	97	Tol, Peo & W, W 2d m	85½
Tol & Wab 1st m, ex	95½	N York & N Haven 6s	100
Tol & W 1st m, St L div	88	Bos, Hart & Erie 1st	22

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, Sept. 15—10:15 A. M.

$10000 US 5-20, r, '62 bd	115	200 shs West U Tel b c	67⅛
7700 do	115	200 Pac M SS Co b c	55⅛
25000 US 5-20, r, '64	115	100 do	55
8000 US 5-20, c, '68	114⅜	500 do	55⅛
4000 Tenn 6s, old	73½	50 Mariposa pf	3
65000 Tenn 6s, n	73½	100 do	3⅛
3000 Va 6s, old	63	100 Am Mer U Ex	55⅛
2000 Va 6s, con	65⅛	100 U S Express Co	56⅛
5000 N Car 6s, old b	44⅛	100 do	56⅜
10000 do	44	75 N Y C & H R RR b c	100⅛
2000 S C 6s, J and Jy, n	57⅛	10000 N Y C & H R ctfs	94⅛
4000 Ga 7s, g bds	93½	3000 do	95
7000 Erie 3d mtg, '79	96	500 Erie RR	32⅛
2000 Erie 4th m	91½	200 Harlem RR	129⅜
2000 Long Dock bds	94	200 do b c	130
11000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅛	200 Reading RR b c bd	114⅞
14000 do	102⅛	100 Panama RR b c	60
16000 Union Pac 1st m	91⅛	40 Illinois Cen RR	137
1000 Chi & N W int b	94	11 do	138
1000 Tol & Wab 2d m	92½	125 Chic & N W RR	70
6000 C & N W 1st m	100	500 do b c	69⅞
10000 T W 1st, S L d	89	100 do	70
3000 Pitts, F W & Chi 3d	102	100 Chic & N W pref b c	91
1000 C, C & I C 2d m	72	200 Chic & R I RR	110⅛
75 shs Manhat Bank	150	30 do	110⅛
25 Bk of America	148	100 Mil & St P RR	63⅛
8 Am Ex Bank	120	100 Tol, Wab & W RR	65⅛
10 Imp & Trad Bk	190	100 do b c	65⅛
10 Park Bank	161½	600 D L & W RR	10⅜
800 Spring M Coal	56½	20 Ohio & M RR pf	78½
100 American Coal	54	600 Un Pac RR b c	30⅜
100 Con Coal of Md	42½	100 Alb & Sus RR b c	95⅜
100 West U Tel	67⅛		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$1000 US 5-20, r, '62	115	$ 1000 US 5-20, r, '65, n	114
1000 US 5-20, c, '62	115⅛	5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	114⅜
11000 do	115⅜	4700 US 5-20, r, '67	114⅜
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	115⅛	2000 do	114⅞
5000 do	115⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$1000 Tenn 6s, new	73	100 shs L S & M S RR b c	113⅞
10000 Un Pac RR 1st m	91	100 Panama RR b c	66
1000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅜	200 Chic & N W RR b c	70
1000 Clev & Pitts s f	95	200 C, C & Ind RR	91
200 shs Spr M Coal b c	55	300 Mil & St Paul RR	63⅛
100 Mariposa Min pf	3	20 Del Lack & W RR	109
100 do	3⅛	100 Alt & Ter H RR bd	25
200 U S Express b c	57	200 Han & St Jo RR pf	90⅜
200 N Y C & H R RR	100⅛	200 Union Pac RR b c	30⅛
50 do	100⅛	50 Morris & Es RR	91⅛
10000 N Y C & H R ctfs b c	94⅞	200 do	15⅜
200 Reading RR	114⅞	50 Chi & Alton RR	110
300 L S & M S RR	113⅞		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

Western Union	67 a 67⅛	North west'n pf	90⅞ a 91
Pacific Mail	54⅞ a 54⅞	Rock Island	110 a 110⅛
N Y Cen con	100⅛ a 100⅜	St. Paul	62⅞ a 63⅛
N Y Cen scrip	94⅞ a 94⅛	St. Paul pref.	81⅞ a 82
Erie	32 a 32⅛	Wabash	65 a 65⅛
Reading	114⅞ a 114⅞	Ohio & Miss	44⅞ a 44⅞
Lake Shore	113 a 113⅛	Union Pacific	30 a 30⅛
Pittsburg	121 a 122	Bos Har & Erie	2½ a 2⅞
Northwestern	69⅞ a 69⅞	Col, C & Ind Cen	20⅞ a 21

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market has been dull, without change in prices which were nominal, in the absence of any considerable business at $7 25 a $7 75 for pots and $9 a $9 50 for pearls.

CANDLES were only saleable in small parcels at 28c. a 29c. per lb for stearic, 29c for plain sperm, 39c for patent sperm, 18c. a 19c. for adamantine and 31c for paraffine.

COPPER—The market for American ingot was less active, but prices were well maintained. The sales were 50,000 lbs at 25½c. cash, and 23½c. a 24c for future delivery, closing firm at 23⅝c. a 23⅞c for prompt delivery sheathings, &c., were in small demand at 30c for new sheathing, 20 a 21c for old do , 23 [illegible] bolts and braziers, 23c to [illegible] yellow metal new sheathing, 25c for to nails and [illegible] for do bolts.

COFFEE—The market for all descriptions was inactive, but prices were well sustained. The offerings continued small. We note sales of 1,400 bags Rio, per Dunan (and as a, not before reported), on private terms, and in addition a resale of 3,000 bags Rio, for consumption, per Hecla, on private terms. We quote—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 12c a 13½c, fair do., 13⅝c. a 13⅞c., good do, 13c. a 14½c, prime do., 15⅛c. a 14⅝c., gold, in bond, sixty days. Maracaibo, 14½c. a 17½c., Laguayra 15½c. a 16½c., St Domingo (in bond), 10c. a 10½c., Java, 21c. a 25c., gold, duty paid.

COTTON—The demand for cotton on the spot was limited, but with continued light offerings the market was firm and the small business in progress was at very full prices. For future delivery the market was fairly active at an advance of [illegible] per lb. closing with a continued upward tendency. The sales were as follows—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export		1	4
Consumption	241	263	547
Speculation	83	1	114
Total	427	308	735

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows—Last evening—September, 600 at 20¼c; October, 400 at 19⅝c, 100 at 19 13-16c. October and November, 200 each at 19 11-16c, together. November, 500 at 19⅝c, November and December, 300 each at 19⅝c., together; December, 800 at 19⅝c.; January 100 at 19 11-16c. Total, 3,400 bales. To day—September, 100 at 20¼c., 200 at 20 5-16c., 300 at 20⅜c., October, 400 at 19⅝c, 200 at 19 13-16c., 1 100 at 19¾c., 700 at 19 15-16c.; November, 200 at 19⅝c., 600 at 19⅝c., 500 at 19 13-16c, 200 at 19⅞c; November and December, 500 each at 19⅝c; December, 100 at 19⅝c, 200 at 19 11-16c., 400 at 19⅝c, 100 at 19⅞c, January, 100 at 20c., February, 100 at 20c, February and March, 500 each at 19 15-16c together, March, 200 at 20⅛c.—total, 7,800 bales. Grand total, 11,200. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were as follows September, 20 c, October 19.71c, November, 19.55c., December, 19.60c; January, 19.75c, February, 19⅞c, April, 20⅛c. We quote—

	Uplands	Alabama	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞	17⅜
Good ordinary	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Low middling	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good middling	22⅝	23	23⅛	23⅜

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

	Receipts To-Day.	Total This Week.	Total Last Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	559	3,693	2,040	626
New Orleans	528	2,335	2,478	3,752
Mobile	211	905	575	1,407
Savannah	413	1,406	692	6,[illegible]
Charleston	432	1,7[illegible]	549	4,146
Wilmington	37	2[illegible]	135	—
Norfolk	335	985	209	885
Baltimore	210	515	355	405
New York	179	1,0[illegible]4	1,092	301
Boston	—	163	445	77
Various	150	Prov. —	Prv do	3
		C P ea 150	C P 69	46
Total	3,005	13,197	8,664	17,843

Rates for cotton freights to foreign ports closed thus—To Liverpool, by steam, ¼d, by sail, 3-16d. October engagements, 7-16d, ⅜d paid. To Havre, by steam, 1c. gold, sail ⅝c. To Hamburg by steam, 5-16d. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c. gold, compressed. To the Baltic Ports, by sail, ⅝c. a ¾c. gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Receipts, flour, 7,184 bbls; wheat, 169,018 bushels, corn 74,900 do., corn meal, 150 bbls and 126 bags, oats, 10,700 bushels. The flour market ruled dull and in some instances lower to sell but generally they cannot be quoted changed. The sales were about 8,000 bbls. Rye flour was in fair demand and firm. Corn meal was without change, and quiet, sales, 175 bbls Jersey yellow, at $3 75. We quote—

No 2 State	$4 50 a	5 25
Superfine State	5 50 a	5 85
Extra State	6 00 a	6 50
Choice do	6 50 a	6 75
Superfine Western	5 50 a	5 85
Extra do	6 15 a	6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 75 a	8 25
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 15 a	6 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 60 a	7 00
Family	7 00 a	8 00
St. Louis low extra	6 15 a	6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 75 a	7 00
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a	8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a	9 75
Rye flour	4 50 a	5 00
Southern No 2	5 50 a	5 90
Southern superfine	4 75 a	6 00
Southern extra	6 00 a	9 75
Southern family	7 50 a	10 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 70 a	4 00
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 50 a	4 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a	3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 00 a	4 10
Corn meal, puncheons	19 00 a	—

—The wheat market was dull and from 1c. a 2c lower. The continued rain throughout the day checked business. The sales were about 40,000 bushels at $1 44 for ord nary spring, in store, $1 45 a $1 48 for ordinary to Chicago No 2, delivered, $1 5[illegible] a $1 57 for winter red, $1 60 a $1 62 for amber, $1 67 for white and $1 48 for Illinois winter. Corn was dull and lower, with sales of 175,000 bushels, at 72c. a 73c. for mixed, in store. 73c. a 74c. for do. afloat, closing dull at the inside price. Western yellow and white were entirely nominal. Oats were a shade higher, but only moderately active. The sales aggregate about 40,000 bushels at 52c. a 55c. for mixed and white Ohio. Barley dull and nominal. Rye was in good demand, with sales reported of 40,000 bushels Western at 9[illegible]c.

FREIGHTS—The market was quiet but very strong, the scarcity of room alone interrupting business. In the chartering line there was a brisk call for vessels for grain, petroleum and general cargo, but desirable ones, and, in fact, vessels of any description, are very scarce, and, in consequence, we have but a comparatively small business to report; rates, however, remain very firm. The engagements were—To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels grain at 11d., 1,000 boxes cheese, 60s., 250 boxes bacon, 45s. To London, by steam, 2,000 boxes cheese, 50s. To Bristol by steam, 1,500 boxes cheese, 50s. To Stettin by steam, 750 tierces lard, 45s. a 50s. To Antwerp, 23,000 bushels grain, 13½d., 200 hhds tallow and 500 tierces lard, 45s. The charters comprise—A French brig, about 2,000 quarters grain, to Antwerp on private terms, a British bark, hence to Cork for orders, 5,000 bbls refined petroleum, 6s., to arrive, a British bark, 2,400 bbls. refined petroleum to arrive, same voyage and rate, an Italian bark hence to Malta, 5,500 cases petroleum, 35c. per case, a British bark hence to Antwerp, 4,000 bbls refined petroleum 6s 6d., a German bark hence to the Prussian Baltic, 2,300 bbls refined petroleum, on private terms, a British bark from Philadelphia to a direct Continental port, 4,000 bbls refined petroleum, 6s 6d.; an American bark, 339 tons, hence to Genoa, 100 cargo refined petroleum, 6s. for bbls and 50s. for cases, a bark, 465 tons (now in Boston), hence to Marseilles, cargo of tobacco, &c., lump sum, two ships, one to Callao, the other to Antwerp, with general cargo, on private terms, a bark (to arrive), chartered for grain to Cork for orders at 8s 3d., has since arrived, and been rechartered to-day at 9s., a British bark from Philadelphia to Gibraltar for orders, 2,000 bbls refined petroleum 6s. 3d.

GUNNIES—There has been no material change in prices since our last, and the market has remained very quiet. We quote—Bags, 14c. a 14½c. and cloth, 16c. a 16½c.

HEMP AND JUTE—There has been considerable movement in Manila hemp for the past few days, and sales were reported of 1,500 bales to arrive per Temperley, 750 per Imperatrice and 1,200 bales per Carnarvan Castle, all at 13½c. gold. There has also been a fair call for jute butts, with sales of 1,000 bales per Mergapore and 800 bales per Calcutta, both sales at 3 7-16c., currency. Jute and other descriptions of hemp remain quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—The excitement has abated but very little, and the reports coming in show a very poor crop. It is estimated that the supply will fall short about 40,000 bales from the annual consumption of last year. Prices show no material change, but the market is very strong and tending upward. Western 1871, 50c.; 1871, 40c. a 50c. Eastern 1871, 40c. a 50c., 1870, 17c. a 22c.; 1870, 17c. a 27c., California, 1871, 55c. a 60c.

HAY AND STRAW continue in good request at about former prices. There is a large stock of hay at present on hand, but with a fair demand prices rule firm; quoted at $1 10 for shipping, $1 20 a $1 60 for retail qualities. Straw is quoted at $1 10 for long rye, 90c. for short do and 75c. a 80c. for oat.

HIDES—The market was quiet, without change in prices. No considerable sales were effected.

IRON—The market for both Scotch and American pig was quiet, but very firm. The sales were 1,000 tons No 1 (as at $37 (the Crane Company have but one furnace out of blast), and 500 tons Allentown at $36 50, 500 tons No 2 American at $35, 75 tons Coltness at $38, 100 tons Glengarnock, and 100 tons Gartsherrie, both at $34 50; [illegible] these prices, sundry small lots [illegible] double head rails on private terms and 200 tons wrought scrap on private terms and 200 tons do. from yard at $[illegible]. We quote—Gartsherrie, $36, American rails $70 at the works, and English rails, $57 a $58, gold. Refined bars were in moderate request at $90 a $100 per ton for assorted Swedes and $70 for American and English. 150 packs Russia sheet realized 11⅛c., gold, per lb., closing with no sellers under 14c., gold, per lb.

LEATHER was in good demand, prime hemlock sole selling quite freely. Low grades of any description were dull of sale. Heavy stock was scarce and wanted at full prices. We quote—

	Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, &c.	Californian	Orinoco, &c.
Light	25c. a 27c.	25c. a 27c.	24c. a 26c.
Middle	25c. a 28c.	25c. a 28c.	26c. a 27½c.
Heavy	25c. a 26c.	25c. a 27c.	26c. a 27c.
Good damaged	24c. a 26c.	24c. a 25c.	20c. a 24c.
Poor do, all kinds, 17c. a 19c.			
Union Crop	Oak Slaughter		Boston Hides
Light	34c. a 36c.		34c. a 36c.
Middle	35c. a 36c.		36c. a 38c.
Heavy	30c. a 34c.		33c. a 35c.

Oak rough—Light, 33c. a 35c., middle and heavy, 32c. a 37c.

LEAD—Both pig and refined were dull of sale at $6 a $6 05, gold, per 100 lbs., for Spanish, $6 05 a $6 10 for German, $6 15 a $6 20 for English, 9⅛c. per lb for bar and 10⅛c. for sheet and pipe.

MOLASSES was quiet, without change in price, and no noteworthy sales. We quote—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 21c. a 30c., clayed, 35c. a 38c., muscovado, refining, 32c. a 36c., muscovado, grocery, 38c. a 40c. Porto Rico, 38c. a 55c., English Islands, 30c. a 40c. New Orleans, 25c. a 60c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits turpentine opened firm but closed weak at about 60c. on the spot and 58c. to arrive. The sales were 150 bbls from wharf at 60c. and 50 bbls to arrive at 59c. Rosin was quiet but firm, closing at $3 a $3 10 for strained, with sales of 500 bbls at the latter figure. Tar was dull but unchanged. Wilmington, $3, and Washington, $3 a $3 12½.

OILS—Linseed was in moderate request at 83c. a 84c. in casks and bbls. There was no movement in fish oils worthy of mention.

PETROLEUM—The market to-day shows no change, remaining quiet but firm. There is very little inquiry from exporters owing to the scarcity of vessels, and not much disposition to force the market by receivers. Crude oils scarce, and very little, if any, offering for spot, quoted nominally at 4c. In bulk. Case oil shows no change, and was neglected and nominal at 34⅛c. a 35⅛c. Naptha continued dull and quoted nominally at 9½c. a 10c. Sales of refined have been reported of 1,000 bbls standard white, for first half of month at 24⅛c. [illegible] was entirely neglected. At the creek the market was quiet at quotations unchanged. The Philadelphia market was a shade firmer, but very quiet. Sales were reported of 1,000 bbls refined standard white, for first half of month, at 24c. Shipping crude firmer, quoted at 17⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Receipts pork, 10 packages, lard, 153 do., cut meats 35 do. The market for mess pork was quiet at yesterday's prices. Sales, 700 bbls, in lots, at $13 50, cash, also 1,750 bbls for September, at $13 37½ a $13 50. Bacon continued quiet and unchanged. The sales were 100 boxes of long clear at 8c. We quote—Short clear, 8½c., long do., 8c., short rib, 7⅞c. a 8c. Cumberland cut 8c. Stratford, South Stafford and Birmingham 8c. a 8⅛c. Lard was quiet, but steady. There was no important transactions reported, quoted at 9⅛c. for spot, month and October. City lard was dull and lower, held at 9⅛c. for kettle and [illegible] for steam. Beef was without change in prices and very quiet, quoted nominally at $[illegible] a $10 for mess, $11 a $[illegible] for extra mess, $14 a $15 for prime mess tierces and $18 a $[illegible] for India mess, tierces. Beef hams. There was some inquiry for Western, but buyers were unwilling to pay asking prices, and nothing of importance transpired. The nominal prices were—$18 a $20 for Texas and $[illegible] a $22 for new Western. Cut meats. There was a fair jobbing trade in pickled hams, and dry salted shoulders, but otherwise the market remained quiet. We quote—Dry salted shoulders 6⅜c., clear bellies, 8½c., bellies, 8c., hams, 7½c. a 8c., pickled hams, 10c. a 13c., sugar cured, and smoked do. 13c. a 15c. Butter and cheese meet with the usual demand, and prices show no change. Dressed hogs were unchanged in prices and quiet, quoted at 6c. a 7c. for the range.

RICE was in fair request for jobbing purposes only and sales were confined to 150 bags Rangoon and Patna at 8⅛c. a 8½c. and [illegible] Carolina at 8⅛c. a 10c. per lb, according to quality.

STEARINE—There has been very little call to-day, the market presenting an unusually quiet appearance. We quote—Nominally 9⅛c. a 10c.

SEEDS—The market shows very little animation, but prices keep firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bags Calcutta linseed for prompt delivery at $2 30, gold. Also 15,000 lbs of rough flaxseed at $2 02½ a $2 05. Clover was quoted at 10⅛c. a 11c. and timothy $3 a $3 50.

SUGAR—For low refining grades the market was dull and depressed; but refining and the better grades for grocery purposes were in [illegible] demand. The demand was generally small and sales were 1,500 hhds (partly last evening), including 800 hhds strictly [illegible] fair refining, at 9 4-16c., 300 hhds prime refining Porto Rico at 9⅝c., and 140 hhds fair refining at 9⅝c., 400 boxes were sold on private terms. Refined sugar was in fair demand but at easier prices the sales being chiefly at 12c. for extra C, 12⅛c. a 12⅜c. for A and 13c. for crushed, powdered and granulated. We quote—Cuba. Inferior to common refining, 8⅝c. a 9c., fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c., good to prime refining, 9½c. a 9⅝c., fair to good grocery, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c., prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c., centrifugal, hhds. and boxes 9⅛c. a 11⅛c., molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9⅛c., melado 4⅛c. a 7⅛c. Havana—boxes Dutch standard Nos 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c., do. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c., do. 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c., do. 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c., do. 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c., do. white 13c. a 14c. Porto Rico—Refining grades 8⅛c. a 9⅛c., do. grocery grades, 9⅛c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos 8 to 12, 8c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. Manila—Current, clayed and superior, 8⅛c. a 9c.

TOBACCO—Kentucky was in fair demand at former prices. The sales were 50 hhds. at 7⅛c. a 11c. per lb. Seed leaf was in good demand at full prices, with further sales of 100 cases State at from 26c. a 32½c. per lb., 100 cases Pennsylvania on private terms. 200 cases sundries at from 26c. a 55c., and 100 bales Havana at from 90c. a $1 05 per lb.

TIN—The market for both pig and plates was strong, with a fair demand. We note sales of [illegible] and [illegible] charcoal at $8 75 a $8 80, gold, 1,000 boxes [illegible] I tons, at $8 70, gold, 500 boxes ½ cross 14x20, at $11 37½, gold; 3,000 slabs Straits pig (partly to arrive), at 36c. a 36⅛c., gold, per lb; 550 slabs do. at 36⅛c., and five tons English, at 34⅛c., gold, per lb.

TALLOW was in fair demand and a trifle higher. The sales were about 250,000 lbs., at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.

WOOL—There has been no noticeable change in prices since our last, but more inquiry. A number of speculators are in the market and would invest largely if sellers would make concessions, but with the small stock on hand at present, especially of the finer grades, which meets with ready sales, holders are unwilling to shade prices, and in consequence business has been restricted. The sales since last report have been—20,000 lbs. XX Ohio fleece, 62c., 12,000 lbs. Western do., 57c.; 6,000 lbs. medium do., 64c.; 4,000 lbs. unwashed, 42c.; 10,000 lbs. Kentucky combings, 55c., 25,000 lbs. delaine, 65c. a 67½c., 30,000 lbs lambs pulled, 51c. a 65c., 20,000 lbs extra do., 51c. a 62c., 12,000 lbs super, 61c. a 65c., 15,000 lbs tubbed, 72c. a 75½c.; 2,000 lbs spring clip California, 43c., 25,000 lbs. Mestiza, 33½c. a 38c., 1,000 lbs. noils, 25c., 23 bales Cape, 40 a 41c., 90,000 lbs medium fleece, 15,000 lbs. unwashed do., 10,000 lbs. de aine, 3,000 lbs extra pulled, 4,000 lbs. short do., 10,000 lbs. Montevideo, 2,000 lbs. Australian, 5 bales Cape. All on private terms.

WHISKEY—Receipts 593 bbls. The market was steady, with sales of 250 bbls., at 92½c. a 93½c.

ZINC was in demand at full prices, with sales of 25 casks Silesian sheet at 7⅝c. a 7⅞c. gold per lb, and 90 casks Mosselman at 7⅜c. a 7⅝c. gold per lb, closing at 8c. gold per lb.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15 1871.

Cotton firm; middlings, 19⅛c. a 19⅜c. Net receipts, 528 bales, gross, 656. Exports to Great Britain, 8,539. Sales, 550. Stock, 18,821. Net receipts of the week, 2,335, gross, 2,6[illegible]0. Exports to Great Britain, 8,473. Coastwise, 1,019. Sales of the week, 5,000.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 15, 1871.

Cotton—no demand, buyers and sellers apart. Middlings, 18⅜c. a 18⅞c. Net receipts, 413 bales. Exports coastwise, 166. Stock, 2,716. Net receipts of the week, 1,406. Exports coastwise, 750.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 15, 1871.

Tobacco very firm and strong. Sales 150 hhds., lugs, $7 a $8, low to medium leaf, $8 50 a $13 50.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept 15 1871.

Spirits turpentine strong at 51c. Rosin firm at $2 50 for pale. Crude turpentine firm at $3 75 for yellow dip, $4 50 for virgin. Tar strong at $2 15.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept 15, 1871.

Flour steady, with a good demand, sales 2,000 bbls, at $7 for No 1 spring, $7 50 for amber winter, $8 for white winter and $8 50 for double extra. Wheat scarce, sales 2,000 bushels No 1 Milwaukee club at $1 45. Corn firm, sales 4 cars at 65c. a 66c. Barley quiet. Corn meal—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed steady, shorts, $19 a $20, shipstuffs, $22 a $25, middlings, $27 a $30 per ton. Highwines, 93c. a 93½c. Canal freights—Wheat, 9½c.; corn and rye, 9c., barley, 7½c. to New York, lumber $3 75 to the Hudson, $5 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour—To Boston, 53c., to New York, 40c., to Albany, 35c. Receipts by lake—37,600 bushels wheat, 7,300 bushels barley, 10,200 bushels rye, 540,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—14,600 bushels wheat and 1,488,000 feet lumber.

CHICAGO, Sept 15, 1871.

Flour quiet. Wheat opened strong, closed at an advance of ⅛c. No 2 spring, $1 15 a $1 15⅜, cash, or seller September, $1 15⅜ a $1 15⅞, seller October. Corn—No 2 mixed, 47⅝c., cash or seller September, 47⅛c. a 47⅝c., seller October. Oats declined ⅛c. a ⅝c., 30⅛c. a 30⅜c., cash. Rye easier. No 2 62c. Barley—No 2 spring steady, with moderate demand. Highwines stronger, 89c. Provisions easier. Pork, $13 75. Lard, 8⅞c. Dry salted meats, 5⅛c. for shoulders, short rib middles, 6⅞c. Hogs steady, with moderate demand—$4 25 a $4 60. Cattle steady, with moderate demand—$5 75 a $5 50. Freights firm, to Buffalo, 9c. a 9½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 131,000 bushels wheat, 160,000 do. corn, 136,000 do. oats, 13,000 do. rye, 42,000 do. barley and 6,000 hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 10,000 bushels wheat, 41,000 do. corn, 89,000 do. oats, 3,000 do. barley and 6,000 hogs.

BUFFALO, Sept 15, 1871.

Receipts—Flour, 700 bbls., wheat, 74,600 bushels, corn, 7,600 bushels, oats, 27,000 bushels, barley, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 113,000 bushels, corn, 80,000 bushels, oats, 125,000 bushels, barley, 18,000 bushels. Lake shipments—Corn, 34,000 bushels, oats, 20,000 bushels. Freights—Wheat 14c. a 14⅛c., oats 9c. a 9⅛c., corn 13c. a 13⅛c., to New York. Flour fairly active and steady. Wheat nominal and scarce. Corn in moderate demand, sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 61c. a 61⅛c., 30,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 61c. Oats, rye and barley—Nothing doing. Pork and lard flat and quiet. Highwines—Sales 50 bbls. at 91c. Seeds in fair demand, sales 300 bags of timothy at $3.

FLEETWOOD PARK

First Day of the September Trotting Meeting—The Contests and the Speculation Thereon.

To-day is set down for the inauguration of the September trotting meeting at Fleetwood Park, and should the weather be pleasant thousands will gather at this delightful retreat to witness contests which promise to be of the grandest character. The character of the horses entered, their evenness and condition seem to certainly insure this. First on the programme is the purse of $1,000 for horses that have never trotted better than three minutes: $600 to the first, $250 to the second and $150 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Entered for this are H. J. Doremus' sorrel gelding Joe, G. N. Ferguson's bay mare Bright Eyes, Alex. Snyder's bay gelding Westchester, Mike Roden's bay gelding Castle Boy, B. F. Cowan's gray gelding Ed Eaton, S. J. Whitney's black gelding Camors and S. T. Bane's sorrel mare Ida May. The second event is for horses that never beat 2:25: $1,600 to the first, $600 to the second, and $400 to the third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; and in this will be engaged Dan Mace's chestnut gelding Judge Fullerton, John Murphy's bay gelding J. J. Bradley, and Thomas S. Carpenter's black stallion Thomas Jefferson. These are all clippers, and the greatest interest is centring in the race, as it bids fair to be closely contested throughout.

The sporting world mustered quite strong last night, considering the unpleasant weather, at the pool rooms of Messrs. Marshall Johnson, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, to speculate upon these events. The betting was very light, however, the pools being few in number and of comparatively small amounts. The following will give an idea of the business done:—

THREE MINUTE PURSE.

Ed Eaton	$15	25	20	20
Castle Boy	10	8	6	7
Joe	8	10	9	8
The field	12	10	11	1[illegible]

2:25 PURSE.

Judge Fullerton	$13	41	60	50
Thomas Jefferson	15	15	20	20
J. J. Bradley	5	6	10	5

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS

A Sugar Thief Held for a Hearing.

Patrick Graham was yesterday placed under bonds to the amount of $3,000, by Justice Delmar, to insure his appearance on the 18th instant to answer a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen, as alleged, 1,000 pounds of sugar, in charge of the Atlantic Dock Company, on the night of the 12th inst.

Admissions to the Bar.

The Board of Examiners appointed at the General Term of the Supreme Court to examine candidates for admission to the bar reported yesterday in favor of the following named gentlemen:—Samuel Walker, John D. Comstock, A. C. Hockemeyer, E. M. Shepard, F. T. Glover, Lorenzo Lovejoy, Wm. M. Benedict, A. M. Cunningham, John Gibney, M. W. Weld, D. T. Lynch, A. L. Masters, E. Openshaw,

The Brooklyn Ferry Encroachment.

The Brooklyn ferry encroachment, which was to have been investigated yesterday by the Committee on Ferry and Water Rights of the Common Council, was adjourned until next Tuesday forenoon, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mayor Kalbfleisch and the failure of Superintendent Cyrus P. Smith to appear. Mr. Smith saw the committee after the adjournment and apologized for his absence, a summons from the Supreme Court, he said, causing his failure to reach the committee at the proper time. President Morse, of the Union Ferry Company, met the committee and brought with him Counsellor Silliman.

Burglaries in Brooklyn.

At two o'clock yesterday morning an attempt was made by burglars to enter the residence of Mrs. Diehn, in Herkimer street, near Sackman. The cries of Mrs. Diehn from an upper window caused the rascals to abandon their object and to flee from the neighborhood a few minutes before the arrival of officers, who came to the aid of Mrs. Diehn.

Burglars yesterday morning gained an entrance to the liquor store of Henry Osborne, corner of Plymouth street and Hudson avenue, and stole two baskets of wine. The wine was subsequently found in the cellar of a tenement house in the neighborhood of the robbery by officers in search of it and the thieves. The latter have not yet been secured.

A FIENDISH ACT

A Wholesale Murder Frustrated—No Clue to the Perpetrators of This Devilish Act.

Mr. John Rathborn, of Merrick, and another gentleman of that town, while on their way home from Bellmore last Sunday night, found, passing along the railroad track, about midway between the above named places, two heavy ties placed across the rails. With malice true to the instincts of the perpetrators of this fiendish crime, the ties were placed near a bridge, so that, whenever the engine of the approaching train should strike it, the whole train would likely have been thrown into the creek below. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Rathborn and his friend immediately removed the obstruction, and just in time, as the last train was in sight, so saving the lives of the hundreds on board as well as a great disaster to the railroad company.

On the 12th of July last Antoine Fergerer, a young mechanic at College Point, L. I., was arrested, on complaint of Helena Schecch of that place on a charge of attempting a rape on her person. On having been indicted by the Grand Jury of Queens county, he was on Tuesday convicted at the County Court session and sentenced to two years State Prison.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

LORD—VREELAND.—On Wednesday, September 13, at the First Reformed Church, Hackensack, N. J., by Rev. Theo. B. Romeyn, RUSSELL H. LORD to Miss NETTIE VREELAND, daughter of the late Stephen Vreland, Esq., of Edgewater, New Jersey.

PUTNAM—GRAVES.—At Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, September 14, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Eustace, EDWIN T. PUTNAM to MARIA C., daughter of the late Levi Graves.

SEEDORFF—WILSHUSEN.—On Thursday, September 14, by the Rev. Dr. Krotel, at the bride's residence, HENRY SEEDORFF to MISS ADALENA M. WILSHUSEN, all of this city. No cards.

SCHLESINGER—POURTALES.—On Thursday, September 14, at St. John's chapel, Cambridge, Mass., by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Mr. SEBASTIAN B. SCHLESINGER to BERTHA, daughter of Count de Pourtalès.

VANDERPOEL—NORTH.—On Thursday, September 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., AUGUSTUS G. VANDERPOEL to ALICE A. NORTH, eldest daughter of Edward North, all of this city.

VANDEWATER—BILL.—On Thursday evening, September 14, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by Rev. H. De Luynes, S. J., VALENTINE VANDEWATER to ANNA MARIA BILL, daughter of the late Captain David Bill.

California, New Jersey and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Died.

BALL.—On Wednesday, September 13, of consumption, GEORGE F. BALL, aged 20 years and 8 months.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, 56 Macdougal street, on Saturday, 16th inst., at half-past one o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—On Thursday, September 14, HENRY, beloved son of Henry and Margaret Brown, aged 13 years and 29 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1 Hamilton street, on Saturday, September 16, at one o'clock P. M.

BOWERS.—On Thursday, September 14, 1871, JOHNNY BOWERS, aged 13 years, 1 month and 3 days.

May all who knew him exemplify his tender heart and forgiving disposition.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 208 West Thirty-sixth street, on Sunday, 17th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BURKE.—At the residence of his parents, Astoria, L. I., on Friday, 15th inst., WILLIE, youngest child of Dominic and Charlotte Burke, aged 21 months.

CAUFIELD.—On Friday morning, September 15, 1871, after a short illness, JOHN CAUFIELD, a native of the town of Galway, Ireland, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 17th inst., from his late residence, 415 West Thirty-eighth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Galway papers please copy.

CORRIGAN.—On Thursday, September 14, the beloved wife of Eugene Corrigan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 340 West Thirty-sixth street, on Sunday, the 17th inst.

CLIFFORD.—On Friday, September 15, MAURICE, only son of Charles and Catherine Clifford, aged 8 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral, at two o'clock on Sunday, September 17, at No. 1,055 Third avenue.

DURBROW.—At New Hampton, Orange county, N. Y., on Friday, September 15, JOSEPH DURBROW, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Stephen A. Durbrow, No. 128 East Thirtieth street, on Monday, September 18, at eleven o'clock.

FERRIN.—On Friday, September 15, Mrs. LUCINDY JANE FERRIN, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral on Sunday, 17th inst., at one o'clock P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. D. G. Taylor, 329 West Forty-third street.

GLEASON.—On Friday, September 15, 1871, ANNA GLEASON, wife of James Gleason, and daughter of the late Edward and Anna Gusenan, of the parish Multifarnham, county Westmeath, Ireland, in her 61st year, after a long and severe illness.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, September 17, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 388 Front street.

County Westmeath papers please copy.

GEE.—On Sunday, the 10th inst., at New Canaan, Conn., RALPH WILLIAM, only son of William and Eliza Gee, aged 1 year.

Birmingham (England) papers please copy.

GIBNEY.—On Friday, September 15, BRIDGET, the beloved wife of James Gibney, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of her father, John Salmon, are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, September 17, from her late residence, 441 East Twelfth street, at half-past one P. M.

GREIG.—At Pelham, on Thursday, September 14, ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. C. Greig and daughter of the late Anthony J. Allaire.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the Episcopal church, New Rochelle, on Monday, the 18th inst., at one o'clock P. M. Cars leave Twenty-seventh street at half-past eleven A. M.

HASSON.—On Thursday evening, September 14, JOHN A., the beloved son of Henry and Ann Hasson, aged 24 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 614 Eleventh avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

HANFORD.—In this city, on Friday, September 15, ELIZABETH HILL, wife of Edward H. Hanford and daughter of Rev. W. H. Dikeman, aged 41 years.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

JORDAN.—On Wednesday, September 13, RUSSELL MEEM JORDAN, son of General Thomas Jordan.

Funeral will take place from 31 West Thirty-second street, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half past twelve o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

KIMBARK.—On Thursday, September 14, after a long and trying illness, PHŒBE WARRELL TRAVIS, wife of E. H. Kimbark, M. D.

Funeral from her late residence, 215 East Nineteenth street, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at half-past twelve P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice.

MEEKER.—In Jersey City, on Friday, September 15, POLLY, wife of the late Hiram L. Meeker, aged 72 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from her late residence, 248 South Fifth street, Jersey City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

MURPHY.—At Sing Sing, on Thursday, September 14, HUGH MURPHY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the keepers and guards at Sing Sing Prison, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, Felix Murphy, No. 19 Madison street, on Saturday, September 16, at two o'clock.

MCGINNESS.—REBECCA MCGINNESS, on Friday morning, September 15, aged 39 years and 11 days.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, September 17, from her late residence, 276 North Second street, Williamsburg, E. D.

Londonderry (Ireland) papers will please copy.

NAUGHTON.—On Friday, September 15, MARY SOWENTON, wife of William Naughton, in her 50th year.

The friends of the family and her cousins are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, September 17, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 116 Horatio street.

POMEROY.—PURITAN LODGE, NO. 339, F. AND A. M.—The members of this lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the lodge, on Sunday, the 17th inst., at their rooms, No. 8 Union square, at half-past nine o'clock sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Jesse H. Pomeroy. The funeral will take place from the Baptist church in Stanton, near Forsyth street, at half past ten o'clock P. M. By order, ISAAC H. BROWN, Master.

OLIVER GREEN, Secretary.

REMINGTON.—On Friday, September 15, JULIA, wife of Clement Remington, and daughter of the late Henry H. Schieffelin.

Funeral from 1 East Twenty-sixth street, Madison square, on Monday next, at ten o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

REILLY.—After a protracted illness MARY REILLY, a native of Whitewood, parish of Nober, county Meath, Ireland, at the advanced age of 76 years.

The friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, Philip Reilly, 308 Kent avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, September 16, at two o'clock P. M.; from thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

ROBINS.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, September 14, MARIA ROBINS, daughter of the late Nathan Robins, Esq., of this city.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 330 West Thirty third street, at twelve o'clock noon, on Monday, September 18.

SNOWDEN.—On Thursday, September 14, ROBERT SNOWDEN, aged 16.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 43 East Fourteenth street, on Sunday, September 17, at two o'clock P. M.

Nashville papers please copy.

TALBOT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 14, MARY LOUISA, daughter of Amelia A. and Henry H. Talbot, aged 1 month and 19 days.

Providence (R. I.) and New Orleans papers please copy.

THIEL.—On Thursday, September 14, JORDAN H. THIEL, aged 5 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends, Casper Club Schiller Verein No. 1, also the Lanstoetter Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 207 avenue A, on Sunday afternoon, September 17, at one o'clock P. M.

TURNQUIST.—On Thursday, September 14, MARY F. L., daughter of John and Louisa Turnquist, aged 16 years and 22 days.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison avenue and Forty second street, on Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock.

VAN ARST.—At Harlem, on Thursday, September 14, WILLIAM H. VAN ARST.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 7 124th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, this (Saturday) afternoon, September 16, at three o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WALLACK.—On Wednesday, September 13, ELIZA H. WALLACK, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Villa place and College avenue, Mott Haven, on Saturday, September 16, at half-past nine o'clock A. M.

WILKINSON.—FRANCES E., beloved wife of Robert A. Wilkinson, aged 24 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral in Sunday's papers.

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THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

in the public prints. He had been in the city all along and was in the Court House during the greater portion of Tuesday last. He had no intention whatever of running away, &c. What was said about him in the majority of the morning papers was a matter of almost total indifference, but when the HERALD deigned to notice such idle reports it grieved and at the same time surprised him.

As this was about all that

THE INDIGNANT INGERSOLL

was willing to say, and as he preferred to permit the criminating reports in respect to the "Company" of his firm to spread abroad uncontradicted, the only thing left for our reporter to do was to depart, and this was accordingly done, leaving the James H. Ingersoll to the solace of a HERALD, which he happened to have convenient, and to the sympathy of a pair of gentlemen who shared with him the interior of the office, situated at the rear of the store.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The Sensation on "the Court House Carpets" Yesterday.

The Committee at the Comptroller's Accounts—A Field Day in the Comptroller's Office—Where's That Safe Depository?

The Citizens' Committee to participate with certain Aldermen in the examination of the Comptroller's accounts were aroused to activity by the report of their operations, their pleasures and tribulations that appeared in yesterday's HERALD. Several were annoyed that their movements were so carefully watched, and others, who had not had time to read the HERALD, had heard that their perambulations about headquarters had been carefully watched, but they "hoped that the HERALD, in the future, would refrain from

CAUSING UNDUE EXCITEMENT

in detailing their work." Not one of them, it is worthy of remark, attempted to deny the correctness of any part of the report. They felt aggrieved, however—at least some did—that the citizens who were at work and the citizens who were not at work were named. This is a proper subject for newspaper record. Mr. Booth and his associates—to whose action not only a million residents of this city, but

THE GREAT WORLD LOOKS—

having accepted the delicate responsibility to which they have been called by *vox populi*, will be closely watched. Certainly they were watched yesterday, if the presence of many reporters and hundreds of diamond-bedecked politicians, who lounged in Ingersoll's chairs and spat contemptuously upon

CARPETS COSTING SEVEN DOLLARS

per yard, can be taken as an evidence of the fact.

At nine o'clock A. M., when the HERALD reporter appeared at the Court House, it was in the custody of a few janitors, early clerks, who had the previous night retired at seasonable hours, and a few poor, unfortunate workmen, who were still searching for stamps, six weeks due, for small pipe work laid under the auspices of the Department of Public Works. At that hour Comptroller Connolly may have been looking for those vouchers, Tweed preparing additional affidavits, and Booth and his associates on the joint high committee

BASKING IN BLANKETS,

oblivious to early animation; elsewhere apparent. This, however, is mere supposition, and is not vouched for at this writing, as it is with the "active" work of the committee alone the press can deal. Dull and dreary as was the appearance of the deserted halls at that time, before noon, notwithstanding the pouring rain, that few veteran and wealthy citizens would dare to penetrate, nearly all the members of the Citizen Committee were in the building, where they found the energetic Aldermen Jerome, Dimond, Woltman, Coman and several others waiting to give them a generous greeting and ready assistance.

No longer was there visible on the part of the citizens any apathy. All were anxious for work, especially as the *fiat* had gone forth that at eleven o'clock the Comptroller would place at the disposal of the committee all the documents that the limited time given him and his clerks would permit.

About meridian a representative of the Financial Department of the city government gave certain sub-committees what they had called for, and apologized for their delinquencies on the ground that Mr. Connolly and his Deputy, Mr. Storrs, were compelled to

RESPOND TO THE ORDERS OF THE COURTS.

The reporter is authorized to state that there are no "cross purposes" between the Aldermanic members of the committee and the citizens, and that the machinery of the "high joint" is running pleasantly, without the aid of newspaper lubricatory agencies. But to return to the citizens. At various times yesterday "they were thar." Among them were

TWO FATHERS IN GOTHAM,

Messrs. Jeremiah and Willetts, both of whom have celebrated their seventy-sixth birthday. With them in pleasant converse in rear of King and Young, the bright lights of the Supervisors' room, were citizens Pearsall, Spofford, Phelps, Osborn, Booth and others, who are not personally known to the reporter. About two o'clock Mr. Salomon, a little, lively old gentleman, one of the committee, entered and was graciously escorted to the room by King, who acts for Young. These are all the citizens who were yesterday

"BUSY BEES" AT THE COURT HOUSE;

but it is proper to say in this connection that while a number of the citizens' committee do not put in an appearance in daylight when their business calls them elsewhere, they meet the great organizer of their force at private houses and there compare notes. So was it very late Thursday evening when Mr. Cutting went to work indefatigably. But, stopping for a moment to reproduce the sub-Committees:—

City and County Debts, Funded and Unfunded, Sinking Funds and Accounts—Messrs. Phelps (Chairman), Osborn, Kennedy and Jerome.

Armories and Drill Rooms—Messrs. Salomon (Chairman), Pearsall and Woltman.

Court House—Messrs. Donaldson (Chairman), Claflin and Plunkitt.

Printing, Advertising, Stationery and Blank Books—Messrs. Cutting (Chairman), Jeremiah, Pearsall and Schlichting.

Pay Rolls—Messrs. Spofford (Chairman), Roosevelt and Dimond.

Law and Corporation Ordinances—Messrs. Porter (Chairman), Parsons and Welsh.

THE WORK OF YESTERDAY

may be summed up in a few brief sentences.

After nearly every sub-committee had met and failed, in some instances, to secure data, they adjourned to hold secret sessions at later hours. Mr. Booth and his chief committee are patiently waiting for the committee on city and county debts to report. One of the Aldermen, early in the morning, expressed the belief that a majority of the committee would be prepared to report to the "high joint" late last evening. The Chairman of the high joint left last evening for Connecticut with the intention of being

ON THE COURT HOUSE CARPETS

at ten A. M. Monday to call his committee together and allow citizen Phelps, of that committee, to rise and explain what his committee and Warren, the expert, have discovered.

WARREN AND THE WISEACRES

of all the committees are still in session, and "we shall see what we shall see."

THE UBIQUITOUS SAFE.

The location of the safe in which it is contemplated to deposit the documents secured from the Comptroller's office is causing a spirited excitement among the outsiders who are not in the confidence of the citizens' committee, who, it is safe to say, intend that no one, not even the reporters, shall know

WHERE THEY DEPOSIT THEIR TREASURES.

William A. Booth is an old banker, and a shrewd business man, and, as far as he has shown his hand, he carefully guards the safe secret. Several stories have been told regarding this safe, one locating it in the Comptroller's office; another in the rooms of the Supervisors, and a third in an out-wing of a certain building in City Hall Park. The HERALD reporter may say that the safe is safe from profane touch. A gentleman deeply interested in the safety of its contents remarked yesterday:—

"The devil of it is, we can't find a safe with a combination that everybody don't know. All the safes about the hall are J. McBride Davidson's, and not one of them is secure. Young, the Clerk of the Supervisors, has one of Davidson's partially filled, and the committee would like to secure it, but it is Davidson's, and

THAT IS ENOUGH TO DAMN IT

as a place for the safe custody of Dick's documents while in the custody of the committee. You can bet your old boots that Booth won't put the documents placed in the custody of his committee in dangerous proximity to peculators who, in a moment, can open a combination lock, and—quit with the contents."

This tells the whole story. Booth, in expectation some centuries hence of getting valuable documents from the Comptroller, is searching for a depository, but, without being able to speak by the card, it is certain if he lives to become their custodian, the documents will not rest in a public ground—*i. e.*, they will not sleep in any safe about the city buildings. The safe, like John Brown's body, still goes marching on; but, if the oracle fails not, it will be more difficult to find that safe than the ashes of the white-headed hero of Harper's Ferry.

It is said that the Comptroller's statement will be ready for the Committee next week, when a public session will be held.

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

Hudson County Convention at Jersey City.

Nomination of Candidates for Senator, Sheriff and Coroners—Bismarck Kohler's Warning—The Rowdy Element Let Loose.

Now that the democracy of New Jersey have elected a standard bearer—Joel Parker—who will certainly lead them to victory, the party has set to work energetically to complete the tickets in the several counties. The Hudson county Convention assembled yesterday at St. John's Hall, Jersey City, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State Senator, Sheriff and three Coroners. The Senator's term is three years; that of the others one year.

At two o'clock the Convention, comprising 116 delegates, was called to order by Samuel C. Besson, and William C. Traphagen was elected Chairman. The Vice Presidents were Otto Kohler and Daniel Van Riper, and the Secretaries Charles J. Roe and F. P. Budden. A ballot was taken for Senator, and when the number reached fifty for John R. McPherson, thirty-two for Leon Abbett and two for Charles H. O'Neill the balloting was suspended and the nomination of

JOHN R. M'PHERSON

was made unanimous. The nominations for Sheriff were then taken up. The candidates presented were John Reinhardt, John Allen, William Guttinger, John Dwyer, Thomas Gaffney, Henry Lembeck, F. B. Bohnstedt, John Midmer, B. N. Crane, Henry Patberg and William C. Hamilton. A resolution was offered by a delegate that the German element in the Convention be allowed to select a candidate among themselves, and that such candidate should receive the unanimous support of the Convention.

BISMARCK KOHLER'S WARNING.

This feeble attempt to place a high and important office at the feet of any section of the community was met promptly by Otto Bismarck Kohler, who spurned with indignation the proposition to sectionalize a party which could only be successful by concord and harmony among all its members. Kohler is a large, powerful man, intellectually as well as physically, of a commanding presence, and whenever he speaks in public he utters some very wholesome truths. It is not simply the weight of his remarks, but the emphatic tone in which they are delivered and the lofty bearing of the man which carry conviction to his hearers. "Mr. President," said he, "before that resolution is put I have a word or two to say. I hope that everything savoring of sectionality will be excluded from our deliberations. I object most strenuously to any section of the people having the patronage of the public offices. I repudiate that word "German" in the business which called us together to-day. I am proud of my native land, but I am not a German here;

I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN,

and as such am the equal of President Grant. (Loud applause.) Whether the candidate be an American, an Irishman or a German, I will heartily support him if he be a true democrat and competent to fill the office. I am not amenable to the laws of this country as a German, but as an American citizen. In order to show my fellow democrats that I look not to nationality in selecting a man to fill a highly responsible office, but to integrity, life-long fidelity to party and the requisite qualifications for office, I nominate

JOHN DWYER,

of the town of Union, for Sheriff of this county."

An erratic individual, named Hoffmeister, here jumped up and was understood by his violent gesticulations to take issue with Kohler, but his remarks were not very intelligible. The first ballot for Sheriff resulted thus (necessary for nomination, 59):—Reinhardt, 47; Crane, 13; Gaffney, 5; Midmer, 3; Dwyer, 11; Guttinger, 7; Bohnstedt, 5; Allen, 21; Hamilton, 6; Patberg, 2; Nathan, 1; Olmstead, 1; total vote cast, 122, being six more than the number of delegates. On the second ballot Reinhardt received 76 votes, and was accordingly declared the nominee of the party for Sheriff.

THE CORONERS

who received the nomination were William Burns, of Jersey City; James Parslow, of Hoboken, and Dr. Viers, of West Hoboken. There were about a dozen candidates for this office, and while the balloting was progressing an

EXHIBITION OF RUFFIANISM

was witnessed, which bodes no good to the party that can tolerate it. A gang of the most dangerous and desperate loafers of the city was collected between the front row of delegates and the platform. This squad had a candidate for Coroner, whose name was pronounced by some Mahon and by others Ma-haan. Each of the gang vied with the others in uttering the name of their candidate in the hollow, guttural tone so familiar to the police who have ever made a raid on a low gambling den or a basement dance-house. When the result of the ballot was announced, and it was made clear that their pet was rejected, they made a rush to the platform,

YELLING LIKE DEMONS,

and shaking their fists at the Secretary, as if they would at any moment pull him off the platform and trample him to death. Most insulting remarks were hurled at the Chairman, who remained calm and inflexible till the storm passed over. It was considered by all the respectable men of the party that the result of the election last fall banished the rabble and purified the democracy; but this display dispelled any such impression. It was only when Mr. McPherson made his appearance to thank the Convention that

THE TUMULT SUBSIDED.

The democracy enter this contest in Hudson county with the strongest ticket perhaps ever presented to the party. McPherson not only possesses great influence in the county, but he is personally very popular, and all the efforts of the strongest republicans in the county to cope with him will prove fruitless. It may be confidently stated in advance that he will be the next Senator. With a well known German for Sheriff, and Joel Parker at the head of the ticket, Hudson county has set out on its return journey to the goal of democracy under the most favorable auspices.

CORONER BURNS

was a prominent candidate for Sheriff, but he gracefully withdrew at the eleventh hour in order that the claims of the German element to the office might not be disputed. Burns always stands at the head of his ticket on election day, and his renewed popularity was proved yesterday when he alone of all the candidates for Coroner was elected on the first ballot. He was the only democrat elected in Jersey City last fall, the Young Democracy having endorsed him. His withdrawal from the field at a time when his prospects were most favorable should not be forgotten in the future.

CORNER-STONE CEREMONIES.

On Friday afternoon, in the midst of the equinoctial rains, the corner-stone of Union Presbyterian church, Newburg, was laid with appropriate ceremonies, religious and Masonic. A large delegation from each of the various Masonic organizations of the city was present, and there was, in spite of the inclement weather, a very numerous attendance of citizens. The Masonic ceremonies were of the imposing character usual on such occasions. They were conducted by Right Worshipful G. Fred. Wiltsie, as Grand Master, presiding over the "Grand Lodge of Ceremony." Officers of the Grand Lodge poured over the stone the corn, wine and oil, symbols of plenty, joy and peace. The box deposited in the stone contained copies of the HERALD and other papers of the 15th, coins, documents relating to the church and Masonic bodies, &c. The ceremonies were concluded by the singing of "Old Hundred," with brass band accompaniment. The church is to cost $60,000. It occupies the site of a church building which was erected in revolutionary times.

A DISHONEST MESSENGER.

On the 6th inst. Daniel Dooley, a messenger in the employ of the North River Bank, was sent to the United States Sub-Treasury Department and obtained $6,000 in gold certificates. At the time Dooley had in his possession $500 in money belonging to the bank. Upon reporting to the latter place he stated while passing through William street, near Pine, he was suddenly attacked from behind by three parties, who took the money from him. Detective Elder, of the Central Office, being made acquainted with the case, yesterday induced Dooley to confess that he had appropriated the money to his own use, and the story of his robbery was a myth. He has promised to restore the money, which he has secreted in some out of the way place down town.

THE WELLAND CANAL.

Blackmailing American and Canadian Shipmasters—Inquiry in the Management of the Canal Ordered.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 15, 1871.

In consequence of the great outcry being made by the opposition and by many of the leading government journals of Canada against the management of the Welland Canal the Dominion government has appointed three commissioners to inquire into the condition of the canal management. For years both American and Canadian merchants have petitioned to the Minister of Public Works for redress, claiming that their vessels are frequently detained in the locks from ten to twenty hours longer than they should be because they refused to be blackmailed. The grossest mismanagement is charged against the present Canal Commission. The Commissioners meet at St. Catharines on Monday.

SHIP ON FIRE.

A Scene of Terror in the Lower Bay.

Five Hundred Passengers Within Sight of Land Expecting a Watery Grave—The Steamship Columbia, of the Anchor Line, with a Smouldering Fire in Her Hold.

On the 29th of August the steamship Columbia, of the Anchor line, left Glasgow. She had on board 500 passengers—ninety cabin and 410 in the steerage. The passage was rough and stormy, but nothing untoward happened. On Thursday morning she came within sight of New York harbor, and the cry of "Land, oh!" aroused the

STORM-TOSSED VOYAGERS

from their berths with exultant joy depicted on every countenance. Those who had for nearly two weeks been huddled below in the bunks set apart for the steerage came rushing forth ere day broke upon the waters. The vessel sailed on its way safely and smoothly. For an hour and a half the ship was one scene of hearty thanksgiving. About seven o'clock, as with hungry stomachs and glad hearts all hands were awaiting the call for breakfast, a cry of fire was raised. The scene of joy and pleasantness was changed to one of

TERROR AND DISMAY.

Hither and thither through the ship ran husbands, fathers and brothers calling for their families and gathering their own around them. Mothers who had left their younger children snugly ensconced in their berths rushed frantically below, and, bearing their offspring to the upper deck, stood white with fear along the sides of the vessel, awaiting they knew not what. In the meantime the whole fore part of the vessel was dense with thick black smoke. It surged up through the hold in volumes. Cabins, staterooms, berths—every place where human beings stood or lay—were filled with this mass of suffocating vapor. Some attempted to cry for boats, but the smoke

CHOKED THEIR UTTERANCE.

The women fell on their knees and looked only to Heaven for succor.

During this season of terror and excitement Chief Officer Higgins, having discovered the source and issue of the fire, got the steam and hand pumps to work. He was nobly seconded in his efforts by the whole crew of the vessel. For two hours they

WORKED LIKE TITANS

and poured a deluge of water upon the burning mass. The old Fire Department of New York in its palmiest days never worked harder to conquer the destroying element than did these men of the steamship Columbia on this eventful morning. After prolonged and untiring effort, in which six men fell fainting from the effects of the smoke and exhaustion, the fire was subdued. The smoke still continued to surge up, but the breeze of the ocean cleared it away, and the Columbia was

SAILING GAYLY INTO HARBOR.

The origin of the fire was then looked into. Immediately under the cook's galley were stored bales of jute and burlaps. The jute was pressed against the top of the compartment and directly beneath the range. In the back part of the range the fire was strong and the plate became heated to an intense degree; this intense heat communicated to the woodwork below and thence to the jute, which being so tightly pressed was eminently combustible. There the fire must have

SMOULDERED FOR HOURS

before it was discovered, being an air and water tight compartment, the only aperture a small ventilator, which was closed at the time. Had this fire occurred at night it would certainly have communicated to other parts of the vessel and the ship been in flames ere its officers were aware of the fact. The Columbia arrived at her dock, pier 20 North River, Thursday, about four P. M., all hands thanking Providence to put their foot on *terra firma* once more.

Yesterday afternoon the HERALD reporter visited the vessel and was kindly shown through the damaged portion by chief clerk J. D. Lucas. In the place where the fire occurred the woodwork was burned through three-quarters of an inch, and the wall or cement partition back of it was even then too hot to

PUT THE HAND NEAR IT.

A number of men were at work putting a sheet iron division in place of the woodwork to prevent future accidents of this kind. Why this was not done before it is not said. Captain Small, in an interview with the reporter, distinctly denied any fright on the part of the passengers, but as far as the reporter went he could not find any of them to corroborate his statement.

"About where were you, Captain, when the accident occurred?" said the reporter.

"We were off Fire Island, sir. It was only a trifling affair—a matter of half an hour or so, and it was all over."

"Who discovered the fire first, Captain?"

"Chief officer Higgins."

"Did you order the lifeboats to be got ready?"

"No, sir; there was no necessity. As I said before, it was all over in about half an hour. Anyhow, we were within ten miles of shore and we could have beached her if we liked."

One of the crew, who was talked to, did not seem to have felt quite so sanguine about the fate of the ship. In the course of a conversation as to the origin of the fire, he remarked:—

"It was right back of this blasted range, and I don't think it's sound, anyway. The smoke came up, sir, so thick you could cut it with a knife, and so sudden like that the most of us suffocated before we knew anything about it."

"Was there much alarm on board the vessel?" inquired the reporter.

"Do you mean were the folks frightened? My God, sir, I never saw anything like it. It is well for us and well for the ship we were not out at sea."

Considering the time and space in which the fire occurred the pecuniary amount of damage is small—according to the officers' statements some one thousand dollars in all. The principal destruction was by water; what was damaged by fire was jute, burlaps and soda crackers, in proportion to the bulk the least valuable portion of the cargo that was at all combustible. The Columbia is to sail to-day for Glasgow.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The Chief Justice in Chicago—His Health Fully Restored—Resumption of Official Duties.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1871.

Chief Justice Chase arrived in this city last evening, and is the guest of Judge Dunlevy. He is quite thin, although his eyes is bright, his form erect and he walks with a firm elastic step. The lower part of his face and tongue seemed to be suffering slightly from paralyzation, and he experiences a slight difficulty in his utterances. His disease has made him appear much older than he did two years ago, but his intellect seems as clear as ever. A large number of citizens of both parties paid their respects to the Chief Justice to-day, including General Beauregard, who is now stopping here. All were received cordially and courteously. He leaves for the East to-morrow evening, and expects to be in Washington about the middle of October. He will resume his seat on the bench in the Supreme Court, but intends to make his work light.

LEXINGTON RACES.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 15, 1871.

The attendance at the races to-day was very fair. The track was in very bad condition from the heavy rains of yesterday. The first race was for sweepstakes, for three-year-old colts and fillies, two mile heats. The following is the summary:—

Ginger	1	1
Express	2	2

Hollywood distanced.

Time, 4:14½—4:37½.

The second race was for sweepstakes for two-year-olds, a mile dash. The following is the summary:—

Bombshell	1
Planet	2
Ave Maria	3

Time, 2:21½.

The following entries have been made for the three mile race to-morrow:—Pilgrim, Longfellow, Beulah, Nellie Gray and Morgan Scout.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

WORCESTER, Sept. 15, 1871.

The election of delegates from this city to the Republican Convention resulted in the choice of twenty-four delegates who are extremely hostile to Butler, and are in preference divided between Jewell and Washburne. One ward was taken possession of by men who are not republicans, and three Butler delegates were chosen whose election will be contested. The Third ward unanimously elected Mr. Bemis, of the Lunatic Hospital, as an expression of their opinion in regard to Butler's attack on that institution.

NEW MEXICO ELECTION.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15, 1871.

Mr. Gallagher, the democratic candidate for Congress from New Mexico, is probably elected by about five hundred majority over the regular and bolting republican candidates. Returns have been received from but few counties.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

John Logue, a boy, twelve years of age, was arrested in Trenton yesterday for attempting to set fire to St. John's Catholic school room. He was captured by Father Macken, who held him for an hour until aid arrived. No damage was done, and the attempt was one of pure mischief. Father Macken declined to make any charge on account of the boy's parents.

A CHINESE MURDER IN SAN FRANCISCO.—On Sunday evening last a murder was committed in a dark and noisome opium den, situated beneath the Chinese temple of worship, near the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets, which is reached by means of the foulest and most intricate alleys in San Francisco. The only witnesses to the affair were two Chinamen, from which nothing definite could be learned, except that Ah Chew, alias Houtan, was smoking a pipe of opium in the establishment owned by Ah Wah, and persisted in knocking the ashes from his pipe upon a little god or joss. Ah Wah considered this action very irreverent on the part of Ah Chew, who is young and heedless, and who paid no attention to the sage counsel and advice of Ah Wah. Wishing to instill into the young man more religious fervor, he picked up a club and struck him a heavy blow on the head with it. Ah Chew then drew a knife and stabbed Ah Wah about four inches below the left nipple, killing him instantly. Ah Chew made an attempt to escape, but was followed by Officers Stone, Waldron and Manly, who arrested him and brought him to the city prison, where a charge of murder was entered against his name. Yesterday morning he waived an examination in the Police Court, and was held to answer before the Grand Jury. The Coroner took charge of Ah Wah's remains and will hold an inquest.—*San Francisco Chronicle, Sept. 5.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 41	Moon sets....eve	7 33
Sun sets	6 08	High water...eve	9 45

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Brussels	Sept 16	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Donau	Sept 16	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Columbia	Sept 16	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	Sept 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Dorian	Sept 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Dublin	Sept 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Bremen	Sept 21	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Oceanic	Sept 23	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Hermann	Sept 23	Bremen	68 Broad street.
St. Laurent	Sept 23	Havre	58 Broadway.
Anglia	Sept 23	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nevada	Sept 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Assyria	Sept 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hannover	Sept 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Main	Sept 30	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Australia	Sept 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Oct 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Oct 7	Havre	58 Broadway.
Baltic	Oct 7	Liverpool	19 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Rising Star, Conner, Kingston, Ja, and Aspinwall—Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Ship Alpha (Nor), Nielsen, Dunkirk—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Shanghae (NG), Nanschutz, Cork for orders—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Maria Antonio (Sp), Alvarez, Cadiz—Francisco Marquez.

Bark Gazelle (Br), Davison, Hantsport, NS—J F Whitney & Co.

Brig Victoria (Br), Trafton, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.

Brig Syv Brodre (Nor), Henniksen, Queenstown for orders—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Mary M Francis, Francis, Trieste—Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Aguedo (Sp), Garcia, Bilboa—Latasa & Co.

Brig R B Gove, Harkness, Havana—J E Ward & Co.

Schr Impulse, Curtis, St Kitts and Martinique—Jones & Lough.

Schr W R Beebe, Lozier, Savannah—Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr A G Ireland, Townsend, Wilmington—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr Lookout, Howes, Little Glace Bay—G H Brewer.

Schr G & N Rogers, Cubberly, Washington, DC—Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr Watchful, Gill, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Steamer C Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia.

Steamer El Cid, Smith, Norwich.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Anglia (Br), Craig, Glasgow via Moville, Sept 3, with mdse and 581 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds to Cape Race; thence moderate weather. 13th inst, lat 43 47, lon 59 55, passed steamship India, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Sept 12, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co. 14th, 8 AM, Cape Hatteras WNW 12 miles, passed steamship Virgo, hence for Savannah; 6 PM, 90 miles north of Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Havana.

Steamship Volunteer, Howes, Wilmington, NC, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Zodiac, ——, —— hours, with mdse, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Washington & Co.

Ship City of Montreal, Daggett, London July 28 and the Isle of Wight Aug 5, with mdse, to Thos Dunham's Nephew & Co. Had moderate weather; been 15 days west of the Banks.

Ship Tranquebar, Waterhouse, Newport, 39 days, with iron to order. Came a northern passage, and had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Ship Johann Wilhelm (NG), Lundie, Antwerp, 58 days, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the middle passage, and had fine weather; been 20 days W of the Banks.

Bark J S Winslow (of Portland), Davis, Middlesboro 41 days, with railway iron, to Miller & Houghton. Came the Northern passage; had strong westerly winds and rough weather to the Banks; Aug 28 and 29, had a heavy gale from SW to NNW, in which shifted the cargo; Aug 26, lat 52 31, lon 39 15, spoke ship Trenton, from Pensacola for Shields, 50 days out; Aug 28, lat 45 47, lon 41 35, bark Polonia, from Cardiff for Boston.

Bark Albacore (Br), Wilson, Point a Pitre, Guad, 17 days, with sugar, to H A Swan & Son—vessel to G A Phillips & Collins. Had heavy weather for the last eight days. Sept 11 lost fore and maintopsails, been 7 days north of Hatteras; Sept 12, lat 37 15, lon 73 05, passed a very large can buoy, painted black, apparently nothing attached to it.

Bark Arthur (of Boston), Lamb, Havana 20 days, with sugar, to master. Had heavy E and NE winds; been 6 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Delaware (Br), ——, Sydney, CB, 15 days, with coal to the Manhattan Gas Co.

Brig Fortuna (NG), Sodermann, Marseilles, 57 days, with mdse, to E Caylus de Ruyter—vessel to order. Came the Middle Passage and had moderate weather.

Brig Julia Kelly (Br), Knight, Fajardo, PR, 13 days, with molasses and 6 passengers, to Miller & Houghton. Had strong easterly winds; being 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Abbie Clifford (of Stockton), Libby, Salt Cay, TI, 17 days, with salt and 5 passengers, to James E Ward & Co. Had strong E and NE gales; shifted cargo.

Brig Chief (Br), Monro, Old Harbor, Ja, 28 days, with logwood, to Henry de Cordova & Co—vessel to master. For the first 24 days made but about 12 miles a day, on account of strong easterly winds; lost maintopgallant yard.

Brig Jesus, Maria y Jose (Span), Luchionda, Havana, 20 days, in ballast, to Fareru & Co.

Brig Lizzie Wyman (of Newcastle, Me), Hopkins, Brunswick, Ga, 11 days, with lumber, to Dodge & Co—vessel to S F Metcalf & Co. Had NE winds up to Hatteras; since moderate weather. Sept 11, lat 35 38, long 73 37, saw a brig steering SE, showing a white flag with letters "H K" in centre; 13th, lat 38 24, long 73 57, spoke schr Gertrude Plummer, from Turks Island for Newport, RI, with a shipwrecked crew on board; supplied them with provisions.

Brig Kodiak, Downing, Boston, 3 days, in ballast to F Talbot & Co.

Schr Gertrude Plummer (of Addison), Plummer, Grand Turk, TI, 17 days, with salt, to master. Is bound to Newport, RI; put in this port short of provisions; had easterly winds up to lat 33 N; since light, variable winds. The Gertrude Plummer has on board two seamen and first mate of ship St Lawrence, and the first mate of brig Edward Everett; both wrecked at Turks Island on August 23.

Schr Brigand (Br), Fevre, Nassau, NP, 17 days, with mahogany, to Montell & Burtow. Sept. 6, 9 and 10 had a heavy easterly gale, in which sprung a leak.

Schr G W Dill, Holden, Tampa Bay, Fla, 8 days, with rice and cotton seed to J A Hathaway.

Schr John Farnum, Berry, Richmond for Providence.

Schr Hattie Low, Sherer, Virginia.

Schr Albert Treat, Sawyer, Baltimore for Bridgeport.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keane, Dix Island for New York, with stone for New York Post Office.

Brig Rachel Coney, Coney, Portland for New York, with headings to order.

Brig Matilda, Dix, Providence for New York.

Brig D Sawyer, Cummings, St John, NB, for New York, with spars to order.

Schr Emma Rich, Providence for New York.

Schr Reading RR No 27, Smith, New Haven for Trenton.

Schr Globe, Hutchins, New Haven for New York.

Schr Mary A, Robinson, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Browne & Co.

Schr Madison Holmes, Bayles, Horton's Point for Philadelphia, with gravel to order.

Schr Koret, Dunhaven, St John, NB, for New York, with lath and lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr Alexander Milliken, Grimn, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Co.

Schr Emma Phinney, McWilliams, Newburyport for Wilmington, NC.

Schr Henry A Taber, Bowman, New Bedford for New York, with oil to Thos Hunt & Co.

Schr H Metcalf, Rogers, Providence for New York.

Schr Susie Prescott, Morton, Pictou, NS, for New York, with lumber to master.

Schr Mary Brockway, Brockway, Connecticut River for New York, with wood to master.

Schr James Nelson, Green, Taunton for Port Johnson.

Schr Monitor, Chase, Wareham for New York.

Schr N Shaler, Archibald, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Martha, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr S Louise, Brett, Providence for New York.

Schr Gov Coney, Jackson, New Bedford for Port Johnson.

Schr Yosemite, Mott, Roslyn for New York.

Schr M Hale, Hale, Millstone Point for New York.

Schr Elizabeth English, Sipple, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr Vintage, Browne, Providence for New York.

Schr Albert Jameson, Saunders, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia, Pressey & Co.

Schr D C Foster, Foster, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr E G Sawyer, Sawyer, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr Eagle, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr S S Smith, Snow, Wareham for New York, with nails to Parker Mills.

Schr Chas Moore, O'Brien, Wareham for New York.

Schr H P Ely, Kelly, Providence for New York.

Schr Kate Grant, Grant, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr Angeline Vancleaf, Johnson, Providence for New York.

Schr Hunt, Young, Providence for New York.

Schr J H Marvill, Sullivan, Portland for New York, with stone to order.

Schr Frank. Randall, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr North Pacific, Eaton, Providence for New York.

Schr Stephen Waterman, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr New Zealand, Roe, Holmes' Hole for New York.

Schr R S Dean, Chase, New Haven for New York.

Schr C W Cummings, Mould, Boston for New York.

Schr C P Willets, Cheseboro, Providence for New York.

Schr Ann Eliza, Crowell, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Daniel Crocker, Crocker, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Sea Gull, Bourne, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Mary E Woodhull, Peterson, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Galota, Emett, Providence for New York.

Schr Eliza Anderson, Parks, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr Mary Augusta, Wells, Middletown for New York.

Schr Julia Ann Wells, Wareham, Woodbridge for New York.

Schr J S Marion, Johnson, Providence for New York.

Schr Minquas, Smith, Providence for New York.

Schr R S Taylor, Eaton, Providence for New York.

Schr Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport for New York.

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Schr A E Carll, Tyler, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Schr J J Worthington, Terry, Philadelphia for Greenwich.

Schr M Hand, Norton, Philadelphia for Greenport.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Philadelphia for Salem.

Schr J E Pratt, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr Edgar Bailey, Smith, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Schr J H Perry, Perry, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Golden Eagle, Shaw, Philadelphia for New Bedford.

Schr Webster Barnard, Smith, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr S T Wines, Huls, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr L B Ives, Miller, Philadelphia for Sag Harbor.

Schr E M Fox, Case, Philadelphia for Bridgeport.

Schr J B Allen, Case, Philadelphia for Nantucket.

Schr J A Crawford, Young, Philadelphia for Danversport.

Schr A V Bergen, Thompson, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Schr C C Bearse, Hodgden, Baltimore for Providence.

Schr Hattie Howes, Howes, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Mira A Pratt, Pratt, Port Johnson for Hartford.

Schr E Pharo, Stewart, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Sarah Jane (Br), Ferguson, New York for Halifax.

Schr Fred Warren, Robinson, New York for Newburyport.

Schr Palladium, Ryder, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Mary Matilda, Beebe, New York for Noank.

Schr E R Kirk, Burnett, New York for Boston.

Schr Willard, Anderson, Elizabethport for New London.

Schr Hudson, Chase, Newburg for Fall River.

Schr John Lozier, Hines, New York for Taunton.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Stephen S Lee, Brinkerhof, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Annie Burton, Butler, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr W H Ferris, Gillespie, Philadelphia for Boston.

Schr Ida Hudson, Greely, New York for Newburyport.

Schr Nettie Cushing, Pressey, New York for Boston.

Schr Julia Crawford, Young, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr F M Sawyer, Kelly, New York for Boston.

Schr Mary Johnson, Lowray, New York for Providence.

Schr H Blackman, Arnold, Rondout for Nantucket.

Schr C R Cunningham, Cooke, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr Minerva, Draper, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Daylight, Allen, New York for Portland.

Schr M Hand, Smith, Baltimore for New Haven.

Steamer Metis, Davis, New York for Providence.

Steamer Chas Parsons, Nash, New York for Boston.

WHITESTONE, Sept 15—9:30 PM.

The steamer Charles Parsons, of Boston, from New York bound to Boston, put in here this afternoon and anchored on account of the heavy rain storm; will proceed as soon as the weather clears. There are also several coasting vessels anchored off City Island, opposite, and off Flushing Flats, from same cause. The brig J H Gillespie (Br), Gow, New York for St Johns, PR, did not proceed on 14th, as erroneously reported. She is still at anchor off Whitestone.

SAILED.

Steamship Rising Star, Aspinwall.

Wind at sunset SE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The ship Hamilton Fish, Captain Bryant, of the Black Ball line of New York and Liverpool line of sailing packets, which sails to-day with five passengers, 70,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 Yankee clocks and an assorted cargo, arrived at her pier, No 53 North river, on the 31st August. She has been loaded by the veteran William Roberts, of this line, with the best paying freight which has left New York since 1861. On her last voyage she brought out 409 passengers and a cargo of 2,030 tons. The demand for breadstuffs in Europe is very great, and the shipowners are reaping a rich harvest owing to the high rates of freight and the consequent demand for American tonnage. The scarcity of American vessels in the Atlantic trade, in consequence of the dullness prevalent in shipbuilding in this country, opens a remunerative channel to the old sailing packet lines still extant.

Marine Disasters.

U S REVENUE STEAMER NANSEMOND, on the 8th inst, while endeavoring to render assistance to the brig Etta M Tucker, of Portland, in a dangerous position near South Breakers, Doboy Bar, Ga, ran afoul of her jibboom, and carried away the Nansemond's foremast, pilot house, part of paddle box and sustained other damages to the amount of $2,000. She afterwards succeeded in towing the brig to a safe anchorage.

SHIP ST LAWRENCE, Orteson, 45 days from Bremen for New Orleans, arrived at Turks Island 22d ult, for the purpose of obtaining a certificate of registry for his vessel, as the time for which a provisional register had been granted was about to expire. During the gale and while the pilot was attempting to get the ship underway from the anchorage the wind suddenly shifted in a heavy squall to WNW, her chain parted, and before sufficient sail could be made or the ship brought up with the second anchor which was let go, she tailed in and struck the reef. Immediately after taking the bottom she showed evident signs of being bilged, and to prevent her from going to pieces the main and mizzen masts were cut away, which also carried the foretopmast. At daylight the ship was found to be full of water. As soon as a boat from the shore could board her the crew were landed and a survey held, which recommended that the vessel be discharged as soon as possible, she having proved a total wreck. The cargo, consisting principally of empty demijohns and bottles, paving stones, a few cases of toys, barrels of bottled lager beer, cases of liquor, &c., was landed in a damaged condition, and will be sold on Monday next (Aug 28) for the benefit of all concerned. (The St Lawrence was 1,053 tons register, and hailed from New Orleans.)

SHIP BRITISH ADMIRAL (Br), at San Francisco 7th inst, from Liverpool, reports gales from 7th to 10th and 19th to 20th June; blew with terrific fury, combined with a tremendous sea; lost lower topsails, staysails and topgallant bulwarks. July 9, the weather moderated, with favorable winds. June 23, lat 55 51 S, lon 75 W, sighted a large vessel steering to the eastward, with loss of main and mizzen masts by the board. She was painted black, green inside, short, full poop, elliptic stern, bust figure head. The weather would not permit the exchange of signals.

SHIP BELLE OF THE SEA, before reported condemned and sold at Valparaiso, brought $16,000, Chilian gold.

SHIP ——, Weaver, from New York for San Francisco (before reported at Port Stanley in distress) was 45 days off Cape Horn, with constant gales and hurricanes; was twice to the westward of the Cape, but becoming disabled and losing three of her crew overboard on the night of the 18th of June, was compelled to put back to Port Stanley for repairs, where she arrived on the 23d of June, with decks swept, cabin stove and all hands nearly used up, and was compelled to get assistance from the shore to enable her to reach port. She would be ready to proceed about the 20th of July.

BARK XANTHO.—A letter from Capt Lavers, late of bark Xantho, of NS, dated at Singapore, July 27, gives the particulars of the loss of his vessel, June 18, on Tiger Island Reef, Celebes (previously briefly reported). The ship struck at 5 AM, having been set ashore by the current, which was afterwards found to be running 3 miles per hour. Every effort was made to get the vessel off, by carrying out anchors, lightening her, &c, but without success. In a short time she bilged and sunk, with cargo on board. Capt Lavers proceeded to Macassar, where the vessel and cargo were sold as she lay, for $1,100. The officers and crew left July 8 for Surabaya, Java, and thence proceeded to Singapore. The United States Consul would forward them to China in the steamer of July 25, all in good health, and Capt Lavers would come home via San Francisco.

BARK HOMEWARD BOUND AND BRIG ABBIE CLIFFORD were both loading at Salt Cay at the time the gale of the 22d ult commenced. The bark went to sea on the following day and the brig is completing her loading. The crews of the wrecked vessels all escaped without injury.—Turks Island Standard, Aug 26.

BARK MARIE LOUISE (Br), Smith, from Bull River Aug 30 for Queenstown, passed Fortress Monroe 14th inst for Baltimore, leaking.

BRIG IDA M COMERY, Norden, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported at Key West with loss of rudder head and light spars, was having some carpenter work done on the 9th inst; was awaiting new spars from the North.

BRIG MORNING LIGHT, Dill, at New Haven from Arecibo, reports that on the 10th inst sighted a large bark off Barnegat, with topmasts gone, heading for Sandy Hook.

BRIGANTINE EDWARD EVERETT, Crosby, arrived at Turks Island 22d ult from Porto Rico. Capt Crosby is an old and experienced shipmaster and has been trading to those islands over thirty years; seeing no indication that the wind would back to the west as it did, he took a pilot on board and remained at the anchorage. At 10 o'clock, when the wind shifted and the sea was making a clean breach over his vessel, he slipped the chain and stood off to the south and west; the wind backing rapidly into that quarter, at one o'clock the vessel struck on the south side of Salt Cay and soon became a total wreck.

SCHR SARAH (of New Bedford), from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, coal laden, went ashore yesterday on Romer Shoals, and is full of water; crew all saved. The Coast Wrecking Co have sent one of their schooners to her assistance.

SCHR PIONEER, of Sullivan, went ashore on Gott's Island night of 9th inst. The vessel and cargo will be a partial loss. Not insured.

SCHR HENRY CASTOFF, at Portland from New York, reports 8th inst, Nauset Light bearing W½N, passed a vessel of about 175 tons bottom up; rudder was gone. Could not see her name as there was a heavy sea running.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla, Sept 10—The wrecking steamer Resolute, E M Stoddard, master, has arrived at this port with 71 bales cotton and a lot of loose copper saved from brig Pomona, ashore south of Cape Canaveral. She will discharge cargo, and, after coaling, return immediately to the wreck, which the captain thinks he will be able to get off and tow to port. The schr Enterprise is on her way here with cargo of cotton, &c, from said brig. It is the intention of the master of the Resolute to wreck the brig S & W Welsh, ashore near Cape Canaveral, and which was sold at this place by agreement of underwriters on Friday, 8th inst.

TURKS ISLANDS, Aug 26—During the early part of Tuesday last the weather looked very unsettled, and toward night it became more threatening. At sunset the barometer indicated a change—wind at NE and squally. As the night advanced the wind increased and continued backing until, shortly after 10 o'clock, it blew a heavy gale from the NW, which lasted until midnight; it then backed to the W and SW, and blew with unabated fury until 2 o'clock, when it commenced to moderate and rain heavily. The hurricane of 1866 and its fatal consequences had so impressed the minds of those who witnessed it that they commenced early in the evening to bar up their houses, consequently very little damage, so far as we can learn, has been done on shore. At daylight it was ascertained that the schrs President and Jennie were on the beach, the former with loss of bowsprit and rudder, and the latter partially bilged; several salt boats had also broken from their moorings and were lying on the shore, all more or less damaged. The sloop Resolute, while attempting to reach the Hawk's Nest anchorage, was driven on Cotton Cay and stranded. The schr Lizzie put to sea from the roadstead of Salt Cay and returned the next day; the schr Prince Alfred broke from her anchors at same place, and was boarded by the crew of the Lizzie on the following morning and brought to this port.

Miscellaneous.

Captain Plummer, of schr Gertrude Plummer, from Turks Islands, has our thanks for his attentions.

LAUNCHED—At Bath, 14th inst, from the yard of E and D Sewall, a finely modelled and superior built ship of 1,600 tons, named Eric the Red. She is owned by the builders, W D Sewall, Thomas M Reed and Capt Joseph Small, one of our most experienced and able shipmasters, who will command her.

Notice to Mariners.

FOG SIGNAL AT PIGEON POINT, CAL.

Notice is given that a fog whistle will be in operation during foggy weather at Pigeon Point on or after Sept 10, 1871.

The characteristics of the signal will be two blasts of four seconds' duration, separated by alternate intervals of seven and forty-five seconds.

Whalemen.

Arrived at Marion 13th, schr William Wilson, Hathaway, from Atlantic Ocean, with 175 bbls sp oil. Spoke Aug 10, schr Quickstep, Birch, Provincetown, 120 bbls sp.

Spoken.

Ship Rhine, from New York for London, Sept 6, lat 41, lon 62.

Bark Olive, Knapp, from Newport for Rio Janeiro, Aug 7, 108 miles W of Lundy Islands.

Bark Helen Sands, Woodside, from Rotterdam for Boston, Aug 19, lat 48 44, lon 21 51.

Bark Osprey, from Glasgow for Mauritius, July 31, lat 21 S, lon 27 57 W.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Aug 31—In port, ships James Montgomery, Perkins, for New Orleans immediately; I F Chapman, Stone; General McClellan, Williams; British America, Lockhart, and Storkers, Erickson, for New York, do; Atheolas, Baker, for Philadelphia, do; Island Light, McFee, for Quebec, do; barks Lorena, Patterson, and Fanny Atkinson, Atkinson, for Boston, do; Woodland, Mankin, and Neptune, Emerson, for New York, do.

ALGIERS, Sept 14—Arrived previous, ship Zouave, Swain, New York.

BERGEN (Norway), Sept 13—Sailed, steamship St Olaf (Nor), Hille, New York.

CADIZ, Aug 25—Sailed, barks Daniel Webster, Kendrick, and Speedwell, Patten, Malaga; brig Ellen Maria, Hoxie, do.

In port 26th, barks Eliza White, Mahony, and Carlton, Trecartin, for New York.

CALCUTTA, Sept 1—Arrived previous, ship Winged Hunter, Green, Liverpool.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Sept 1—In port brig Marion (Br), Carter, for Boston, ldg.

DEMARARA, Aug 11—Sailed, ship Dover Castle (Br), Owen, Mobile; 21st, schr Hortensia, Travis, New York.

In port 22d, ship City of Perth (Br), McPhail, for New York; barks T C Jones (Br), Williams, for Baltimore via Barbados; Ann (Br), Vallacott, for Baltimore; brigs Eliza Thompson, Bates, from and for New Haven, arrived 18th; Chesapeake, Doe, from and for Baltimore, just arrived; Potomac, Wilson, from do, arrived 12th.

HAVANA, Sept 14—Arrived 6 AM, steamships Columbia, Van Sice, New York; 6 PM, Crescent City, Crowell, do.

Arrived at do 14th, bark Cardenas, from New York.

MOVILLE, Sept 14—Arrived, steamships Iowa, Ovenstone, New York (and proceeded for Glasgow); 15th, Europa, Campbell, do (and proceeded for do).

PONCE, Aug 23—In port brig Geo Harris, Blanchard, for New York, ldg; schr G D King, Eldridge, for Delaware Breakwater, do.

PORT AU PRINCE, Aug 31—In port brig Jane, Allen, from Boston, disg.

SALT RIVER, Ja, Sept 5—In port bark Pembroke (Br), Williams, for Turks Island in 7 days, to load for Baltimore.

ST JOHN, NB, Sept 14—Arrived, brig Surf, Thompson, New York.

Cleared 14th, schrs Pampero (Br), Holder, New York; H K White (Br), for do.

Sailed night of 13th, steamship Alexandria (Br), Lees, New York.

TALCAHUANO, Aug 18—In port, ship Oneida, McGilvery, for Queenstown (with cargo of guano ex condemned ship Golden Empire).

WHYDAH, Aug 5—In port bark Bolivia, Everett, from Boston.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Sept 14—Arrived, schrs Excelsior (Br), Leaman, Point Petre, Guad; Sylvan, Berry, Ponce, PR; Sea Foam, Pendleton, Philadelphia; Joseph Wall, Hart, do; Hattie Ellen, Dix, do; Maggie Mulvey, Allen, do; Pavilion, Linscott, Elizabethport; Plow Boy, Hallett, Port Johnson; Lamartine, Abbott do; Sedona, Holbrook, Hoboken; D N French, Sturgess, do; George Gillum, Rogers, do; Alida, Lambert, Rondout.

Cleared—Brigs Virginia (Br), Scheel, Havre; Electric (NG), Meyer, London; schrs O M Remington, Chapman, Port au Prince; Ada F Whitney, Davis, Alexandria, Va; also cleared, bark Warren Hallett, Wilson, Cape Verde and a market; brig Seraphine (Br), McKay, Cork for orders; schrs Searsville, Chase, New York; West Dennis, Crowell, Alexandria, Va; Mary & Eliza, Crowell, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Ship Golden Rule (and anchored in the roads); bark Sea Mew; brig A L Palmer.

15th—Arrived Sept 15, steamers Tarifa (Br), from Liverpool; Wm Kennedy, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Panther, from do; brig Isla, Anderson, do.

BALTIMORE, Sept 14—Arrived, ship Tidal Wave (Br), Hatfield, Norfolk to load for Liverpool; bark Bankside, Davey, London; schr Peerless, Patterson, St John, PR. Below, bark Sarah E Frazer, from Bristol, E.

Cleared—Steamship William Lawrence, Hallett, Boston; bark D Chapin, Rose, do; brigs Thermuthis (Br), Mathias, Penarth Roads for orders; Romance, Duncan, Navassa; schrs William H Steele, Buck, Savannah; Harmonia, Burgess, Stonington, Conn; Frank Spafford, Turner, Providence.

BATH, Sept 13—Arrived, brig Angie H Curtis, Merriman, Philadelphia.

BELFAST, Sept 6—Arrived, schrs Romeo, Matthews, Hoboken; Mary Clark, Smith, New York; Clara, McConville, do; 9th, James Bliss, Hatch, Philadelphia; Union, Arey, New York; Leontine, Pratt, do.

Sailed 11th, schr Boaz, Foss, Rondout.

BAKER'S LANDING, Sept 13—Arrived, schr Mary Mershon, Brightman, Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, SC, Sept 15—Sailed, bark Kate Williams, for Boston; schrs Clara Montgomery, for New York; May Moyn, for Northport; O Jameson, for Galveston.

DARIEN, Sept 7—Cleared, barks Grace (Br), Irving, Biddeford, E; Anna Williams (Br), Skinner, Sharpness Point; schr Lucy Collins, Collins, Boston.

ELLSWORTH, Sept 11—Sailed, schr Mary Augusta, Holt, Philadelphia.

GALVESTON, Sept 8—Cleared, brig Hermann (NG), Lange, Liverpool.

9th—Arrived, bark Carolina (Br), Thomas, Newport; brig Sarah Gilmore, Clifford, Boston.

Cleared—Brig Nellie Ware, Ashbury, Pensacola.

GLOUCESTER, Sept 14—Arrived, schrs Santa Maria, Harding, Port Johnson for Waldoro; W E Barnes, Powers, New York for Newburyport; James Freeman, Keller, do for Thomaston; Otranto, Hammond, Rondout for Portsmouth.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept 8—Cleared, schr Annie Borland, Voorhies, New York.

LUBEC, Sept 11—Sailed, schrs Clara Jane, McAlop, and Hattie, Huckins, New York.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept 14—Sailed, schrs Henry A Taber, Bowman, Philadelphia; Nathaniel Holmes, Northrup; E Waterman, Hinckley; Eagle, Chase; Gov Coney, Monson, and Robert B Smith, Nickerson, New York.

NEWPORT, Sept 13, PM—Arrived, schrs Ann, Marshall, Rondout for Boston; Cyrus Chamberlain, Adams, Poughkeepsie for Portland; Iris, Nye, New York for Dennisport.

14th, AM—Schrs Amelia, Hill, New York for Rockport; Bowdoin, Young, Savannah for Providence (and sld).

NEW HAVEN, Sept 14—Arrived, brig Morning Light, Dill, Arecibo, PR; schrs Florence, Bartlett, and Elias Runyon, Campbell, New Brunswick; Chancellor, Ferguson; Pantheon, Hill, and A P Shultz, Young, Hoboken; President, Bradley, New York; Chauncey St John, Parsons, and Henry B Drew, Miller, Elizabethport; Vermillion, Dickenson, and Fredonia, Spear, Port Johnson; A G Hazzard, Mack, Jersey City; Starlight, Shute, Nantucket; sloop Nearchus, Young, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Rough Diamond, Patterson, St Johns, NB; A G Hazzard, Mack, New York; C P Shultz, Young, Norwich; sloop Cornelia, Norton, New York.

NEW LONDON, Sept 13—Arrived, schrs L O Foster, Eldridge, New York for Chatham; George Temple, Beckwith, do for Seal Island.

NORWICH, Sept 13—Arrived, schrs Edward Ewing, Philadelphia; Eva, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Steamer Utility, Nickerson, Alexandria.

PENSACOLA, Sept 9—Sailed, ship Chimborazo, Cole, Liverpool; schrs Petrel, Curtis, Galveston; Mary A Rich, Borden, Rio Janeiro; Edward Thomas, Bagley, Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 14—Arrived, bark City of Hamilton (Br), Phillips, London; brig A G Jewett, Reed, Amsterdam; schrs Jos W Fish, Gardiner, Gardiner; Raven's Wing, York, Stonington; Elvie Davis, Johnson, Boston; C E Smith, Phillips, do; H B McCauley, Cain, do; A E Safford, Powell, do; F R Graham, Smith, do; R K Vaughan, Vaughan, do; David Wasson, Jones, Bangor, via Wilmington, Del; Sarah Read, Arnold, Haddam; Louie Smith, Crie, Quincy; Edwin Aikins, Rondout; Helen, Perry, New York; Richard Eldridge, Pawtucket.

Cleared—Bark White Hall (Br), Brieat, Gibraltar for orders; schrs J S & I C Adams, Risley, Salem; E & L Marts, Cain, Lynn; T S McClellan, Farr, Bath; L & M Knowles, Clements, Boston; M E Dunn, Kelly, do; J W Remsey, Brown, Providence; R Law, Eldridge, Stonington; S H Cady, Wood, Salem; D B Wing, Boyce, Boston; G M Elmer, Corson, Lanesville; Raven's Wing, York, Providence; J M Broomall, Barton, Boston.

LEWES, Del, Sept 14, PM—Arrived to-day, brigs Josephine and Quango, from Porto Rico for Philadelphia. Wind ENE. Thermometer, 67.

PORTLAND, Sept 13—Arrived, schrs Saml Gilman, Kelley, Philadelphia; Empire, Ferguson, and Boaz, Foss, Belfast for New York; steamer Franconia, Bragg, New York.

14th—Arrived, schr Eunnie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Hoboken.

Cleared—Bark Henry P Lord, Pinkham, Philadelphia; brig Clara M Goodrich, Look, Havana.

PROVIDENCE, Sept 14—Arrived, schrs John Lancaster, Williams, Newburg; Racer, Howard, Coldspring. Below, schr Bowdoin, Young, from Savannah.

Sailed, schrs Galoita, Gammett, New York; Sea Queen, Moore, New York (or Calais); Naiad Queen, Chase, New York; Veranda, Pond, do; R S Dean, Macomber, do; North Pacific, Eaton, do; D C Foster, Pedrick, do; Kate Scranton, Palmer, do; Silas Wright, Brown, do; Ann Eliza, Caswell, do; Charles A Gruiner, Harvey, do; Willie Perry, Cleveland, do.

PAWTUCKET, Sept 13—Arrived, schrs B H Warford, Sprague, Elizabethport; Wm Vourhies, Knapp, Haverstraw.

Sailed—Schrs Daniel Morris, Mansor, and Samuel B Crocker, Thrasher, New York; Vintage, Bunker, New York (or Steuben, Me); Zicavo, Mann, do (or Bangor).

RICHMOND, Sept 13—Sailed, schr Annie E Moore, Phillips, New York.

ROCKLAND, Sept 7—Arrived, schrs Fleetwing, Nash, New York; Nautilus, Crockett, do; William Henry, Wilson, do; R Leach, Pendleton, do; Leontine, Pratt, do; W H Thorndike, Ingraham, and Senator Grimes, Philbrook, do; 8th, Angeline, Robinson, do; Gen Washington, Peck, do; Sarah, Kenniston, do; Bengal, Hatch, do; 9th, Commerce, Torrey, do; N Sumter, Shaw, do; 12th, Bena, Bishop, do; H Coombs, Jameson, do.

Sailed 7th, schrs Cattawamteak, Lord, Savannah; Convoy, Pickering, New York; Exeter, Pendleton, do; Convoy, French, Wilmington; 8th, A Jameson, Candage, New York; 9th, Empress, Kennedy, do; 11th, Z Snow, Thorndike, do; Pallas, French, do.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept 7—Arrived, ships Glen Lannox (Br), Jenkinson, Ardrossan; River Lune, Williams, Newcastle, NSW; bark Thomas S Stowe (Br), Sexton, do.

Sailed—Ship Sovereign of the Seas, Johnson, New York.

SAVANNAH, Ga, Sept 14—Arrived, steamship Seminole, from Boston.

15th—Arrived, steamer Ajax, from Charleston; also wrecking steamer Anna Winants, from Key West.

SALEM, Sept 12—Arrived, schrs Saginaw, McMahon, Bath for New York; Willie Chase, Upton, Portland for do; 13th, Magnet, Smith, Port Johnson.

Cleared—13th, schr Golden City, Keene, Cayenne.

VINEYARD HAVEN, MASS, Sept 14—Arrived—Brigs Proteus, Hull, Savannah for Portland; Whittaker, Cotton, from Hoboken for Newburyport; John Welch, Hodgson, from Bangor for Washington, D.C.; schrs A C Buckley, Buckley, from Philadelphia for Boston; Neptune, Robinson, from Port Johnson for do.; L T Knight, Blaisdell, Savannah for Portland; Excelsior, Murphy, Cold Spring for Oak Bluffs.

Sailed—Schrs A C Buckley, Clarissa, Allen, James Barrett, S L Stevens, Grace Girdler, and C H McComber.

15th, AM—Arrived, schrs J M Freeman, Eldridge, New York for Salem (and sailed).

Sailed—Brig John Welch.

WILMINGTON, NC, Sept 12—Arrived, brig Maggie Gross (Br), Gross, Boston.

Cleared—Bark Thermutis (Br), Beamer, Liverpool.

WESTPORT POINT, Sept 12—Arrived, schr E P Church, Gifford, New York.

14th—Sailed, schr Manna, Morris, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE MANUFACTURERS' ENTIRE STOCK

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PRINCESS LOUISE

BALMORAL SKIRT,

in brilliant clan colorings,

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A 24 INCH SWITCH OF HUMAN HAIR FOR $6, weighs 2¼ ounces; Centre Curls only $1 50; Chatelaine Braides, $3 00, sent by mail; only importer who retails. CHAS. V. PECKHAM, 687 Broadway, near Amity street, and 251 Grand street, near Bowery.

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EUROPE.

Characteristic Topics Prevailing in Vienna.

THE ROUTE OF THE CHOLERA.

How the British Cavalry Was Routed at Aldershot.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

The First Message of the President of the French Republic.

SEWARD IN SWITZERLAND.

German View of the Balance of European Power.

AUSTRIA.

The Characteristic Topics of the Great Austrian Capital—Cholera Through South Germany to and Along the Danube—What is Thought and Not Thought of Gastein—Is Vienna Mistress of the Continent?—The Imperial Family.

VIENNA, August 29, 1871.

Vienna is not as much excited over the Gastein interview as its 800,000 inhabitants are at the fatal news from Dantzic and Konigsberg. Coming through Wurtemberg and Bavaria during the latter part of the week I found that my car acquaintances, while not apparently terrified (nothing terrifies in these war-scarred and diseased old countries), were at least serious in their fears of the Eastern epidemic. Vienna, however, is much more exposed than Munich or the cities to northward, because it is a great railroad centre, has plenty of unclean and poor inhabitants, is on the route to and from Constantinople, and, notwithstanding its boasted supereminence in medicine, the sanitary laws, practically carried out are vastly inferior even to those of New York, particularly in sewerage. There have already been upwards of

A DOZEN DEATHS FROM ASIATIC CHOLERA,

though to-day no fatal cases have been reported. The heat, diseased or old meat, fish altogether too venerable for the table, and the presence of vicious vapors in the atmosphere, rising from fetid garbage and unwholesome sewers, all combine to breed bad forms of dysentery. Strangers are particularly liable to these evils.

DRINKING VIENNA BEER,

a practice which few, from its marvellous sweetness and purity, can resist, is often carried to that excess which induces choleraic symptoms. Other dangers menace the population. Incipient cases, for instance, may find their way upon the street cars, which are almost as numerous, though much cleaner, than in New York; and then all classes are herded in the hundreds of beer gardens, where there is a large quantity of foreign matter always undergoing decomposition. But without there is a sudden and alarming increase of the scourge I believe it can be controlled in

THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL;

for the patients are carefully isolated, and, once afflicted, they receive the best care which royal munificence can command. At the present writing there is no reason why tourists should avoid Vienna. Saturday it was sultry and intolerable, while Sunday overcoats were needed: and thus it goes—all gradations of temperature between fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit, and ninety degrees in the shade—at one hour a dying wind, at another a torpid atmosphere. No one can over estimate the importance of steering the pirate ship of Death bread of Vienna. Once here it becomes a nucleus—it may shoot down the Danube and make "the sick man" sicker; go into the small Austrian provinces, where cleanliness and civilization are both unwelcome; and touch Bavaria and the dominion of the young King. Anchored there the cholera would contaminate Central Europe.

AN ALLIANCE WITH THE GERMAN EMPIRE

is, of course, favored only by the German party of Austria and by its among the oppressed nationalists consolidated under the domination of Francis Joseph. "All my people"—as the Emperor plaintively exclaimed in his wild addresses preceding Sadowa—are not inclined to remain "all my people" any more than they were then. Still public sentiment in Vienna endorses the belief that, if the provinces were treated liberally and generously, Austria could be more than a fictitious unity. Singularly enough, it is the churchmen who are liberal here: it is they who are laboring to give to Hungary and Poland the rights which they should enjoy. All liberal measures are favored by them, especially those which will give greatness and prosperity to the empire. By

CHURCHMEN

I mean those who support the Church in its disputes with the State, and, of course the conservatives, and this party, I repeat, is really the most liberal. An alliance with Berlin, Vienna is her embrace with cordial approval, and Vienna, like Paris to France, represents the superficial *vox populi* of all Austria. To-day we do not understand that Bismarck has captured the clever diplomat Von Beust, or that William has spread any powerful cajolery over the latter obese Emperor of Austria,

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

I would not intimate he is no a fine flower in the bouquet of monarchs. He is. But he rules, not by mental autocracy, but by being a good, virtuous man—one who drives his own horse, *pro re nata*, chats in four languages and leaves all his hard work to his noble clerks. He is slow to appreciate an improvement, and thus Austria stages along while Prussia goes on an express train. It is not what Francis Joseph is—it is what he is not—that the friends of Austria must deplore.

HIS ARMY

remains to-day the worst equipped in Europe, though his breast is covered with all the decorations of the world and Vienna is full of martial statuary. Is the empire then made to decide European questions with a strong voice? I may had upon deeper examination "Yes," but now "No."

Whatever may be thought of other imperial ladies in our time,

THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH

is certainly a queen of virtue and beauty. In Vienna there is a *furore* in her favor as being a lady of magnificent presence and lovely figure; she is, as the head of her household, she is charitable, kind and popular. With such a family at the head of the nation, and such a head piece as von Beust, one would believe that the future of Austria would be bright; yet, if the political world were an appalling, still overhanging fathomless chaos, I should say that Austria, of all the nations, stood nearest the edge.

There are some ephemeral hopes which may delay any absolute display of rottenness. For instance, Vienna has capitalized Austria as Paris capitalized France, and since the misfortunes of the fair city we have here the queen city of the Continent. This winter is prognosticated as a grand season, and the finest music in the world, already discoursing at the opera and the gardens, will be impersonated later by the best artists in Europe.

BUILDING

is going forward rapidly; immense structures, with imposing façades, embellished with colossal statuary, are rising on the black places along the "rings;" grand squares are being projected and hotels multiply day by day. Vienna is thus ripening and maturing into what I believe will ultimately be the grandest and most unhappy capital of the world. Luxurious Paris made her population lazy, and when required to work they refused. Vienna may do the same.

ENGLAND.

Terrible Defeat of the British Cavalry at Aldershot—Two Dogs Put the Whole Force to Flight.

It appears that the first defect brought to light in the British army by the Aldershot campaign is in the material with which the horses are picketed, as the following indicates:—

About eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, August 16, through some cause at present unknown, nearly the whole of the officers' chargers and troopers of the First Life Guards, who are at present encamped on Cove Common, broke loose from their head and heel ropes by which they were picketed, and started off in various directions at a furious rate. They galloped over two hundred and forty. Some took the direction of Farnham, not stopping about five miles beyond that ancient town, and even to Alton; others went to Frimley, Ash, Hawley and adjacent parts. Some found their way into the reservoir established for bathing purposes on Cove Common, and were found swimming about. A detachment of about twenty horses charged in the direction of the officers' mess of the first battalion Rifle brigade, passing in close proximity to Prince Arthur's tent. The horses came in collision with a cab belonging to Mr. H. Brown, of Hilly terrace. This cab was outside the officers' mess. An officer of the Rifle brigade, who had just arrived from the railway station on leave, was standing at the cab horse's head when the runaway horses dashed in, and both the officer and the cab proprietor had a narrow escape of being killed on the spot, the cab being completely overturned. Brown, the cabman, was the most injured. A surgeon of the Rifle brigade was speedily in attendance, and the injured man was conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by Dr. Young. He sustained two severe cuts on the head, and was also injured in the back and legs. The cab horse was taken home in a crippled state, and the cab was reduced to a mere wreck. Most of the runaway horses were captured. Corporal Major Griffiths and four men secured nineteen horses in a field near Hawley. One of the other horses dashed into the officers' mess of the Rifle brigade and destroyed some of the mess property. One horse was brought in the following morning from a distance of twenty-one miles. We regret to say that it has been found necessary to destroy ten or twelve of these valuable animals, owing to the injuries sustained in their mad career. About twenty have been lamed and otherwise rendered unfit for service. Several are still missing and most of those which have been brought back to camp are on the sick list. It is understood that the horses were picketed in the usual manner, and that sudden fright caused them simultaneously to break loose. The unfortunate event continues to be the theme of conversation in military circles.

From another source we learn the following particulars:—The cause of the stampede is said to have been a fight between a couple of dogs. A large animal seized upon a smaller one, which set up a hideous yell and ran toward the horses. The sudden noise immediately caused the horses of two officers to start from their pickets, and these were followed at once by six troop horses. A sudden and remarkable impulse seized the whole line, and at least 250 broke loose in the same moment, running and snorting in all directions. An indescribable scene of confusion ensued, the whole locality for miles round being aroused by the flight and pursuit of the excited animals, some of which dragged the cords and pins, and all wearing the saddle-cloths. Large numbers of men from the various regiments at Aldershot were soon in chase, under the command of Captain Hozier and several other officers, and as almost every open route had been taken by the fugitives the whole locality was scoured within a circuit of at least a dozen miles. In the hurry of the moment the pursuers, comprising some hundreds both of cavalry and infantry, ran off in every variety of undress, the whole scene being of a grotesque and exciting description. About fifty horses galloped through the town of Farnham, of which fifteen were secured, the remainder running on towards Alton and Petersfield. At Frimley, about two miles beyond Farnham, the troop dashed against the closed tollgate and smashed it to pieces, while on the commons around Farnborough and Aldershot, in the opposite direction, many plunged against stakes or other obstructions, which penetrated their breasts or otherwise inflicted serious injury. Several horses dropped dead within an hour, some were drowned in the canal and others were captured in a crippled state. The pursuers returned to their quarters about midnight, leaving a number of horses at large, and the search was resumed on Thursday morning at an early hour. In addition to the horses already dead or crippled many others will have to be sold as unfit for service. The men of the First Life Guards complain that the materials supplied for their use in securing the horses on picket were not of a proper description, but the ease with which the animals broke from their pickets must be attributed in some measure to the sandy nature of the soil on Cove Common.

Programme of the Workingmen's Agitation in England Plainly Announced.

[From the London Standard.]

The autumn campaign of the advanced liberals has been opened by the terrible Odger, and the most truculent reports come to us from the provinces. The oracles announce nothing less than the fall of monarchies. At Leicester Mr. Gladstone's rival in the liberal business has declared himself in favor of a programme of the oddest and most uncompromising character. Before Odger's promises to the people we feel that even the Premier's wildest hints are tame and colorless. In fact it is easy to see that it is Odger who is the real liberal of the future, and that Mr. Gladstone, at his quickest rate of receiving "facile convictions," will never keep pace with him. To Mr. Peter Taylor's constituents Odger has broadly declared that he and his friends "*will take care that the Prince of Wales shall never ascend the throne of these realms, but that the country shall be governed by a President or a Prime Minister.*" By what particular process Odger is to give effect to this sweeping resolution we are not informed, but we may be prepared for the worst. A term has been put to monarchical institutions in England. Our only security for the throne is a life tenancy. Advanced liberalism, speaking through the mouth of one of his elected champions, has prepared our destiny. The tale of the ancient line of English kings draws to an end, and it is to the friends of Odger that we must look for our future governors.

Labor Troubles in England.

The London *Daily News* expresses itself as follows on the labor troubles now agitating the country:—

The strike of the Newcastle engineers has now lasted fourteen weeks, and the movement, instead of dying out, becomes more formidable. The Nine Hours League shows great command of resources, and is said already to have distributed £15,000 among the men who have turned out. On the other hand, the masters are firmly banded together and quite prepared to meet organization by union. Foreigners, too, are being made parties to the dispute, the masters having imported workmen, not only from London and Cornwall, but from Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, and especially from Germany. Some of the latter, on manifesting an intention of withdrawing from competition with English workmen and returning to their own country, have become acquainted with the coercive powers of our criminal law. Remembering what the enterprise of her capitalists has done for Newcastle, we cannot but regret that they should find themselves in conflict with their workmen at a time when they ought to be reaping the advantages to which they are entitled from the revival of trade. It is impossible, again, not to wish that the men may be able to convince the masters that it is for their interest to concede the demand for a nine hours day; but the question is, after all, one of fact. If the labor of nine hours is not worth the money now given for a longer day the masters cannot abridge the hours, paying the same wages; and wishing well to the men under such circumstances would be like wishing that they may be able to get quartern loaves for sixpence when the market price is sevenpence halfpenny. According to present appearances the strike will have to be fought out, and it will be seen whether the masters can forego profits longer than the men can forego wages.

IRELAND.

Amnesty Agitation in Ireland.

The following resolution and memorial will be proposed for adoption on Sunday at the meeting organized for expressing sympathy with the Fenian prisoners:—

That we, the people of Dublin, in public meeting assembled, deem it our duty to represent to Her Majesty the Queen the universal wish of the Irish people that the amnesty already granted to so many political prisoners should be extended to all who are still undergoing punishment for political offences. That the distinction sought to be made between soldiers convicted by court martial and civilians convicted by the civil tribunal has no real or true foundation, as the law teaches that the duty of allegiance is equally binding on all, and that there is no reason for regarding the rescue of the political prisoners at Manchester in any other light than that of a political offence; and that, while there are classes of prisoners who are still detained in penal servitude, the amnesty for political offences cannot be considered as general or complete.

That the following memorial to Her Majesty be adopted, that it be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting and forwarded for presentation to Her Majesty in the usual way:

"The humble petition of the people of Dublin, adopted at a public meeting held in the Phoenix Park on Sunday, 3d September 1871, humbly showeth—That your petitioners respectfully approach Your Majesty on behalf of a number of prisoners who are still enduring sentences of penal servitude or imprisonment for offences connected with Irish political disturbances; that Your Majesty has been already pleased to remit sentences passed on the chiefs and leaders of the insurrectionary movement which some time since disturbed Ireland, and to extend the same clemency to a large number of those engaged in that movement. Your petitioners humbly represent to Your Majesty that the effect of this act of grace upon the Irish people has been to some extent marred by the fact that the amnesty has not been a general one, and that some prisoners who were convicted of offences connected with that movement were excepted from it. The prisoners so convicted are soldiers in Your Majesty's service who were convicted by court martial of Fenianism and prisoners implicated in the rescue of a political prisoner at Manchester. Your petitioners submit that there are not any circumstances connected with the offences of those prisoners which ought to disentitle them to a share in the clemency which Your Majesty has graciously extended to others who were at least implicated in designs against Your Majesty's authority and government. Your petitioners therefore pray of Your Majesty to satisfy the wishes of the Irish people by making the amnesty a general one and extending pardons to all those who were convicted, whether by court martial or otherwise, of offences which were political in their character, and which cannot upon any just or liberal principle be distinguished from those offences already pardoned by Your Majesty."

FRANCE.

First Message of President Thiers.

The following is the full text of the message sent to the Assembly September 1.—

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT—My first message cannot and ought not to have any other object than to beg you to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the Assembly, and to thank it for having in conferring upon me the first magistrature, given me a proof of its high confidence.

If to merit this confidence absolute devotion to the interests of the country will suffice, I venture to say that I am worthy of it. I thank all parties in the Assembly for having united in the one thought of giving the government greater strength, and of furnishing it with the means of accomplishing its mission—that, namely, of alleviating the sorrows of the country and of reorganizing it and rendering its position peaceful and well ordered at home and abroad, freed from foreign occupation, honored and respected by all. If it be possible, this will be the object of our constant thoughts and the aim of all our efforts, and if we attain to this end we shall be able to present ourselves with confidence to the judgment of the country and restore to it the trust it has confided to us.

In concluding this message, Monsieur le President, I beg you to accept my thanks for the cooperation I have received from you and at the same time the expression of my high consideration.

The President of the French republic, A. THIERS.

The Situation in France.

[From the London Examiner.]

From M. Thiers there is not much more to be feared. He has been accepted as Chief of the Executive for the past half year because he had, or was thought to have, considerable influence throughout the country and because he was a convenient centre for factions and plots of all sorts to spin round. Now, however, he has shown himself in his true colors, as a foolish, fond old man, who doubtless honestly means to be the saviour of France and as honestly thinks that he has already saved it, but who is eaten up with self-conceit and love of power, who has a child's love of baubles and a child's petulance in struggling after them. That he should still have as much influence as he possesses is a marvel; but it is rapidly waning, and it will be tolerably safe to assume that the empty title of President of the republic which is now to be conferred upon him is intended to be as much a token of superannuation as is the bestowal of a peerage in England upon any worn-out Whig politician. Of course, just as we find the worn-out Whig politicians constantly dabbling in questions of the day, we may expect that M. Thiers, as President of the French republic, responsible to the irresponsible French Assembly, will meddle in everything and attempt on every point under discussion to win his way by tears or threats, by whimpering or blustering; but it is evidently the intention of the Right, who, for reasons of their own, have given him his title, that with it he should enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, and they will use their best endeavors to make him as much a cypher in the State of which he is nominally head as is the possessor of the Crown in England. If he is prudent, he will quietly accept the situation.

If he refuse to do so, however, it will be all the better for France. There has been a certain use in M. Thiers' blusterings and threatenings during the last few months, and they are likely, if they are continued, to be yet more useful under the new arrangement. If he has prevented the establishment of a healthy and genuine republic in France he has also prevented the solidification of a new tyranny or the seething of the whole community in a purposeless revolution. It may be that good has come to France from the long interregnum of which M. Thiers has been the chief cause, as there is too much reason to suspect that, had any orderly government been established, it would not have been republican. And there is more reason to suspect that, in the new condition which affairs are now assuming, republicanism, in everything but the name, will be yet further off. The strength of the monarchical parties in the Assembly has been shown this week more plainly than ever. It is questionable strength at best, as its various sections have agreed only in defeating the republicans, and they have yet to settle among themselves what sort of monarchical system they will adopt. That is no easy task; but it may be completed if they are left at peace and are able quietly to fuse their differences in a common plan. The service which President Thiers may now do the State—and it is service for which he is admirably qualified—is to keep the differences alive, to promote dissension and division, and then to prevent any definite adjustment of the constitutional question until the time is ripe for the adjustment which will be beneficial to the nation at large. The French Assembly has satisfied no one by its action hitherto. If the conservative side gains and holds distinct supremacy in it, its action will be still more unsatisfactory; and it would be certainly a good thing—if no better thing comes to pass—that M. Thiers should continue to quarrel with it, and so utterly to discredit it in the eyes of the public.

SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Seward in the Swiss Republic.

The *Journal de Genève* of August 24 contains the following interesting paragraph:—

Mr. Seward, former Secretary of State under the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln, is at present at Geneva. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the assassination of Lincoln Mr. Seward was himself the victim of an attempt of that nature, and he still bears the visible traces of the knife cuts he received. Mr. Seward is completely paralyzed. In spite of that he has just made the tour of the world, traversing America to San Francisco, then touching at the Peninsula of Alaska, at China and Japan. He is accompanied by two servants and two young relatives. Notwithstanding his infirmities, he has preserved all his mental vigor and intellectual youth. He visited Geneva forty years ago, and remembers what he then saw sufficiently well to establish with the past comparisons which very few persons are able to do. Nothing fatigues him. Arrived at this metropolis at four o'clock, he went the same day to Ferney, to visit the Chateau of Voltaire, and the next day set out for Chamounix, where he recognized, with the aid of his memory, that the immense glaciers had shrunk.

GERMANY.

German View of the Balance of Power.

The *North German Gazette* remarks that as of late the old theory of the balance of power in Europe has been revived, and it is said that that system formed the basis of the former greatness of France, it may not be amiss to review the history of a system of policy which made Germany the battle field of foreign nations, and compelled her to pay the price of their quarrels with the blood of her children, while her territory was seized as the prize of the conqueror. The theory was originated by Henry IV., who was cut off by the hand of an assassin in the midst of the proudest schemes of conquest. His ambition was to make France the mistress of Europe, which even his admirers can hardly consider the best means of establishing a balance of power. His ideas were those of Napoleon I., and the two centuries which intervened between these monarchs are filled by an unbroken series of wars waged by France against Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and Italy, for the purpose of gratifying her insatiable lust of conquest. During this period her frontiers were continually extended, in contempt of the most solemn engagements and treaties; while the balance of power was left to take care of itself, or only recognized as a system intended to render the government of France the *maître de l'Europe* and the *arbitre du monde*. Except at the time of the European coalition against Napoleon, the French have never been really unsuccessful in any great war since the battle of Pavia, and even in 1815 it was only the army and not the influence of France that was broken. During the whole period too, with the exception of the time of Frederick the Great, when England and Prussia exerted a powerful influence, the will of France has preponderated in Europe. The discord of the small States of Germany and Italy furthered the purposes of France, and it was so skilfully used that Napoleon I. found himself powerful enough to subdue them all. Then, for the first time, the races who had a common history, language and literature, learned that by unity alone could they hope for deliverance, and the national movement, both in Germany and Italy, was the result of the terrors of foreign rule.

The doctrine of the balance of power now so popular in France is therefore nothing but a longing for the return of the period when Europe was obliged to submit in silence to the commands of Louis XIV. and Napoleon I. The frontier districts of Germany bear many traces of the system from which we trust the late victory of German arms has freed Europe forever. The best guarantee for a real balance of power in Europe is to be found in the unity and might of Germany. Strong enough to defend her own frontiers, and prevented by her constitution from undertaking a war of conquest, Germany has no desire to meddle with the affairs of other nations. The peace of Europe can only be secured by the establishment of powerful States on an historical and national basis. Such a system leaves no room for the development of an ambitious foreign policy, and the internal administration of every European country presents so many varied and important problems that it must be the chief wish of every State to live at peace with its neighbors.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Prospects of a Franco-Russian Alliance.

The Imperial conferences at Gastein and Ischl have given a new current to ideas and political gossip. In France the impression prevails that a Franco-Russian alliance is more than probable, and that the *rapprochement* between the Emperors of Germany and Austria is intended to operate as a check to the alliance in question. This is all somewhat confirmed by the fact that in Russia a warlike excitement seems to prevail with regard to the Austrian question. Though no immediate danger is apprehended, the eastward growth of the latter country and southward tendency of the former indicate the probability of a future collision.

Great Polish Demonstration.

Preparations on a large scale are going on in order to make the great Polish demonstration in Lemberg an immense success. Poles have been invited from all quarters to attend, and it is expected that the numbers who will respond to the call will be very great indeed. The invitation to attend the demonstration issued by the Central Committee says:—"At the moment when the 100th anniversary of the first partition of Poland is close at hand, and when the entire race, busied with local concerns, should remember that, in the idea of firm union alone a future lies before us, your presence will be of service to us. Children of one and the same mother, who, after a sorrowful separation, departed from each other on their various paths of suffering, will come together after 100 years to understand and to strengthen each other."

A King in Danger.

A Luxembourg paper relates that the King of Holland has just had a narrow escape from a terrible death. The King was approaching a level crossing on the Utrecht Railway, at the very moment when an express train was about to pass at great speed. The coachman, unaware of the danger, was driving up to the crossing, and inevitably both he and the King would have been smashed to pieces, had not a bystander rushed forward and, at the peril of his life, pushed back the horses of the carriage. Scarcely had this been done when the train whirled past, and the King fell back almost unconscious at sight of the peril he had escaped. A few moments after the King asked to see the man to whom he owed his life, but the unknown benefactor had departed, leaving no trace behind, and not all the efforts of the grateful monarch had been yet able to bring him to light.

Roumania.

A correspondent of the *Kreuz Zeitung* explains the reason of Turkey's refusal to interfere in Roumania on behalf of Prince Bismarck's clients. The intervention of Turkey can only be made with the approval of the other signatory Powers of the Treaty of 1856. Now, remarks the correspondent, scarcely any combination of circumstances is possible in which one or three of those Powers will not find it its interest not to give its adhesion to any such step on the part of Turkey. In the present case Russia won't do so, because she is afraid, lest by taking a hostile position to the Roumanian Chambers she may destroy the remnant of popularity which she retains on the Lower Danube. Neither will Austria, because any explosion in Roumania would be not unlikely to drag Austria in, whether she liked or not; and, as for England, she is ready to surrender anything so as to put off a conflict in the East. France remains; and, as Prussia wants Turkish intervention, it is easy to infer that France will, if she can, have nothing of the kind. Prussia can rely on no support except on that of Austria, and Austria will only co-operate with Prussia on two points—the protection of Germans in Roumania and the maintenance of Prince Charles on the throne.

Who Owns Spitzbergen?

It would seem that the Swedish government has not quite abandoned its project of annexing Spitzbergen, for its Ambassador at St. Petersburg, M. Bjornstjerna, has again raised the question in a letter to the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, and the publication of this letter by the semi-official organ of the Russian Foreign office is regarded as a sign that Prince Gortchakoff has not yet made up his mind on the subject. M. Bjornstjerna points out, in addition to the arguments in his first letter, that in 1808 the maps of the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg represented Spitzbergen as Norwegian territory, and that the name of Grulands or Gralant, which is stated by Russian journalists to be the old Russian name of the archipelago, is merely a corruption of the Germano-Scandinavian word Grünland, which was given to Spitzbergen by its first discoverers (Barents, in 1596, and Hudson, in 1607), who mistook it for part of Greenland. From this M. Bjornstjerna infers that the Russians could not have discovered Spitzbergen, as they only knew it by a foreign name. If colonization is to be regarded as giving a right to the possession of the territory the Dutch, English and Hamburgers would have a better claim to it than Russia. On the other hand, the *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg and the journal of the same name which is published at Moscow say there are upward of twenty ukases of Peter the Great and Catherine II. in which Spitzbergen is mentioned as a Russian territory, and appeal to the opinion expressed in 1866 by Mr. Campbell, the United States Ambassador at Stockholm, in support of their statement that the frontier between Russia and Norway is "unnatural and offensive to Russian national feeling."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Position of the Hohenwart Ministry.

In dissolving a number of the Provincial Diets and the Reichsrath there can be no doubt that the Hohenwart Ministry has taken a decisive step, which plainly shows its intentions and brings the contest between its policy and that of the so-called constitutional or German party to a crisis. The German organs have not failed to remark that of the eight dissolved Diets, one only—that of Tyrol—had a majority devoted to the Ministry; the constitutionalists were in the ascendant in the remaining seven. It is inferred from the action of the government that it counts upon majorities in the new Diets, and that the discontented nationalities will send in, for the first time for a considerable period, their representatives to the Reichsrath, and thus overthrow the German majority, which for so long a period has there had everything its own way. Meantime the German organs are vigorously sounding the notes of battle; and, while evidently attacking the Ministry, earnestly exhort the Austro-Germans to put forth all their strength in the coming electoral struggle. "The views of the Ministry," exclaims the *Presse*, "being perfectly clear, the course of the constitutional party has become quite plain. It cannot afford to dispute about electioneering programmes or resolutions in reference to this or that point of the liberal platform; it must solely attend to obtaining electoral returns, which will serve the objects of the party." "The dissolution of the Diets, and the intentions which have prompted this step," says the *Wanderer*, "have changed the contest from an internal one, as it has hitherto been, into a contest of nationalities, in which every so-called compromise can only be an armistice." In other words, the different nationalities of Austria are now fairly at war; and, as reconcilement between them is out of the question, Austria must eventually break up.

A Good Sensation Story.

One of the most touching incidents of the late war has yet to be recorded. When the Prince de Salm-Salm returned to Europe after the death of the Emperor Maximilian at Queretaro the Archduchess Sophia appointed the Princess to an official post at Schoenbrunn. The Princess soon became the bosom friend and companion of the Archduchess, who still refuses to be comforted for the loss of her favorite son. The Prince meanwhile had joined the army and fell at Gravelotte. The Princess, although entirely deprived of all fortune by the deplorable event of Mexico, and wholly dependent on the bounty of the Archduchess, hesitated not to sacrifice the sum of 5,000 francs—all she possessed—to recover her husband's remains. The watch, the signal of recognition of the body, besides the usual tokens of uniform and accoutrements, was of peculiar make—a present from the Emperor Maximilian, and of pure Mexican gold—to which was attached a chain of the same material, with a locket containing a small photographic portrait of the Princess, with the initials of husband and wife, and the motto, four times repeated, "For ever mine," in German, English, French and Spanish. For a considerable time no hope was entertained of the recovery of the body, when at last the 5,000f. reward was claimed by a certain peasant of Gravelotte, who had discovered the body of an officer in uniform, too much decomposed, however, to be recognizable, but in whose pocket the watch was found, with a portion of the chain still attached. The printed description distributed all over the country had made it familiar enough to the inhabitants. The reward was cheerfully paid, although the chain was broken and the locket containing the Princess' likeness was gone. The body was brought to Vienna and there interred with all due reverence, and the Princess de Salm went to pray each day beside the tomb. Last week intelligence arrived from the Mayor of Gravelotte declaring that the real body of the Prince de Salm had been found in a little wood on the hill beside the battle field, and as proof of the identity, in spite of the utter impossibility of recognition, the pocketbook, marked with the Prince's cypher, containing several letters addressed to him by the Princess, were discovered beside him, and the remnants of a gold chain, to which was attached the locket containing the portrait of the Princess, were found still clutched in the grasp of the skeleton fingers of the corpse! The announcement has produced the greatest sensation in Vienna, and the supposition is that the watch must have been found in the possession of a robber, and that the Prince had succeeded in tearing the portrait from his grasp!

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The royal warrant for the retirement of British artillery officers has been issued.

The Institution of Civil Engineers, London, has more than doubled its members in less than nine years. In November, 1862, the number was exactly 1,050; at present it is 2,069.

The population of Great Britain keeps on increasing at the rate of 1,173 per day, of which number it is calculated 468 emigrate and 705 remain in the land of their birth.

The increased postal tax of France went into operation on the 1st inst. The local postage in Paris is fixed at fifteen centimes instead of ten centimes, and for the provinces the rate is twenty-five instead of twenty centimes.

We have already noticed that some of the Spanish Universities are to be suppressed. We have now to chronicle the intention to suppress some of the cathedrals, as appears from the newspapers. We think, however, we can assert, without fear of contradiction, that [illegible] are in no danger of meeting with a like fate.

The Ducatel subscription will reach 100,000 francs; not more than a tenth that the service rendered deserves. It is remarked that neither M. Thiers nor any member of the Cabinet has given a centime. M. Ducatel has bestowed in charity between five and six thousand francs out of the sum collected.

The province of Teruel, in Spain, is suffering from inundation. The damage in the town of Calamocha alone is said to be no less than three to four hundred houses, some of them entirely destroyed. The people are poor and the blow is very heavy. The Governor has asked the sum of $25,000 from the government.

It is curious that the province of Biscaya, the most republican—not in the revolutionary sense, but in the true self-governing meaning of the word—the most American, in short, of the Spanish provinces, where law and order are reverenced, should be the most strongly attached to the old monarchy. If a war for Don Carlos VII. should break out nine-tenths of Biscaya will be in the field for him.

The Court in session at Marseilles for the trial of the military sub-intendant Brissey, at one time military commandant of the department whereof Marseilles is the capital, is composed of four generals and two colonels. The trial commenced on August 31, and will probably last two weeks. It is one of considerable importance to the party of law and order, and its progress will be watched with great interest. The charges against the accused are of an extremely grave character, nothing less than an attempt to excite a communist insurrection.

A Leipzig paper announces that the German government wishes to organize an International Congress, in order to establish a uniform postal system. The representatives of the congress in distant countries have already received the programme which is to serve as the basis of the deliberations, and they are to communicate it to the transatlantic governments, begging them at the same time to express their views respecting it, and to state whether they will be represented at the Congress. When these answers have been received similar programmes will be sent to the governments of Europe.

A Congress of the free Catholics of Switzerland is to be held at Soleure on the 18th inst. Catholics from foreign countries will be admitted to the meetings as well as the members of other religious bodies. The principal objects of the Congress are to bring about a reform in the Catholic Church and to check the pretensions of the partisans of infallibility.

With reference to the blight, says the *Irish Times*, which in so many parts of Ireland has shown itself among the potatoes, we understand that the disease has chiefly fallen upon the earlier kinds, which came to maturity a month ago. The field potatoes, Scotch downs, &c., are still holding out well. The crop, notwithstanding the disease, will prove a large one.

All the choice "chops" of Congou brought to the Hankow market this season have been bought for the Russian market and shipped direct to Odessa. Not a single "chop" of the finest grade of first crop of tea has been seen in England of the growth of 1871, neither will there be of 1872. Why is this? The puffing and professed cheap selling of the retail grocer and tea dealer has brought it about. They pretend to offer the finest tea at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per pound. The thing is absurd. It cannot be done. Fine tea costs the importer more money. The Russians outbid us, because they are willing to pay a fair price for the best article. The Americans appropriate nearly all the choice greens.

According to the report of the Emigration Commissioners of Liverpool, it appears that during the month of August there sailed to the United States thirty-four ships, with 2,390 cabin and 12,993 steerage passengers; of whom 8,624 were English, 24 Scotch, 2,493 Irish, and 4,015 foreigners, making a total of 15,373. There were five ships to Canada, with 256 cabin and 2,276 steerage; of whom 1,533 were English, and 799 foreigners, there being no Scotch or Irish. To New Brunswick one ship sailed, carrying 7 cabin and 4 steerage, 10 being English and 1 Irish. This ship was a "second clearance" vessel, from Glasgow. The above was under the act, making a total of 18,916. To the United States, not under the act, there were 708 passengers; to Canada, 227; to Victoria, 73; to South America, 134; to Africa, 14; to the West Indies, 64; to New Zealand, 29; making a total of 1,249. The total emigration during the month amounted to 19,252, which, when compared with the numbers during the corresponding month of last year (15,470), shows the great increase of 3,845.

FOREIGN PERSONAL ITEMS.

——The King of the Belgians paid a second visit to the London International exhibition on August 31.

——According to *La Liberté* M. Guillaume Guizot has been appointed Minister to Greece, to represent the French republic.

——Gustave Granx, editor of the *Republican of the West*, has been arrested at Vienna for publishing an outrageous article against the Ministers of State.

——Professor Maasson, of the University of Vienna, has refused to join the anti-infallibility party, and during the late elections voted for the old *régime*.

——Rogue and Barcia, recently arrested at Madrid charged with the murder of General Prim, have been released for want of convicting testimony.

——MM. Pochet, Dezairs and Perrin have been appointed special attorneys to the Court of Appeals in Paris, in the place of Messrs. Houdard, Bailly and Giot, who have retired.

——M. de Araüjo Ribeyro, Baron de Rio Grand, has remitted 2,000 francs to the President of the Public Assistance Administration for distribution among the suffering poor of Paris.

——Count Beust, says the *Press*, left a document at Gastein containing full particulars of the interview between himself and Prince Bismarck, which had been approved of by the two Courts.

——The *Journal de St. Petersburg* states that the nomination of Professor Friedreich, at Munich, as University Senator, has not been confirmed for the reason that he is a professor only by courtesy, such not being eligible for office.

——Abbe Armand David, who has been in China as a French missionary for some years, has returned to France, bringing with him a large number of zoological and other specimens collected during the time he was exploring the plains of Thibet.

——Marcellin Purdy, brother of the famous Governor of the Hotel de Ville, has just been captured at Melun, according to *La Liberté*, and held for participation in the Communist raids. He was one of the most revolting type that figured in that masquerade, as may be testified by those who remember his legendary sabre of rusty iron, nearly five feet long, his crusader's spurs; boots *à la* Louis XIII., mounting above his knees. He had the special mission of ushering in people to his brother.

——Prince Gortchakoff, Chief of the Russian Cabinet, and President Thiers will meet at Lausanne, in Switzerland, in a few days, according to arrangements made by General Le Flo. Their last interview was not very satisfactory. Gortchakoff asked M. Thiers from whom he came, and the latter said "from France." "Rather vague," said the Prince, smiling. "I hope you don't imagine," said Thiers, "that I come in the name of Gambetta and Jules Favre. I am an ex-Minister of Louis Philippe and represent a republic."

——Prince Humbert's travels through Spain are thus described by *La Correspondance*:—"The heir to the Italian throne travels in strict incognito. When the train reached Villalba the persons who expected him, among whom was his brother, naturally approached the first class carriages; but what was their surprise to see a young man in a striped shirt, looking more like a stoker than a prince, jump lightly from the locomotive, make his way through the group and throw himself into the arms of King Amadeus. Needless to say, it was Prince Humbert, who had been performing the duties of a machinist." *These little anecdotes of princes are so refreshing to the American mind!*

——The Earl of Derby presided at the dinner held in connection with the agricultural show held at Bury recently. In proposing the toast of "The Army and Navy" His Lordship said, whatever the army had to complain of it could not complain of a want of attention on the part of the public, and as regarded the navy, he believed it to be the most powerful in the world. No doubt naval matters were in a state of transition, though that was no excuse for carelessness or neglect. It must, however, be borne in mind that when numerous experiments were being made and great changes taking place it was almost inevitable that there should be some failures. There was only one thing certain about the services, and that was that they would cost a great deal of money. Referring to the late war, His Lordship said it was not to be expected that a powerful and high-spirited nation, humiliated by an unexpected defeat, would not desire to try its chance again. Whatever happened, however, in that respect he did not think there was any reason to fear that we should be dragged into it.

FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Professor Verchow, who is at present staying at the watering place of Misdroi, has, according to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, discovered some lacustrine habitations on the Island of Wollin, in Lake Vietz.

The largest obelisk ever known to have been cut from the granite quarries in Aberdeen has just been hewn from the Stirlinghill quarry. It measures twenty-five feet in length and weighs sixteen tons, and is worth in its rough state upwards of £200.

An international exhibition is to be held at Brussels in 1876, and the preliminary arrangements for its organization are now being made. It is to coincide with the triennial exhibition of the fine arts and will take place in the same building.

The work of fitting the large iron caissons in their position at the new extension works which they are to occupy at Chatham dockyard was successfully carried out recently. The operation of floating and fixing the caissons was carried out under the direction of the dockyard officials.

The largest obelisk ever known to have been cut from the granite quarries in the neighborhood of Aberdeen has just been hewn from the Stirlinghill quarry. It measures twenty-five feet in length and weighs sixteen tons, and is worth, in its rough state, upwards of two hundred pounds sterling. It is a beautiful piece of red granite, entirely free from flaws.

A very powerful steam crane is now being erected at the Chatham Dockyard Extension Docks, intended to lift the most ponderous articles likely to be landed there. It will be tested to lift 100 tons, while there is no crane now at the dockyard constructed to raise above twenty-five tons.

The Rev. J. Jellet brought the question on the growth of the beetroot for sugar in Ireland before the Royal Irish Academy a short time ago. He shows that the saccharine qualities of the roots grown at Glasnevin are high; and the inference drawn from the experiments is that the beetroot sugar may be profitably made in Ireland.

The *Sporting Gazette* announces the outbreak of hydrophobia in several hunting kennels in England and Scotland. The Quorn have all lost their entry, and many of the Abrington have died; while still more serious fears are entertained of the huntsman and one of his assistants at the latter pack, both of whom are bitten. The disease has spread among some of the Scotch packs.

While so much activity prevails among the physical astronomers of Europe and America in endeavors to find out what the sun is made of and to explain its phenomena, and while analogies are found between the photosphere and the tails of comets, it is the better worth remembering that the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna have offered a prize for the discovery of comets. In a circular, addressed to investigators, they remark that of late years but very few comets have been discovered, notwithstanding the multiplication of telescopes; and they attribute the defect to the special attention bestowed on the minor planets. In this they find occasion for regret, considering the relation between shooting stars and comets, and, as the Academy might have added, solar phenomena. And astronomers generally will agree with them in thinking it "exceedingly desirable that we should know more than two or three hundred out of the many thousands of comets which undoubtedly belong to our system, especially as most of those which we know are calculated only in parabolic orbits." Recognizing the fact that observatories, with their regular work, cannot spare time for enterprising "sweeping" of the sky in hope of discoveries, they appeal to amateur astronomers to undertake the work in the interests of science. The time allotted will expire on the 31st of May, 1872 (it should be renewable), and the prize is twenty Austrian ducats, or a gold medal of the same value. The prize is to be given for the first eight comets discovered in the year, and it is stipulated that the comets shall be telescopic—that is, invisible to the naked eye—and that news of the discovery shall be immediately sent to the Academy. The award of prizes is to take place at the end of May in each year.

QUARANTINE MATTERS.

Equipment of the Frigates Delaware and Albany—Where They Will Be Placed if Cholera Visits the Port—The Sanitary Cordon Dr. Carnochan's Caution Suggested.

The recent intelligence that a vessel from the port of Hamburg put into the harbor of Cardiff, England, with almost the entire crew prostrated with that dreadful disease, the cholera, is quite enough to convince the most sceptical that the march of the scourge, from its appearance more than a year ago in Cronstadt, Russia, has been steady along the shores of the Baltic Sea and across the German territory, until now it points its demon finger to our coast and our city. A port in such regular and rapid communication with us as Hamburg afflicted with this disease, however mild may be the type, calls for the greatest vigilance of our quarantine authorities, and behooves every official connected with the administration of the laws affecting the health of this port to be earnest, watchful and unremitting in his labors to protect the lives of our citizens and the greatness of our commercial relations. A cholera scourge would be as disastrous as a blockade to the port of New York, and though the destroyer is not upon us, it is well to be ready to meet the ravages of such a merciless enemy.

An ounce of prevention is worth a hundred weight of cure in matters of this kind, and a visit to Quarantine is convincing that Dr. Carnochan is not insensible to the danger that is imminent, and is doing everything possible to perfect the sanitary cordon which he and his assistants and coloborers have thrown around the city. It is due to him to state that he first submitted to the Commissioners of Quarantine that it was reasonably probable that the cholera existing in Europe, in several places, as an epidemic, would extend to this country and this port, and, in order to be prepared for its visitation, he suggested the early and immediate action of the Commissioners to petition the government for one or more vessels of war suitable for the reception of persons coming from such infected ports. Promptly and effectively he urged the necessity of these ships, whereupon the Commissioners deputed Dr. A. N. Bell, of the Board, and its engineer, Charles N. Haswell, to proceed to Washington and request of the Navy Department the temporary services of two large steam vessels. Secretary Robeson, when waited upon by these gentlemen, readily comprehended the importance of the matter, and, with a great degree of promptness and executive ability, at once directed Admiral Smith, United States Navy, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to place the steamers Delaware and Albany at the service of the Quarantine Commissioners.

The vessels were taken possession of a fortnight ago by the Commission, temporarily anchoring them off the First landing, Staten Island, where they are being fitted and provided to meet the emergency of the advent of cholera, when, upon its appearance, they will be transferred to the Lower Quarantine station. The immediate purpose of the Delaware and Albany is to receive from vessels in which the cholera unhappily prevails any and all well passengers, and retain them on board until all possibility of the development of the disease with them is passed. Those sick will at once be sent on board the hospital ship Illinois, now stationed at Lower Quarantine, receiving that care and medical attention characteristic of the attending physicians.

The equipment of the Delaware and Albany has been entrusted to Dr. Carnochan and the engineer, Charles H. Haswell. For more than ten days that work has been in progress, and is now so far completed that within a week, or less if required, fourteen hundred persons could be received on board of them. Considerable skill and ingenuity has been exercised in the arrangement of the temporary berths, so as not to injure the vessels, and the entire fitting of the frigates and providing them with all the necessary articles of bedding, furniture and cooking utensils will be done in an exceedingly economical manner, alike satisfactory to the Commissioners and complimentary to those effecting it.

There may be no use for these roomy, well ventilated ships-of-war this year, and it is hoped they will never be required in the manner intended; but their provision and admirable arrangement, when there is real danger of a visitation of dread disease, is a matter of much satisfaction.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN CONNECTICUT.

A Would-be Bigamist Shoots a Girl for Refusing to Marry Him, and Then Kills Himself.

[From the New London (Conn.) Star, Sept. 14.]

About two years ago Leonard Rogers came to this city and went into the employ of Thomas Carroll. Sometime subsequent to this he made the acquaintance of a girl named Hattie Lewis, and from that time kept her company. Hattie lived with her mother in a small house on Prospect Hill, on the Hartford turnpike, one and one-half miles from this city. Rogers for the past few days has been unsuccessfully endeavoring to get the girl to become his wife. At about nine o'clock this morning he visited the house on Prospect Hill. He took a lunch and conversed with the girl and her mother until about half-past one o'clock. At that hour he stepped into a back hall and called Hattie in after him. When she got inside the hall Rogers shut and locked the door, and, it is supposed, repeated his proposal of marriage to the girl and was again refused. After they had been in the hall a few moments the mother heard a scream, and, rushing towards the hall, tried to gain admittance. Her attempts to force the door open were unsuccessful. Rogers told her that if she renewed the attempt he would blow her brains out. He had hardly concluded the threat when the mother heard the report of a pistol. With one mighty effort she broke through the door and saw the body of her daughter lying on the floor, dead. In her right temple, one and a half inches above and forward of her ear, was the mark of the fatal bullet. After shooting Hattie, Rogers ran from the house into the road, crossed a narrow field, the farther wall of which he scaled. He called to two men passing up the road, whose attention had been attracted by the shooting and said, "They have fooled me as long as they ever will; I have got the best of them this time. There's a letter in my coat pocket that I want you to read when I am dead." When he had finished this, he placed a pistol to his head and shot himself back of the ear, killing himself instantly. A jury was summoned and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Rogers was a half breed Mohegan Indian, about thirty-five years of age. He has a wife in Malone, New York, who he seems to have entirely forgotten. The real name of the murdered girl is Hattie Lilly. Lewis is the name of her step-father.

HOW A HORSE WAS MADE A TROTTER.—Judge Brigham, the horse between whom and Tommy Jefferson there is talk of a $5,000 match, is said not to have showed any disposition to trot fast until he was one day frightened by the whistle of a factory at Fall River. Mr. Greene had been experimenting with him, and had about lost patience, and arrived at the conclusion that he would never make a trotter, when the unearthly shriek of the steam whistle frightened the horse into a new existence. He showed in a moment that he could trot, and since then he has taken rank among the great flyers of the land.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the widening and straightening of

BROADWAY,

between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second street and Thirty-fifth street, and that part between Forty-second street and Forty-seventh street, of a greater width than 100 feet,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:—

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, awards and valuation, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Q. Jones, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, 32 Nassau street, room 24, in this city, on or before the 18th day of September, 1871, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 18th day of September, 1871, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the city of New York, there to remain until the 29th day of September, 1871.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said city, and bounded by and included and contained within the centre lines of the following named streets and avenues, that is to say:—

Beginning at the point of intersection of the centre line of Fifty-ninth street with the centre line of Eighth avenue and running thence easterly along the centre line of Fifty-ninth street to the centre line of Madison avenue, thence southerly along the centre line of Madison avenue to the centre line of Thirty-fourth street, thence easterly along the centre line of Thirty-fourth street to the centre line of Lexington avenue, thence southerly along the centre lines of Lexington avenue and Irving place to the centre line of Fourteenth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Fourteenth street to the centre line of Fourth avenue, thence southerly along the centre line of Fourth avenue to the centre line of Astor place, thence westerly along the centre line of Astor place to Broadway, thence southerly along the centre line of Broadway to the centre line of Waverley place, thence westerly along the centre line of Waverley place to the centre line of Sixth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Sixth avenue to the centre line of Fourteenth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Fourteenth street to the centre line of Seventh avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Seventh avenue to the centre line of Twentieth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Twentieth street to the centre line of Eighth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Eighth avenue to the centre line of Twenty-eighth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Twenty-eighth street to the centre line of Ninth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Ninth avenue to the centre line of Sixty-sixth street, thence easterly along the centre line of Sixty-sixth street to the centre line of Eighth avenue and thence southerly along the centre line of Eighth avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the new Court House in the City Hall, in the city of New York, upon a further notice of twenty days to be hereafter given in two daily newspapers published in the city of New York, pursuant to the provisions of the fourth section of chapter 570 of the laws of the State of New York, passed February 27, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners

Dated NEW YORK, August 1?, 1871.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do up stairs work and waiting or general housework, city or country.

159 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook and good baker; assist with the washing if required; best city reference.

393 7TH AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—A respectable young woman as first class cook; would assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; best reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COLORED cook, in a nice family; city reference. Address E. B., box 211 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

145 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

213 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; best city reference.

221 EAST 25TH ST.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE TO do up stairs work and one to do down stairs work; good city reference.

327 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl, as chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST AVENUE, 299.—TWO FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKERS wish work in their own house or to go out by the day or week.

58 EAST 41ST ST.—A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE engagements to go out by the day, or would take work home; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking. Call or address.

109 WEST 53D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW more customers; work done at her own house; made in the latest style; moderate price; ladies' underwear made to order; best work done in New York.

125 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., first floor.—A dressmaker would like a few engagements; can also make boys' clothes; is a good operator; has a machine of her own if wanted.

215 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A competent dressmaker, who understands operating, cutting and fitting, would like to go out by the day.

360 2D ST.—A YOUNG LADY, LATELY FROM Canada, as seamstress in a private family. Miss BELKEYS.

410 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, with highest recommendations, as seamstress in a private family. Address.

A THOROUGH FAMILY SEAMSTRESS; UNDERstands ladies' and children's dresses; also ladies' and infants' white goods; family sewing of every description by the day or week. Address M. D., box 167 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

226 WEST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to do general housework in a small private family; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent references.

Housekeepers, &c.

24 AV. D.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOMAN AS housekeeper in a private family; good city reference.

701 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., FIRST floor.—An accomplished young German woman as housekeeper or head servant in a German-American family; good references.

A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN WIDOW LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper; references exchanged. Address E. S., box 107 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS
OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.

Laundresses, &c.

110 WEST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first class laundress; best city references.

143 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman wants the washing of first class gentlemen or families. Mrs. FREEMAN.

145 EAST 32D ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A respectable girl as laundress in a hotel or boarding house; city reference. Call for two days.

153 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 16.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress wishes gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her house; understands fluting; does up linens in superior style.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman solicits work by the day at washing, ironing, house cleaning, &c.

232 EAST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house; also families' washing done by the month.

236 EAST 35TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COMPEtent woman to do ladies' gentlemen's and families' washing; understands her business thoroughly; good reference. Call on or address Mrs. FOX.

429 EAST 14TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A competent woman wishes some ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own house; good reference.

Nurses, &c.

27 VANDEWATER ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable widow woman, with fresh breast of milk, as wet nurse in a respectable family. Call for two days.

54 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A MONTHLY NURSE now disengaged; no objection to the country; best city reference.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE CAN BE ENGAGED immediately. Best references.

113 WASHINGTON ST.—A HEALTHY WOMAN, WHO has just lost her own baby, will take a young baby to wet nurse. Call for two days. MRS. BURNER.

118 YORK ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS child's nurse or an invalid lady, to go South or to California. Call or address.

178 7TH AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A young married woman as wet nurse.

302 EAST 25TH ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF 2D AV.—A respectable middle aged woman to take charge of a baby from its birth; best city reference.

332 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH ST., third floor, back room.—A woman who lost her own baby wishes to wet nurse a baby at her own residence.

502 WEST 44TH ST.—A MARRIED WOMAN WISHES a baby to wet nurse; has lost her own baby, two weeks old.

1,450 3D AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable woman wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own home; lost her own child, three months old. Call from 9 till 12 o'clock A. M.

2,256 2D AV., BETWEEN 115TH AND 116TH STS.—Two Protestant German girls, who speak French and a little English, to mind growing children and do sewing; or as waitresses and to do sewing; or as ladies' maids and to do sewing. Address Mr. HUNOLD.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION AS nurse or maid, with a family going to California; would make herself generally useful. A letter addressed to M. F., Stapleton, Staten Island, will receive an immediate reply.

Waitresses, &c.

302 EAST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as competent waitress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference.

333 EAST 11TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE north of Ireland girl as waitress or chambermaid and assist in washing; best reference.

993 3D AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young Protestant woman as first class waitress; can be seen Saturday and Monday; would go in the country.

Miscellaneous.

39 CLINTON PLACE.—A YOUNG GIRL WITH A family travelling to any part, who is both willing and obliging; no objection to take care of children; best reference.

78 5D EAST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a bakery or confectionary; has good references, and will serve a week or two on trial if required. Address Mrs. KEARNS.

91 GRAHAM AV., WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—A YOUNG German lady, who is well educated in German and French, as governess or as school teacher. Address Miss A. SCHAEFER.

239 WEST 35TH ST.—A LADY, WHO HAS RESIDED several years, as governess in a family or visiting governess; she is an excellent musician; speaks French fluently, and can also teach the rudiments of German; satisfactory references as to character and capability. Address N B.

314 EAST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, SOCIABLE and refined, as lady's companion; has no objection to travelling. Address COMPANION.

A CATHOLIC YOUNG LADY, FIRST CLASS TEACHER of English and music, desires a position in a school or private family; terms moderate. Address C. L., box 189 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND EXPERIENCE WILL give private instruction in all the English branches, music and Latin for $4 a month; she is very successful in the rapid advancement of ladies whose early education has been neglected; unexceptionable reference. Address STEWARD, box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY DESIRES A FEW MORE PUPILS, TO whom she will teach French or Spanish grammatically or conversationally, at $4 per month. Address L. T. W., box 103 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY (GERMAN) WISHES A FEW SELECT scholars for piano and vocal music; is also thoroughly conversant with the German, English and French languages, and desirous to act as visiting governess. Address, for three days, H. H., box 752 Post office.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, JUST FROM EUROPE, wishes a situation in a private family as governess or as housekeeper; good reference. Address J. W., box 130 Herald office.

A GRACEFUL AND EASY STYLE OF PENMANSHIP, correspondence and all the English branches and music taught to ladies of neglected education in a few months, at $4 per month. Address Z. D. E. W., Herald office.

I DESIRE A SITUATION AS TEACHER OF OIL PAINTing, drawing, &c.; can furnish excellent recommendations. Address Miss E. C. CLOW, Catskill, Greene county, N. Y.

WAX FRUIT AND FLOWERS, INSTRUCTION given by a lady. All styles made to order. 58 West 21st st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL OR AS SEAMstress, by a middle-aged single woman; is a good dressmaker; no objection to the country. Address M. J., Herald Brooklyn Branch office, No. 4 Court st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Entrance on 1st st. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED—TO assist in washing in a small family. Call after 10 o'clock at 106 West 51st st.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A PERMANENT ENGAGEment is open to a lady familiar with the ways of business and of liberal education; salary $12. Apply at 117 Nassau st., room 13.

FIRST CLASS CLOAK HANDS WANTED—STEADY work and good wages. Apply to D. B. BABCOCK, 167 Church st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY of experience, in a family of four adults, to take the entire charge; one willing to do the work with one servant (which she may select) will have a pleasant home and satisfactory pay. Address H. B., box 777 New York Post office, stating experience and qualifications in full, with reference.

MILLINER WANTED.—APPLY TO MRS. JOLLEY, 81 4th st., Williamsburg.

MILLINER WANTED—A VERY COMPETENT WORKer; to a good one a permanent situation is offered. Apply immediately to Mme. FERRERO, No. 6 Lafayette place.

WANTED—AT 128 EAST 18TH ST., A COMPETENT chambermaid and waitress; good reference required.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE OR SCOTCH GIRL, for general housework. 26 West 26th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small private family. Inquire at 214 West 47th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND TO DO THE COARSE washing and ironing. A competent person only need apply at 56 West 45th st., from 10 to 13.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper in a ladies' boarding house. One of experience may apply at 52 West 28th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COLORED WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; she must understand fine washing and ironing. Apply at 62 Park av., from 10 till 2 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN, SCOTCH OR English cook, willing to assist with washing; city references. Apply at 57 West 22d st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR PLAIN cooking and washing in a small private family; good wages. Call at 42 East 28th st., near 4th av.

WANTED—SMART GIRLS, FOR LEARNING DRESSmaking; also first class hands. Mme. EGGER, French Dressmaker, 52 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av. Good wages.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS GIRL to do general housework in a small family; must have city reference. Apply at 247 East 71st st.

WANTED—A GIRL, AS WAITRESS AND LAUNdress. Apply at 133 East 45th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork daily from 8 to 12. 25 East 20th st., near Broadway; apply before 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must understand washing and ironing; good wages paid; references required. Call for two days at 419 West 43d st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERIENCED WOman, for storeroom of hotel; reference required. Cosmopolitan Hotel, corner of Chambers st. and West Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK, IN A SMALL private family; washer and ironer. 721 2d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WHO UNderstands puffing and fluting. Inquire Saturday morning, from 10 to 12, at 227 West 23d st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST CLASS COOK for an institution. Apply at corner Lexington av. and 51st st. Reference required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST class cook; also a man waiter; city recommendations required. Apply at 245 West 14th st.

WANTED—A MILLINER, TO GO SOUTH; LIBERAL wages paid to a first class trimmer. Apply between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. to A. & W. W. SHUMWAY, 324 Canal st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT CHAMBERMAID AND A Protestant laundress to go a short distance in the country. Apply Monday at No. 9 West 24th st., between 10 and 11 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MACHINE OPERATORS, to make fine shirts and drawers; also first class bow and scarf makers. No work given out. Apply to FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, 690 Broadway, entrance in the rear by alley from Great Jones st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE charge of an infant from birth; middle aged woman preferred; best recommendations required; satisfactory wages paid to a suitable person. None other need apply in Brooklyn av., between Warren and Baltic sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG GIRLS WANTED—TO LEARN MANUFACture of lace goods; must be very tidy and intelligent; pay to commence at once. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M. to CHASE & STANTON, 819 Broadway.

100 TAMBOUR WORKERS WANTED—ALSO EMbroiderers. S. & W. E. CORWIN, 194 Church st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED FROM IRELAND, wishes a situation to assist in a bar or grocery store. Call at 646 East 16th st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 30, SINGLE, AS WAITER, or any place where he can make himself useful; can drive; first class reference. Address P. H., box 150 Herald office.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as waiter or any light employment; wages no object. Address C. B., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY a first class waiter, Swiss Protestant; good references. Address L. M., box 158 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a private family; can give good city reference. Call at 241 4th av., for two days, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER OR oysterman, in a hotel or restaurant; best city reference. Call on or address G. A. GORDEN, 176 8th av., corner 19th st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER BY A young man; will be disengaged on the 25th inst. Address BUSINESS, box 170 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as waiter; best city references; 3½ years with present employer; will be disengaged at the end of the month. Call on or address WILLIAM, No. 1 West 47th st.

WANTED—A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, to carry out packages and make himself generally useful. Apply at 62 East 10th st., after 9 o'clock A. M.; good reference required.

WANTED—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a private family; can give good city reference. Call at 241 4th av., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE house, hotel, saloon or boarding house; from Washington, D. C.; have waited all my life. Apply at 79 Mercer st., between Prince and Spring sts.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AS LIBRARIAN OR SECRETARY TO A GENTLEman.—An American, aged 26, educated in Europe, desires a situation as above; has a practical knowledge of chemistry. Address B., box 106 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH OF 15 WANTED—IN AN office; salary $3 a week. Apply by letter in own handwriting to COMMISSION MERCHANT, box 1,708 Post office.

A SWEDE, AGED 27, CONVERSANT WITH THE ENGlish and German languages, writing a plain hand and correct at figures, wishes employment; best references. Address B., box 135 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS TRAVELLED FOR 18 years in America, will travel in any capacity as agent, or with small samples, on salary only; prefers the jewelry line; will go South, to West Indies, South or Central America, Mexico, South Africa, as a geologist; is a perfect master of all the precious stones in the rough, or will travel as an author; highest references will be given. Address for three days G., box 138 Herald office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, WHO IS A capable business man and accountant, in middle life, well and favorably known in some of the best banks of this city, and possessing real estate of considerable value, would like some suitable occupation; assurance is given that his references are unexceptionably good, and no proposition will be entertained from any business of questionable character. Address G. B. R., box 121 Herald office.

CLERK OR ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—SITUATION as above wanted, by a young man just arrived from Scotland; good testimonials. Address B. R., box 149 Herald office.

DRY GOODS.—WANTED, DRESS GOODS HANDS. Experienced, smart men can apply to S. DOWNING, 267 Fulton st., corner Clermont av., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE FULLY COMPETENT, with good references; German preferred. Apply at corner 3d av. and 71st st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—COMMERCIAL OR OTHERwise, by a gentleman lately arrived from Europe who corresponds and converses fluently in English and German; understands bookkeeping and general office work. Address box 156 Herald office.

WANTED—FOUR DRY GOODS SALESMEN FOR dress goods, hosiery, &c.; also one bookkeeper, to go to Georgia. Apply at 87 Thomas st., to-day, between 12 and 1.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A FANCY GOODS house; one having experience preferred. Apply at HENDERSON, JUSTICE & CO.'S, 498 and 500 Broadway.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD PUSHING DRESS GOODS salesmen; one German also. Call at ALTMAN'S corner 3d av. and 10th st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, JUST arrived, aged 25, a situation in a dry goods store; good references. Address G. HEALD, Sweeny's Hotel.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY CLERK; must be German and willing to work. Apply at 1,052 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS SALESMAN, IN A fancy goods house, by a person who has an experience of twenty years in the business. Address G. E. S., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; salary $50 per month; only those having had experience and not afraid of work need answer. Address ENTRY CLERK, box 4,442 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN TO SELL OUR GOODS BY SAMPLE; steady situation. NEW YORK ENVELOPE PRINTING COMPANY, 46 East 23d st., corner 4th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR THE HOSIERY, LACE and embroidery and domestic departments. Apply, with city references, to CAMPION & STUART, 831 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKEEPER, BY A practical, experienced man; best references given. Address H. P., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A COMMISSION HOUSE IN BUTTER, eggs, &c., a bookkeeper; will have considerable correspondence to do, and must be well qualified. Address, giving references and stating age, box 194 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, UNMARRIED, WELL posted in the grocery business. Apply at 450 Greenwich st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A COLORED SINGLE MAN WISHES A SITUATION as coachman, either in city or country. Good reference given. Address B. W. L., Herald office.

A FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, WISHES A SITUATION AS gardener; can take charge of a gentleman's place; understands all its branches, as greenhouses, vegetables, &c.; best references. Address or call at 143 Greene st., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXperience, as coachman and gardener; satisfactory reference; city or country. Address A. M., box 163 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; can give the best city reference. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS ON a farm or in a gentleman's family; he understands the care of horses, &c.; wife would do general housework; just arrived. No. 6 Bowling Green.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT MAN, as coachman or teamster; understands all about horses. Call on or address BERNARD CUMMINGS, 1,803 3d av., care of K. Kenny.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as groom; has good city references. Call on or address W. M. G., 148 East 41st st., stable.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART SALESMAN IN A wholesale liquor house who has an established trade and a thorough knowledge of the business; a good salary will be given. Address B. B., box 159 Herald office.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A MARried German; understands the management of large gentlemen's places, graperies, greenhouses and landscaping. Address C. G., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. Call at or address No. 1 East 28th st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG UNMARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman; is one of the best of grooms; understands gardening; no objection to the country. Address M. M., box 121 Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, a situation as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly and is a first class driver; his wife is willing to attend to the laundry or kitchen; no objection to the country. Address CHAS. NAKE, care A. Reisinger, Sheriden House, 159 and 161 Canal st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN OYSTERMAN AND WAITER WANTED.—APPLY AT EARL'S Oyster House, 375 8th av.

A YOUNG MAN AS WINDOW DRESSER WANTED—Must be a good ticket writer. Apply, by letter, to ALEX. LYLE, 6th av., corner of 25d st.

AGENTS—$8 TO $12 DAILY.—SCOVIL'S SHORT HAND; easy, swift and legible. Address EDITOR, 280 Fourth avenue, New York.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY WANTED—FIFTEEN YEARS of age; must come well recommended. Apply at 9 A. M. to WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

ADVERTISING CANVASSERS, EXPERIENCED ON directories, wanted at room 49, 21 Park row, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. Proposals received from advertising agents for fifty pages in a valuable medium.

BOY WANTED—AT 14 MURRAY STREET, SECOND loft.

CANVASSERS WANTED—THOSE WHO HAVE HAD experience in the advertising business; to capable and energetic men steady employment will be given. Address ENERGY, box 144 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN, AS CARVER AND butcher. Address M. S., box 162 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD ORDER COOK; MUST BE quick; also two smart waiters. Apply at 4½ West st., hotel, between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—TWO PORTERS; ONE FOR THE BROOKlyn delivery. Apply, with references, to CAMPION & STUART, 831 Broadway.

WANTED—A BOY, IN A COMMISSION HOUSE, WHO has had business experience, to make himself generally useful; salary $16 per month. Address DOWN TOWN, box 147 Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE, MALE AND female; $50 per week permanently. Address J. HENRY SYMONDS, No. 4 Liberty square, Boston.

WANTED—A MAN IN A GROCERY STORE, WHO understands his business. Call at the corner of 25th st. and 7th av.

WANTED—TRAVELLING MEN, FOR CITY AND country trade; big profits to live, wideawake men. Apply at once to COSTAR COMPANY, 237 Centre street.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PORTER, UNMARRIED, accustomed to mark bales; must be a Protestant and well recommended; good pay and fair treatment to an energetic man. Address box 5,119 Post office.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN ERRAND boy; he must have good recommendations and reside with his parents. Address box 1,914 Post office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE TO TRAVEL; lady to introduce goods to ladies and gentleman to advertise. Call at 38 West 25th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS NIGHT MAN IN A restaurant; must understand opening oysters and be willing to make himself generally useful. Apply after 6 A. M. at 56 East 13th st.

THE TRADES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED TO GIVE out work to responsible parties accustomed to make boys' clothing. Apply at 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A VARNISH MAKER WANTED—COMPETENT TO take charge of an establishment. Address VARNISH, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS CARPENTER IN ALL ITS branches wants permanent employment in a hotel or public institution; wages $2 per day or $1 50 with board and lodging. Address J. P., Herald office.

A GOOD FURNITURE GILDER WISHES A PERmanent place in a furniture manufactory. Address A. B., box 146 Herald office, till Monday.

CLOTHING CUTTER WANTED—A CUSTOMER CUTter, one that understands his business. Call this day at No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

DYERS WANTED.—ONE GOOD JOB DYER AND ONE finisher and presser, to go to Danbury, Conn. Address LOUIS MANGLING, Danbury, Conn.

JOURNEYMEN SILK HATTERS WANTED—AT JOHNSON'S, 1,253 Broadway, corner 31st st.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A RETAIL SALESMAN who understands jewelry repairing. HEATHCOTE & COHEN, 695 Broadway.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A FEW GIRLS, AS polishers and chain makers; must understand the business. Apply to HODENPYL, TUNISON & SHIEBLER, 97 Cliff st.

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS CUTTER for a fine custom trade, to go to Watertown, N. Y. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock at 174 5th av.

TO BREWERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS BREWer, by a gentleman of experience and undoubted ability. Address WM. GRANGER, Coolidge, Pratt & Co.'s, Arch Street Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCH CASE MAKER, 18 ANN st. LACHAT & RACLE.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LAPIDARY, AT M. FOX & CO.'S, No. 1 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH FOR RAILWAY WORK; also a carpenter or wheelwright, to fix wheels to cars. Address CONTRACTOR, box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS, STEADY PLUMBER. None others need apply to ADEE & DELERES, Water st., near Beekman.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH AND BOILERMAKERS' helpers, to drive bolts. Inquire for D. BURTIS, JR., pier 29 East River.

WANTED—FOR A COUPLE OF WEEKS, A DRAUGHTSman, to finish, letter and color some topographical maps. Apply to-day (Saturday), between 1 and 2 P. M., to W. E. WORTHEN, 62 Bleecker st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD MACHINISTS, BOILER makers and pattern makers. Apply at office of the West Point Foundry, 30 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A PRINTER, IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC GALlery, who is able to speak German. Inquire at R. SPITZER'S Photograph Gallery, 427 Grand st., Williamsburg.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO ASSIST IN THE REpairing of clocks and watches and to make himself generally useful in a retail jewelry store. Address CLOCKS, box 101 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN JARDINIER FRANCAIS, ARRIVANT DE FRANCE, connaissant toutes les specialites de l'horticulture, desirerait une situation. Nombreux certificats. S'adresser au 109 Greene st., Pension Francaise.

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE, RECEMMENT ARRIVEE dans ce pays, cherche une place comme femme de chambre ou bonne d'enfants; connait la couture et repassage. Adresser Mme. JOS. BRAUN, 129 4th av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLEACHING, CLEANING AND DYEING OFFICES OF E. LORD, 754 Broadway, near Twenty second street; 420 Broome street, corner Broadway; branch office and factory, 111 Eighth avenue.—Coats, Pants, Vests, Blankets, Robes, &c., beautifully cleaned.

SANITARY REMEDIES OF THE UTMOST IMPORTance. Send for circular. JOHN FOGGAN, Importer, 79 Nassau street, New York.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUKOO CLOCKS, OUR manufacture; French and American Clocks, Jewelery, Diamonds, Silverware. A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, 250 Sixth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, and 525 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty-sixth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
Salesrooms 55 Chambers and 77 Reade streets.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—RARE CHANCE TO INVEST small capital in old established business.—An old established wholesale and retail Farm Machinery and Seed Business, which commands a large trade in Missouri and Kansas; has been thoroughly advertised, and with large trade firmly established. Stock on hand from $12,000 to $15,000. Terms easy, and possession given immediately. Address, for further information, HENRY L. HAHN, Assignee, Kansas City, Mo.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will sell at auction at the Phoenix Hat Factory, at Brewsters, on the Harlem Railroad, two hours from New York city, on Tuesday, the 19th of September, at 11 o'clock A. M., the Stock and Machinery belonging to the estate of the late O. W. Budd. Catalogue of the same will be furnished on day of sale. C. E. WARING, Administrator.

A.—MORTGAGE SALE.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONcern.—JAMES JENKINS, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at 1,408 Broadway, near Forty-first street, one bay Horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, together with one Spring Cart and one Dirt Cart, Harness, &c. Also one pair of Canadian Mares, Phaeton and Harness. N. B.—This stock must be sold to satisfy mortgage.
ANDREW J. HERMION, Jr., Attorney for Mortgagee.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
(Office and salesroom 27 Nassau st., opposite Post Office.)
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 27 Nassau street, a general assortment of Household Furniture; also Theatrical Dresses, Silk and Satin Dresses, Opera Cloaks, Scarfs, Hoods, Clocks, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms, 108 Liberty, 111 Cedar, and 38 Church streets.
HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock.
Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell, this day, as above (continuation of last Wednesday's sale), Second-hand Goods from residences; also part of assignee's stock of New Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, including Parlor and Library Suits, covered in latest styles of covering; some of the suits are very beautiful; walnut, mahogany, rosewood and enamelled Chamber Furniture; Bookcases, Bufets, Extension and Centre Tables; Chromos, Engravings, Fancy Goods, from Eighth Avenue $1 Store; 11 New Carpets (oilcloths), also Second-hand Carpets, Oilcloths, Bedding of every description.
For account of whom it may concern—Double-barrelled breech-loading Gun, cost $140; Gold hunting-case Watch, cost $225; superb Velvet Carpet, containing 140 yards; 25 volumes superbly bound Books; Ivory-handled Table Cutlery; Silver-plated Forks and Spoons, &c. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE.—BY EDWIN NICHOLS, AUCTIONEER.
THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 1½ o'clock,
at the large private residence, 12 East Tenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, magnificent rosewood 7½ octave Pianoforte, Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel, reps and haircloth; Tables, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Dining Table, Buffet, Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive, commencing at 1½ o'clock.

AUCTION NOTICE.—129 WEST TWENTY-THIRD street.—LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Saturday morning), commencing at 10½ o'clock, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, best city maker; 4 rich Parlor Suits, 20 Bedroom Suits and complete Bedding, 500 yards of Carpet, Bookcase, 500 volumes Books, Paintings, Bronzes, Centre Tables, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Rockers, Lounges, Clocks, Looking Glasses, solid Silver and Cutlery. The whole contents of the above private residence. Sale positive, rain or shine, in lots to highest bidders. Goods boxed and shipped for purchasers.

BY N. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER,
salesroom 73 Nassau street, near Fulton.
M. DOUGHTY will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom 73 Nassau street, superior Household Furniture, comprising rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, by city makers; pure curled hair Mattresses, Pallliasses, Spring Mattresses, feather Pillows and Bolsters, Tapestry, ingrain and body Brussels Carpets, French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, four round corners, combination Sale, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT 93 Water street, Newburg, Orange county, N. Y., on Wednesday, September 20, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. Terms easy. Attendance given by GEORGE M. LEASE.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL on Saturday, September 16, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, 521 Broadway, 40 Sponge and Hair Mattresses, 6 Spring Beds, 21 Cottage Bedsteads, lot Chairs, enamelled Bedroom Suit, &c.; no reserve. Dealers are specially requested to attend.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.—SALESROOM 521 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell on Saturday, September 16, at 12 o'clock noon, for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances, 25 Sewing Machines, in perfect order, viz.:—Singer, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Elliptic and others of the best manufacture.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 521 Broadway.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE,
Paris Jardinieres, Bronzes, Parians, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, by order of J. S. JAMES, Esq., Assignee, on Saturday, September 16, at 10½ o'clock, at his
SALESROOM, 521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel block, a large assortment of elegant Furniture, embracing rosewood and walnut Parlor and Library Suits, in silk, terry, brocatel and reps; Centre Tables, Pedestals, Bookcases, Library Tables, superb Bedroom Suits, Armoire-a-Glace, Pillar Extension Tables, Buffets, and a great variety of other articles. Sale without reserve. Goods now on view and catalogues ready early morning of sale.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, AUCTIONEER—SELLS THIS day at 10½ o'clock, 101 Crosby street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Rugs, hair and other Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bedding, Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Goods too numerous to mention.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—CHOICE AND VALuable Lots to close an estate. J. P. TRAVER & CO. will sell on Monday, September 18, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, 6 Lots at East New York, running through the block, fronting on Broadway and the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank Road and Conway street, opposite the Evergreen Cemetery; the most valuable and central plot of lots in the place. Maps and terms at office of auctioneers, 55 Great Jones street, or on premises day of sale.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, Sept. 16,
at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a general assortment of Household Furniture. Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Looking Glasses, Bedsteads, Mattresses, black walnut and other Office Desks.
Also one Coach, in good order.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.—MORTGAGE SALE this day, at 2 o'clock, at 59 Great Jones street. One bay Horse, 16 hands; one Dirt Cart, two Express Wagons, Harness, &c. HARVEY LOUX, Attorney for Mortgagee.

LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture.
HENRY ZINN, AUCTIONEER, SELLS,
this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at 4 story mansion 124 West Twenty-sixth street, viz.:—Brilliant toned 7½ octave rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700; rich Parlor Suits, in plain and figured satin and silk reps; Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Bookcase, &c.; also Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; 20 curled hair and Spring Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Bedding, &c.; also Dining Room, Basement and Kitchen Furniture; Lounges, Clocks, China, Glass Ware; Extension Tables, Chairs, Buffets, and 290 lots by catalogue.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—James M. Macgregor against William Batten.
In pursuance of an order made this day by the Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, directing the sale of the share or interest in the James Foster, Jr., a domestic vessel seized under a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in this action, I will expose to sale at public auction such share or interest, being a sixteenth part of said ship James Foster, Jr., her tackle, apparel and furniture, on the deck of said vessel, at her berth, in the East River, at the foot of Beekman street, in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated New York, Sept. 13, 1871.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff city and county of New York.
NEIL BRYANT, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL sell, this day, at 10 o'clock, at 121 Bowery, lot of Shelving and Fixtures, Awnings, Glass Cases, unfinished Harness, &c. By order. MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
J. KOEHLER, Deputy Sheriff.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.
Office No. 6 City Hall place.
By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell, on this day, at 12 o'clock the Fixtures and Furniture of the Liquor Store, No. 4 New Bowery, one 4 Pull Ale Pump, splendid Counter, one large Mirror, Copper Measures, Chandeliers, Glassware, &c.
WILLIAM ABBOTT, JR., Attorney for Mortgagee.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE $4 A CHALDRON, DELIVERED IMMEDIATEly from Metropolitan Gas Works, Forty-second street and North River. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
H. & H. MURRAY.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 153 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MEDICAL.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL experience; diseases permanently cured without mercury; consultation free.
Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all Female Complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR OF MIDwifery (25 years' practice), treats and cures all Female Complaints, from whatever cause produced. Elegant rooms for nursing. Office 120 West Twenty sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, BY Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, corner of Fifth avenue.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies, from whatever cause produced. Price $5.
Dr. MAURICEAU, 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

ALL DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED.—DR. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONsulted on diseases; 24 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures.

MRS. WORCESTER, PHYSICIAN, 119 CHARLES street, between Washington and West. Ladies consult her on all ailments. Board, nursing. Infants adopted.

MADAME RESTELL'S MEDICINES CAN BE OBtained at druggists', 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue and 162 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or sent by mail; price $5. Caution, beware of imitators.

MRS. DR. EUSEBIA MUNROE, MIDWIFE AND Electrician, No. 89 Eighth avenue, near Twelfth street.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST treat female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Excellent board for patients. 144 West Fortieth street, near Seventh avenue.

179 BLEECKER STREET—DR. HARRISON'S PRIvate office.—All diseases cured immediately.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FOR SALE, SIX LOTS ON EAST SIDE; SUITable for building; street regulated; cheap; easy terms. THOMSON & WAITE, 12 Pine street, room 8.

BUILDERS—I WILL SELL NINE LOTS NEAR MADIson avenue, with loan of $90,000; street sewered and paved; also 12 Tenement Lots. Address BUILDER, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, with all improvements, furnished or unfurnished, on easy terms; perfect order; parlors frescoed. Inquire on premises, 207 East Forty-fifth street.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, ON SEVENTYthird street, between Third and Fourth avenues; terms easy. Also fine corner House, Seventy-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Will exchange for Lots on Lenox Hill. Houses, Stores, Offices, &c., to let.
W. N. GRISWOLD, 744 Broadway.

$5,000 CASH, $10,000 MORTGAGE, WILL BUY A first class brown stone House, Fifty-second street, near Lexington avenue.
THOMSON & WAITE, 12 Pine street.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM
GIVES ALL THE LATEST NEWS
OF THE DAY
EVERY EVENING.

West Side.

AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—BETWEEN CENTRAL Park and Broadway, northeast corner of Ninth avenue and Sixty-eighth street—Eight excavated Lots for (lowest) $40,000—five of those Ninth avenue store lots; excavated, each 20x80 feet; and three excavated street lots, each 16.8x100 feet.
V. K. KING & CO., No. 5 Wall street.

A NEW TENEMENT HOUSE; RENTAL OVER $4,400; terms will be made easy; must be sold.
ROOME & DUSENBERRY, first floor, 162 Broadway.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House for sale, in Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; possession.
WILLIAM H. BELLAMY, 5½ Pine street.

A FULL SIZED, DESIRABLE NEW BROWN STONE Dwelling, fronting Central Park, for sale, partially furnished; terms easy; possession. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, FRONT AND REAR TENEment Houses, four stories, with store; rents for $2,200; price $17,000; also a Cottage House; price $7,000.
JULES GLAENTZER, 489 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT MEDIUM SIZED THREE story high stoop brick House 117 West Twenty-second street. Terms reasonable. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THREE FULL LOTS, FINE location, west side, with rear buildings; splendid opportunity to build tenements; now paying a good interest.
JULES GLAENTZER, 489 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO BRICK HOUSES IN THE Ninth ward; also vacant Lots in various parts of the city. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House 55 West Fifty-sixth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession at once. Inquire on premises.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, 105 BROADWAY, have for sale first class Houses in the upper part of the city; also furnished and unfurnished Houses to let.

TO INVESTORS.—PROSPECT PARK LOTS FOR SALE; several handsome corner Plots, on western slope; all street improvements complete.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

$27,000 LOTS.—A FULL FRONT ON TENTH avenue, with a street lot adjoining, will be sold at above price. Apply to the owners, BRINER BROTHERS, 315 and 317 East Twenty-second street.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, 105 BROADWAY, offer for sale Unimproved Lots and Plots in various localities.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—A GENTLEMAN OF decayed circumstances is compelled to sell the property known as 124 Fulton street, at the termination of the bridge; price $22,000; rent $2,500.
DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby street, near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, will let two handsomely furnished Rooms very low; house pleasantly located, with every modern improvement; eight minutes' walk from South or ten minutes from Hamilton avenue ferry. Apply at 241 Bergen street, Brooklyn.

BEDFORD AVENUE.—$4,500; HOUSE AND LOT; modern improvements; terms easy.
H. OLDFIELD, 188 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HOUSES AT A BARGAIN.—TWO NEW brown stone Houses, all improvements, very cheap; immediate possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman st.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PALATIAL RESIDENCE in Brooklyn to rent to a desirable tenant; $300 per month; neighborhood highly aristocratic; immediate possession. Principals only may address LATHROP, Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE 12 Hanover place, Brooklyn; 20x50; 80 feet from Fulton avenue; $9,000. Apply to the owner J. PEREGO, JR., 85 Nassau street, New York, or at the house in the evening.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 326 GRAHAM AVENUE, Brooklyn, E. D.; two stories, high brick basement, water all in; house in good order; price $4,000; $2,700 cash; balance can remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FIVE LOTS OF GROUND, near Gates avenue and Broadway; will be sold at a sacrifice. Call on J. P. O'KEEFE, 21 Grand street, Williamsburg.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—SMALL FACTORY No. 1 Lawrence street, Brooklyn, two story brick, 25 by 55, with ten horse power Steam Engine and Shafting. Apply to J. VAN MATER, 274 Pearl street, Brooklyn.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—A LOT, SITUATED ON Vernal avenue, near southern entrance, will be sold very low. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, 105 Broadway.

TO LET—AT $700, IF IMMEDIATELY, THREE STORY brick House, all modern improvements; best location in Brooklyn. Apply to C. M. CARPENTER, 56 White street, New York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LARGE HOUSE, CONTAINing all modern improvements, with extra ground; good location, convenient to cars and at a reduced rent. Apply to D. S. QUIMBY, Jr., 201 Montague street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.—TWO FULL CORNER LOTS, with four brick Houses, containing two stores and 76 rooms; one business stand; rented for $4,000 per annum; can be bought cheap, as the owner is leaving the city; only $25,500; a great bargain. Also a corner lot, with two three story and basement Houses, containing a store and 28 rooms; an old established business stand; rented for $1,7 0 per annum; only $11,500; easy terms. Apply to J. M. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City, second block from ferry.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO RENT, TWO VILLAS, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within 30 minutes of Wall street.
O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS STOCK OR DAIRY FARM, FROM 250 to 600 acres, for sale; desirably located; near depot; 40 miles from city; good buildings; land well improved; price $100 per acre; rare opportunity to purchase a large farm.
S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

AT BLACK POINT, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., AT the junction of the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, in full view of the ocean, 48 desirable Villa Plots, containing from one to four acres each, many of them possessing fine water fronts, within half a mile of Seabright, on Sandy Hook and Long Branch Railroad, 3½ miles from Long Branch and 1½ hours from New York; location perfectly healthy; good boating, bathing and fishing, &c.; excellent roads, affording varied and picturesque drives. For maps of the property, terms and information call on or address F. S. WINCHESTER, 20 Nassau street, New York.

A FINE FARM OF NINETY ACRES FOR SALE ON the Central Railroad of New Jersey, 27 miles from New York; highly improved; orchards of fine pears, peaches, and a vineyard of 2,000 choice vines, in full bearing; all the small fruits; good substantial residence; fine stream; magnificent mountain scenery. Address SOMERSET, Herald office.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM depot, a House and corner Lot. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be sold at a bargain.
S. S. MANGAM & CO., 59 Nassau street, room 18½.

AT ELIZABETH.—A HOUSE, WITH ALL MODERN improvements, barn, two acres of ground, five minutes from depot, will be exchanged for Jersey or Connecticut shore Farm. Photograph, &c., with JACOB SHARPE, 311 Pine street.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A NICE RESIDENCE at Tremont, on Harlem Railroad; on the finest avenue; owner going away. Address box 5,917 New York Post office.

CLOSTER, N. J.—FOR SALE, A NEW 2½ STORY French roof House, 16 rooms, very sightly and convenient; fine water and abundance of fruit and flowers; lot 95x225; high land, and but one minute to depot; churches and schools. HENRY S. DOWNS, 115 Broadway, room 10.

ENGLEWOOD AND PALISADES—CHOICE PROPERties for sale or rent; some furnished Houses, for the winter or year. CHAS. D. KELLOGG, 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE AND ONE-HALF ACRES OF Ground, or more if desired, with an attractive and commodious Cottage, stable, &c., occupying a commanding position on Tea Neck Ridge, between Englewood and Ridgefield, having an uninterrupted view of both places; convenient to depots (Midland and Leonia); neighborhood exceedingly desirable for gentlemen of leisure or business, being strictly first class and only nine miles from city; would trade for a small House in this city, lightly encumbered. Apply to HENRY A. HOYT, 141 Broadway, room 1.

FOR SALE—NEAR LAKE MAHOPAC, THE HOMEstead (2½ story double house) and Farm of 54 acres of the late D. T. Valentine, about equally divided by and on turnpike to Peekskill, between Red Mills and Jefferson Valley, and two miles from lake and depot, consisting of the choicest land; apple orchard and fruit of every variety, grapery and vegetable garden, farmer's house, barns, &c. Apply to WM. C. VALENTINE (new No.) 1,230 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, ON HARLEM RAILROAD, fine Building Lots, near the depot; also two Plots, 2½ acres each. Apply to JAMES BUCKHOUT, Tremont.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY FURNISHED COUNTRY Seat, on East River; house 15 rooms; fine shore front; splendid view; bathing, fishing, yachting; steamboat dock and railroad station ten minutes distant, whence the city is reached in 35 minutes; barns, stable, icehouse, nursery, together with the Horses, Cows, Hogs, Poultry, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, Yacht and Skiff. Apply to FRANKLIN, 40 Broadway, basement.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A LARGE HOUSE, one or two acres ground; a great bargain. Address S. BONSETT, builder, New Rochelle.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 35 ACRES, ONE HOUR FROM city, price $4,000; 67 acres, Stock, Crops, &c., $8,500; 120 acres, fine Dairy Farm, $14,000; great variety first class Places, $20,000 to $100,000; several to exchange.
S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HOUSES, CONTAINING 13 rooms, lot 50x100, on the best avenue in the town of Greenville, N. J.; only 20 minutes by New Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty street; three minutes from station; 23 trains daily. Inquire of CHARLES STOVEKEN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN PIERREPONT street, Brooklyn, near Columbia street. The owner leaving the city will let to a private family without children. Rent $300 per month. Address WALL STREET, New York Post office.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—ELEGANT STONE MANSION, Country Store and Farm of 25 acres, in the most healthy and beautiful part of Pennsylvania, 6 miles from depot, 3½ hours from New York; brick store, 25x60, doing large business in groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, &c.; elegant mansion, hall and 12 rooms; good barn, carriage house, ice house, piggery, hennery, &c.; 100 choice bearing fruit trees; splendid water; offered at a great sacrifice on account of owner's death; buildings alone cost over $10,000; price, including crops, 2 horses, 3 cows, hogs, poultry, carriage, wagons, harness, farming tools, Brussels carpet in parlor, only $6,500; terms $3,000 cash, balance $500 yearly. Take Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, from foot of Barclay or Christopher street, New York, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.; buy a ticket for Stroudsburg, Pa. Apply to GEO. L. WALKER, Justice of the Peace, office directly opposite the depot, Stroudsburg, Pa.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, 105 BROADWAY, pay special attention to buying and selling Real Estate in Westchester county; also have money to loan on bond and mortgage in this county.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES; good buildings, ice pond, water power, fine mountain views, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman street.

TO LET, AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND, TWO very desirable Cottages, of eight and ten rooms; of easy access by Harlem boats from Peck Slip and Eleventh street, and by ferries to Hunter's Point. Will be rented low. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

TO RENT—FRENCH ROOF COTTAGE, SMALL, IN fine order, west side of Harlem road, Tremont; possession immediately; splendid view and healthy.
M. HARD, 44 Beekman street.

$2,500.—FARM, NEAR KINGSTON, N. J., 30 acres; good buildings, Stock, Crops, Implements; 45 acres, $6,500, and many others.
F. FLATAU, No. 2 New Chambers st., corner of Chatham.

$6,500.—FARM, HOTEL AND COUNTRY STORE, at Monticello, Sullivan county; 50 acres, two orchards; buildings first class, well furnished; large stock; crops, implements; terms easy; buildings alone are worth the money.
F. FLATAU, No. 2 New Chambers street, corner Chatham.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

BROOKLYN, ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, ALBANY AND Lacrosse Lots to exchange for Merchandise, Horse and Buggy, or other property; splendid Flouring Mill to trade; bargains. JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PROPERty, a Music Store in a first class location. For particulars address box 175 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—172 ACRE FARM, FINE buildings, near village, 34 miles from New York; 128 acre Farm, well fruited and watered; must be sold cheap; 145 acre Farm, 6 miles from New Brunswick, splendid; 60 acres, a Fruit Farm of choice selection of fruits; 16 acres of Land, mostly covered with choice fruits; 60 acres of Land, good house and barn, half mile from depot; 110 acres fine Land, 4 miles from New Brunswick, very cheap; 74 acre Farm, adjoining village Highstown; must be sold; 9 acres, a beautiful Country Residence at Princeton, N. J.; 108 acre Farm on the Raritan, 2 miles from New Brunswick; 225 acre Farm, the finest in the State of New Jersey; 8 beautiful Country Residences at New Brunswick, from 1 to 2 acres each, price from $10,000 to $25,000.
S. S. MANGAM & CO., 59 Nassau street, room 18½.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR BUSINESS PLACES—10 Houses and Lots in Brooklyn. Also wanted, a party who speaks German, with $1,000; secured by real estate mortgage. Apply to C. H. DEDRICK, 27 Chatham street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT SUBURban residence, carriage house, &c.; vacant Lots or Western Land wanted; will pay some cash.
CHAS. E. MILLER, 218 Fulton street, New York.

STAMFORD.—PROPERTY FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR to rent. Send for my fall list.
E. WILSON, Stamford, Conn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—NEAR NEW YORK, IN EXCHANGE for Horses, Wagons, Grain, Hay, Bricks, &c.; all easily turned into cash. Address, with full particulars, MAPLES, box 161 Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND SEVenth avenues, above Thirty fifth street; limit $25,000 worth the money; a prompt cash purchaser. Apply to J. M PHELPS, 82 Cedar street.

NEW YORK PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY IN ALbany or vicinity may find a purchaser by sending description, stating price, to JOHNSON, box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—IN SUMMIT, N. J., A DESIRABLE FAMIly Residence, eligibly located, with all the modern improvements, and about five acres of land, with carriage house, stable, &c., on the property. Any person wishing to sell may hear of a purchaser (if property and price should suit the advertiser) by addressing a communication, giving particulars, to CONFIDENTIAL, Herald office, New York.

WANTED, A NEAT BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN good order, with immediate possession, including parlor carpets and mirrors, anywhere between Fourth street and Sixtieth, and Eighth avenue and Third avenue. Must be on a good, quiet block; not over $18,000. Address CASH BUYER, Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A PROMPT PURCHASER, A SMALL Dwelling, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets, Seventh and Ninth avenues; also one not less than 18 feet front, between Fourth and Seventh avenues, Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Call in person or send full particulars. AD. BANDMAN,
Southeast corner Broadway and Walker street.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A STORE AND DWELLING WANTED TO RENT—Long lease desired; in country village; principal street and good business location; suitable for groceries; terms moderate. Address for one week, stating full particulars, J. R. U., station D, New York.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED FLOOR WANTED—IN A respectable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $600 per year; references given and required. Address, with particulars, L. MASON, care C. Roussel & Co., 81 Grand street.

HOUSE FURNISHED COMPLETELY WANTED—BY a very desirable private family, for six months from 1st November; state location, size and lowest terms. Address MERCHANT, Herald office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED FLAT, BY A SMALL FAMily. Address box 522 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FOR housekeeping, two or three furnished Apartments, in a small house. Address, stating lowest terms, C. D., box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—A HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURnished House for one or more years; respectable neighborhood; small house preferred. Address WILLIAMS, Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, ONE OR more years, in a thoroughly respectable locality; best references; small house preferred. Address HENRY, Herald office.

WANTED—BETWEEN LIBERTY AND BEEKMAN streets, two connecting Offices, or one Office with small loft; with hoistway preferred. Address J. L., box 612, Post office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE IN all its details, in New York or Brooklyn; rent not to exceed $175 per month; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address J. H. E., Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED SECOND OR THIRD Floor, for housekeeping; central location preferred; moderate rent. Address, stating terms, E. MARCUS, Union Club, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED MODERATE SIZED House, located between Sixth and Lexington avenues and Fourteenth and Fortieth streets; rent about $2,000; house must be in good order; all applications should state exact location. Address box 4,114 Post office.

WANTED—A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, IN New York, fully furnished; location above Fourteenth street and between Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address AMERICUS, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NICE FLOOR, NOT FURNISHED, FOR a small family without children, within 10 minutes' distance from Broadway and Fourteenth street; no cooking required. Apply at F. W. CHRISTERN'S foreign book store, 77 University place.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, AT MODErate rent, by a private family. Address box 4,403 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, within one hour of New York, for a small family. Address RENWICK, Herald office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEments, in Brooklyn or New York, in first class neighborhood; rent from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum. Address ELIAS, Herald office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A SMALL STORE IN THE country or city, suitable for a drug store; or would buy one already started. Address, stating price and location, F. GREENE, 66 Third street, New York.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1, 1872, BY A responsible party, for his family, a first class furnished House, 20 to 25 feet in width, between Lexington and Sixth avenues, above Thirtieth street. Address, full particulars, J. P. LATTIMER, box 190 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

$1,200 RENT PER ANNUM WILL BE PAID FOR a Sitting Room and Bedroom, adjoining, unfurnished, except with carpets, in a basement house, with breakfast and dinner in apartments, and with privilege of reception room; location restricted between Twenty-third and Forty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address PERMANENCY, Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

DR. CRANE GUARANTEES TO RESTORE DECAYED Teeth to their original beauty and strength, without pain, by his new process, with osteoplastic plating and gold. Rooms 238 West Forty-second street.

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—TEETH INSERTED WITHout plate or clasps; nitrous oxide gas given; entire upper set, $10; warranted. Drs. H. BERNARD & ARRASTIA, 301 West Thirtieth street, near Eighth avenue.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN—FOURTEEN years; benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful teeth $1, set $10; Plumpers, for hollow cheeks; sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 153 Grand street, near Broadway.

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